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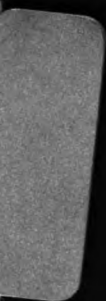
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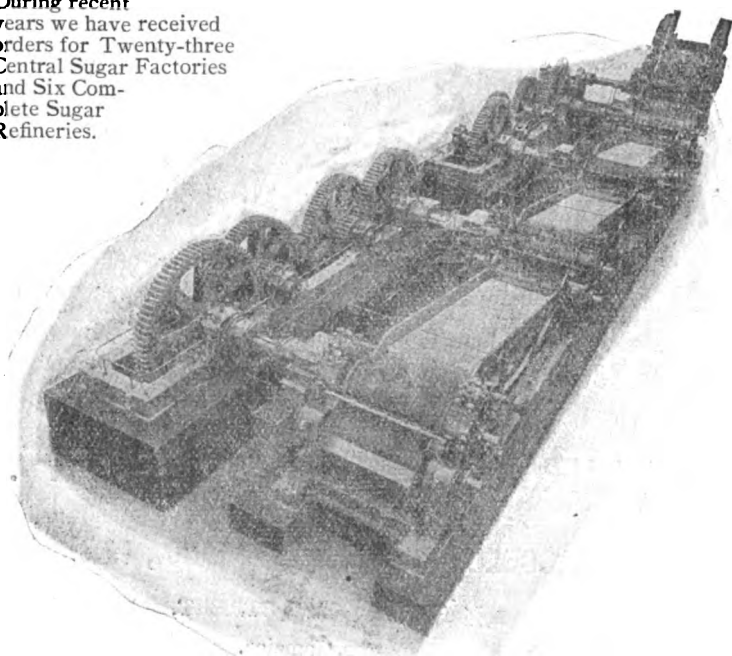
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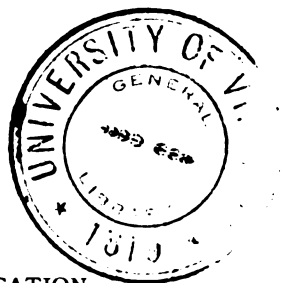
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FOR
1922

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FORTY-SECOND YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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THANKS are hereby tendered to those Heads of Departments, Officers of the Public Service, especially the Government Printer, and Managers and Secretaries of the various Public Bodies and Associations who have willingly co-operated in making this Edition as complete as possible, and also to Professor Barbour for his Monograph on the Amphibia and Reptilia of Jamaica.

F. C.

Kingston,

29th May, 1922.

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FOR THE YEAR
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TO
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SIR LESLIE PROBYN, K.C.M.G.,
CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF
OF JAMAICA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,
BY HIS OBEDIENT SERVANT,
THE EDITOR.

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PART I.

THE ROYAL FAMILY, THE MINISTRY, RULERS, COLONIAL GOVERNORS, BRITISH AMBASSADORS, FOREIGN CONSULS.

THE SOVEREIGN.

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, and of Jamaica Lord; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (Queen Mary), born May 26, 1867, only daughter of Her Royal Highness the late Duchess and His Highness the late Duke of Teck; succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

The name of the Royal House was changed to that of Windsor by Special Decree in 1917. Their Majesties have issue:—

CHILDREN OF THE KING.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE ANDREW PATRICK DAVID, Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall (Duke of Rothesay), Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., G.M.M.G., G.C.V.O., born June 23, 1894.

H.R.H. the Duke of York ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney, Hon. Col. 4th Battalion Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders and Lieutenant R.N. and Wing Commander R.A.F., born Dec. 14, 1895.

H.R.H. MARY (VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY), Colonel in Chief, Royal Scots born April 25, 1897.

H.R.H. HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT, 2nd Lieutenant K.R.R., born March 31, 1900.

H.R.H. GEORGE EDWARD ALEXANDER EDMUND, Naval Cadet, born Dec. 20, 1902.

H.R.H. JOHN, born July 12th 1905, died Jan. 18th, 1919.

THE FAMILY OF HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

His late Majesty married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX of Denmark, (H. M. Alexandra, the Queen Mother), born Dec. 1, 1844. Their Majesties had issue:—

H.R.H. ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD of Wales, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, born Jan. 8, 1864; died Jan. 14, 1892.

H.M. KING GEORGE V.

H.R.H. LOUISE VICTORIA ALEXANDRA DAGMAR, Princess Royal, born February 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889 to the Duke of Fife (died 29th Jan., 1912), and has issue—1. H.H. Princess Alexandra Duchess of Fife. (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught) born May 17, 1891, married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught. 2. H. H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893.

H.R.H. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA OLGA MARY, born July 6, 1868.

H.R.H. MAUD CHARLOTTE MARY VICTORIA, (H.M. Queen of Norway), born Nov. 26, 1869; married July 22nd, 1896, to Haakon VII, King of Norway, and has issue, H.R.H. Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, born July 2, 1903.

H.R.H. ALEXANDER JOHN CHARLES ALBERT, born April 6; died April 7, 1871.

SURVIVING CHILDREN OF HER LATE MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

H.R.H. HELENA, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to the late Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, (born January 22, 1831, died Oct. 28, 1917). Offspring of the union still living are three children:—Albert John, born February 26, 1869; Victoria born May 3, 1870; Louise Augusta, born August 1872; married 6th July, 1891, to Prince Albert Joseph Alexander of Anhalt.

H.R.H. LOUISE, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, later Duke of Argyll, K.G., born August 6, 1845.

H.R.H. BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857; married July 22, 1885, to H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg (died 1896). Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Alexander, Marquess of Carisbrooke, born 23rd Nov., 1886, married Lady Irene Denison. 2. Victoria Eugenie Julia Ena, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, Alphonso XIII. of Spain. 3. Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21st, 1889. 4. Maurice Victor Donald, born Oct. 3, 1891, died of wounds received in action Oct. 27, 1914.

CABINET MINISTRY.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, David Lloyd George, O.M.

Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons, Austen Chamberlain.

Lord President of the Council, Arthur James Balfour, O.M.

Lord High Chancellor, Viscount Birkenhead.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Robert Horne, G.B.E., K.C.

Secretaries of State:—

Home Affairs, Edward Shortt, K.C.

Foreign Affairs, and Leader of the House of Lords, Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G.

Colonies, Winston Spencer Churchill.

War, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bart.

India, Edwin Samuel Montagu.

Scotland, Robert Munro, K.C.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Lee, G.B.E.

President Board of Trade, Stanley Baldwin.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen

President Board of Education, Herbert A. L. Fisher, LL.D.

Minister of Health, Sir Alfred Mond, Bart.

Minister of Labour, Thomas James Macnamara, LL.D.

Attorney-General, Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C.

Not in Cabinet.

Secretary of State, Air, Captain Frederick E. Guest, C.B.E.

Minister of Pensions, Ian Macpherson

Postmaster-General, Frederick George Kellaway.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Viscount Peel, G.B.E.

First Commissioner of Works, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T.

Solicitor-General, Sir Ernest Pollock, K.B.E., K.C.

Paymaster-Gen., Sir Tudor Walters.

Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Commander B. M. Eyres-Monsell, R.N.

Treasury—

Junior Lords, Lt.-Col. Sir John Gilmour, Bart., James Parker, J. T. Jones, Sir W. Sutherland, K.C.B.

Financial Secretary, Lt. Commander E. Hilton Young, D.S.O.

Joint Parliamentary Patronage Secretaries, Charles A. McCurdy, Lt. Col. Leslie Wilson, C.M.G.

Parliamentary Secretaries.

Admiralty, Lt.-Col. L. C. M. S. Amery.

Agriculture and Fisheries, Earl of Ancaster.

Education, John Herbert Lewis.

Health, Earl of Onslow, O.B.E.

Labour, Sir M. Barlow, K.B.E.

Transport, Arthur Neal.

Pension, Major C. C. Tryon.

Board of Trade, Sir William Mitchell Thompson, Bt.

Mines, William Clive Bridgeman.

War, Lieut. Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, C.M.G.

Scotland.

Secretary of State, Robert Monro, K.C.

Lord Advocate, Thomas Brash Morison.

Ireland.

Lord Chancellor, Sir John Ross, Bt.

Chief Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bt.

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA.

THE MINISTRY, *continued.**Ministers of the Royal Household.*

Lord Steward, Viscount Farquhar, G.C.V.O.
 Treasurer, Col. George Gibbs.

Comptroller, Major H. Barnston
 Lord Chamberlain, Vacant.

Vice-Chamberlain, W. Dudley Ward.

Lords-in-Waiting, Lord Stanmore; Viscount Valentia, C.B.; Lord Somerleyton,
 K.C.V.O.; Earl of Bradford; Earl of Lucan; Earl of Clarendon.

Captain, Gentlemen-at-Arms, Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O.

Captain, Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Hylton.

Master of the Horse, Earl of Chesterfield, K.G.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

Downing Street, London, S.W.

THE Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing colonies and is responsible for the government of the remaining dominions beyond the seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government possessed by them.

Secretary of State.—Winston S. Churchill.

Private Secretary.—E. H. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G.

Assistant Private Secretaries.—Major R. D. Furse, D.S.O. (appointments); J. E. Stephenson.

Parliamentary Under Secretary.—The Hon. Edward F. L. Wood.

Private Secretary.—A. J. Dawe.

Permanent Under Secretary.—Sir James Masterton-Smith, K.C.B.

Private Secretary.—L. B. Freeston.

Assistant Under Secretaries.—Sir H. J. Read, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir G. E. A. Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B.; C. T. Davis, C.M.G.

Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.—Earl Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.

Legal Adviser.—John Shuckburgh Risley, C.B.

West Indian Department.—E. R. Darnley, R. A. Wiseman, H. T. Allen, E. B. Boyd, A. Bevir.

CROWN AGENTS.

Crown Agents, (Millbank, Westminster, S.W., and 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.)

Shipping Office, 13 Great S. Helens, E.C.)

Sir H. C. M. Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B.; H. C. Thornton, C.M.G., C.V.O., P. H. Ezechiel, C.M.G., C.B.E., Lieut.-Col. J. F. H. Carmichael, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Head of Shipping Department.—T. H. Holt, O.B.E.

Consulting Engineers for Railways.—Sir J. Wolfe Barry, Lyster & partners; Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton, M.M.I.C.E.; Messrs. Gregory, Eyles & Waring, M.M.I.C.E.; Messrs. Hawshaw and Dobson, M.M.I.C.E.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as commercial and financial agents in England for all Colonial Governments which do not possess an Agent-General. The self-governing colonies cannot avail themselves of the services of the Crown Agents and have established Agents of their own. The Crown Agents are paid by fixed salaries settled by the Secretary of State and derived from moneys paid by the colonies for services rendered. The office is self-supporting. The accounts are audited by the Audit Office and rendered to the Secretary of State.

RULERS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Country.	Ruler.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Waizeru Zauditu, <i>Empress</i>	1876	Sep. 1916
Afghanistan	Amanulla Khan, <i>Ameer</i>	1892	Feb. 1919
Albania	Provisional Government	..	Oct. 1916
Argentina Republic	Hypolit Irigoyen, <i>President</i>	..	Nov. 1920
Austria	Dr. M. Hanisch, <i>President</i>	..	Dec. 1909
Belgium	Albert, <i>King</i>	1875	July 1919
Brazil	Epitacio da Silva Pessoa, <i>President</i>	1865	Oct. 1918
Bulgaria	Boris III, <i>Tsar</i>	1894	Dec. 1920
Chile	Ariuro Alessandri, <i>President</i>	..	Oct. 1918
China	Hsu Shi-Chang, <i>President</i>	1853	Aug. 1918
Colombia	Marco Fidel Suarez, <i>President</i>	..	Dec. 1909
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians), <i>Sovereign</i>	1875	Dec. 1920
Costa Rica	Julio Acosta, <i>President</i>	..	May 1920
Cuba	Alfredo Zayas, <i>President</i>	1850	Nov. 1918
Czecho-Slovakia	Tomas G. Masaryk, <i>President</i>	1870	May 1912
Denmark	Christian X., <i>King</i>	..	1917
Dominican Republic	United States Naval Administration	..	1920
Ecuador	Luis Tamayo, <i>President</i>	1868	Oct. 1917
Egypt	Ahmed Fuad, <i>Sultan</i>	1859	Sept. 1920
France	Alexandre Millerande, <i>President</i>	1870	Feb. 1919
Germany	Friedrich Ebert, <i>President</i>	1865	May 1910
Great Britain	George V., <i>King</i>	1868	Mar. 1913
Greece	Constantine, <i>King</i>	..	April 1920
Guatemala	Carlos Herrera, <i>President</i>	..	Aug. 1915
Haiti	General Sudre Dartiguenave, <i>President</i>	..	1920
Honduras	Rafael Lopez Gutierrez, <i>President</i>	1867	Mar. 1920
Hungary	Nicholaus von Horthy, <i>Governor</i>	1865	May 1910
India, Empire of	George, <i>Emperor</i>	1869	July 1900
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III, <i>King</i>	1879	July 1912
Japan	Yoshihito, <i>Emperor</i>	..	Jan. 1920
Liberia	C. D. B. King, <i>President</i>	1896	Jan. 1919
Luxemburg	Charlotte, <i>Grand Duchess</i>	..	Dec. 1920
Mexico	Alvaro Obregon, <i>President</i>	1848	Sept. 1889
Monaco	Albert, <i>Prince</i>	1906	Dec. 1911
Nepal	Bir Bikram, <i>Maharaja</i>	1880	Nov. 1890
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, <i>Queen</i>	..	Jan. 1921
Nicaragua	Diego Manuel Chamorro, <i>President</i>	1872	Nov. 1905
Norway	Haakon VII., <i>King</i>	..	June 1918
Panama	Belisario Porras, <i>President</i>	..	1920
Paraguay	Manuel Gondra, <i>President</i>	1898	July 1917
Persia	Ahmed Mirza, <i>Shah</i>	..	Aug. 1919
Peru	Agusto B. Leguia, <i>President</i>	1867	Nov. 1918
Poland	Joseph Pilsudski, <i>President</i>	..	Oct. 1919
Portugal	Antonio José d'Almeida, <i>President</i>	1854	Sept. 1914
Rome, Sec of	Benedict XV, <i>Pope</i>	1865	Oct. 1914
Rumania	Ferdinand, <i>King</i>	..	..
Russia	Vladimir I. U. Lenin, <i>Bolshevik President</i>	1870	Nov. 1917
Salvador	Georges Melendez, <i>President</i>	..	March 1919
Serbia	See Yugo-Slavia	..	..
Siam	Rama VI, <i>King</i>	1880	Oct., 1910
Spain	Alfonso XIII., <i>King</i>	1886	May 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V., <i>King</i>	1858	Dec. 1907
Switzerland	E. Schulthess, <i>President</i>	..	Jan. 1921
Turkey	Muhammad VI., <i>Sultan</i>	1861	July 1918
United States of America	Warren Gamaliel Harding, <i>President</i>	1865	March 1921
Uruguay	Baltazar Brum, <i>President</i>	..	March 1919
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez, <i>President</i>	..	1919
Yugo-Slavia	Alexander II, <i>King</i>	1888	Aug. 1921

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

AREA, POPULATION AND TRADE.

Dominions by Continents.	Estimated Area (sq. miles.)	Estimated Population	Total Imports (1918-19).	Total Exports (1918-19).
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom	121,390	45,650,000	£ 1,632,000,000	£ 936,000,000
Malta and Gozo	120	211,000	3,000,000	800,000
Gibraltar	2	20,000	3,000,000	100,000
ASIA.				
Indian Empire	1,900,000	320,000,000	126,000,000	171,000,000
Ceylon	25,500	4,100,000	12,000,000	14,000,000
Straits Settlements	1,660	700,000	82,000,000	72,000,000
Federated Malay States	27,500	1,000,000	9,000,000	26,000,000
Other Malay States	24,800	800,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
Hong Kong	390	440,000	60,000,000	70,000,000
Weihaiwei	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo	31,100	204,000	2,000,000	2,500,000
Brunei	4,000	30,000		
Sarawak	50,000	650,000	1,000,000	800,000
Cyprus	3,600	275,000		
Mesopotamia	150,000	2,000,000	—	—
Palestine	9,000	650,000	—	—
AFRICA.				
Cape Province	277,000	5,100,000	49,000,000	34,000,000
Natal	35,400			
Transvaal	110,400			
Orange Free State	50,400	120,000	—	—
South West Province	322,350			
Basutoland	10,300	350,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Bechuanaland	275,000	126,000		
Rhodesia	450,000	1,750,000	3,000,000	6,000,000
Gambia	4,000	140,000		
Gold Coast	92,000	1,650,000	1,600,000	1,500,000
Sierra Leone	34,000	1,100,000	9,000,000	10,000,000
Nigeria	363,700	17,400,000	300,000	350,000
Somaliland	68,000	300,000	3,500,000	3,000,000
Kenya	566,000	12,000,000	1,300,000	1,200,000
Uganda	223,500	2,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Zanzibar	1,020	200,000	600,000	510,000
Nyasaland	300,000	1,000,000	53,000,000	47,000,000
Egypt	400,000	12,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Sudan	1,015,000	4,000,000	3,300,000	3,750,000
Mauritius	720	370,000	70,000	50,000
Seychelles	150	23,000	—	—
Ascension	40	150	50,000	64,000
St. Helena	47	3,500	—	—
AMERICA.				
Ontario	407,250	7,200,000	190,000,000	300,000,000
Quebec	706,850			
Nova Scotia	21,500			
New Brunswick	28,000	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	2,200			
British Columbia	355,900	—	—	—
Manitoba	251,900			
Alberta	255,300	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	251,700			
North-West Territories	1,250,000	—	—	—

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Dominions by Continents.	Estimated Area (sq. miles.)	Estimated Population.	Total Imports (1918-19.)	Total Exports (1918-19.)
AMERICA.				
Newfoundland	40,000	240,000	£ 7,000,000	£ 8,000,000
Jamaica	4,200	858,000	3,200,000	2,900,000
Bahamas	4,400	55,000	375,000	280,000
Leeward Islands	750	110,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Windward Islands	510	200,000	900,000	1,000,000
Barbados	170	196,000	3,000,000	2,500,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,860	330,000	5,000,000	5,100,000
British Guiana	90,300	310,000	4,000,000	3,300,000
British Honduras	8,600	40,500	700,000	710,000
Bermuda	20	19,000	735,000	140,000
Falkland Islands	6,500	3,240	1,000,000	2,000,000
South Georgia	1,000	—	—	—
AUSTRALIA.				
New South Wales	310,400	1,650,000	95,000,000	107,000,000
Victoria	88,000	1,320,000		
South Australia	904,000	409,000		
Queensland	670,500	600,000		
Tasmania	26,220	191,000		
Western Australia	976,000	282,000	28,500,000	30,000,000
New Zealand	105,000	1,250,000		
Fiji	7,500	130,000	1,000,000	1,700,000
Papua	90,500	360,000	200,000	150,000
Pacific Islands	12,500	200,000	500,000	600,000

BRITISH COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
NORTH AMERICAN.			
Canada	General, Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., <i>Governor General</i>	Ottawa	£ 10,000
Provinces of Canada.	Hon. Col. Harry Cockshutt	Toronto	2,000
	Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitz-Patrick, G.C.M.G.	Quebec	2,000
	Hon. McCallum Grant	Halifax	1,800
	Hon. William Pugsley, K.C., D.C.L.	Fredericton	1,800
	Sir James A. M. Aikins, Kt.	Winnipeg	2,000
	Hon. W. C. Nichol	Victoria, V. I.	1,800
	Hon. Murdoch McKinnon	Charlotte Tn.	1,400
	Hon. Robert George Brett, LL.D.	Edmonton	1,800
	Hon. H. W. Newlands, K.C.	Regina	1,800
N. W. Territories	William Wallace Cory, C.M.G.	Regina	1,800
Newfoundland	Sir Charles Alexander Harris, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.	St. John's	2,000
AUSTRALASIAN.			
Commonwealth of Australia	Rt. Hon. Lord Forster, G.C.M.G., Governor-General	Melbourne	10,000
STATES—			
New South Wales	Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G.	Sydney	5,000
Victoria	The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G.	Melbourne	5,000
Queensland	Lt. Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G.	Brisbane	3,000
South Australia	Lt. Col. Sir A. Weigall, K.C.M.G.	Adelaide	4,000
Western Australia	Sir F. A. N. Newdegate, K.C.M.G.	Perth	4,000
Tasmania	Sir William L. Allardye, K.C.M.G.	Hobart	2,750

GOVERNORS, *continued*.

Colonies	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary
<i>AUSTRALASIAN, con'd.</i>			
New Zealand	Adm. of the Fleet, Viscount Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M.	Wellington	£ 5,000
Fiji Islands	Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G.	Suva	2,700
Papua	J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G.	Port Moresby	..
Pacific Islands	Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G.	..	..
<i>WEST INDIES.</i>			
Jamaica	Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.	St. Andrew	5,000
Turks & Caicos Islands	G. W. Smith.	Grand Turk	600
British Honduras	Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.	Belize	88,748
British Guiana	Sir W. Collet, K.C.M.G.	Georgetown	£3,500
Bahama Islands	Major Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Nassau	2,000
Trinidad & Tobago	Colonel S. H. Wilson, C.B., C.M.G.	Port of Spain	5,000
Barbados	Lieut.-Col. Sir C. R. MacKay O'Brian, K.C.M.G.	Bridgetown	2,500
<i>Windward Islands—</i>			
Grenada	Sir George Basil Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G.	St. George	2,500
St. Lucia	Lt. Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G.	Castries	800
St. Vincent	Hon. R. P. Lobb, C.M.G.	Kingstown	1,000
<i>Leeward Islands—</i>			
Antigua	Hon. Sir E. Fiennes, Bt.	St. John's	2,000
Montserrat	C. F. Condell	Plymouth	525
St. Christopher and Nevis	Major J. A. Burden, C.M.G.	Basseterre	900
Virgin Islands	Major H. W. Peebles.	Tortola	250
Dominica	His Hon. R. Walter, C.M.G.	Roseau	1,100
Bermuda	Gen. Sir James Wilcocks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.	Hamilton	2,946
<i>AFRICAN.</i>			
Egypt	Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>High Com.</i>	Cairo	..
Sudan	Maj. Gen. Sir L. O. FitzM. Stack, K.B.E., C.M.G., <i>Governor-General</i>	Khartum	..
Union of South Africa	H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G.	Pretoria	10,000
Bechuanaland Protectorate	J. C. Macgregor	Mafeking	1,200
Basutoland	Lt. Col. E. C. F. Garraway, C.M.G.	Maseru	1,200
Rhodesia	Sir F. D. P. Chaplin, K.C.M.G.	Salisbury	..
	Sir L. Wallace, K.B.E., C.M.G.	..	..
Nyassaland Protectorate	Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G.	Zomba	2,000
St. Helena	Lt. Col. R. F. Peel.	James Town	775
Sierra Leone	Richard James Wilkinson, C.M.G.	Free Town	2,500
Gambia	Captain Cecil H. Armitage, C.M.G.	Bathurst	2,500
Gold Coast	Brig. Gen. F. G. Guggisberg, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Accra	3,000
Nigeria	Sir Hugh C. Clifford, G.C.M.G.	Lagos	3,500
Kenya	Maj.-Genl. Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Nairobi	3,000
Uganda	Sir Robt. T. Coryn Ion, K.C.M.G.	Entebbe	2,000
Somaliland	Sir G. F. Archer, K.C.M.G.	Berbera	1,000
Zanzibar	Seyyed Khalifa bin Harab, K.C.M.G., <i>Sultan</i>	Zanzibar	—
Tanganyika	Sir H. S. Byatt, K.C.M.G.	Dar-es-Salaam	—
Ascension	Major H. G. Grant, R.M.L.I.	Ascension	—

GOVERNORS *continued.*

Colonies.	Name of Officer Administering Government.	Place of Residence.	Salary.
MEDITERRANEAN.			
Gibraltar	Gen. Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.	In Fortress	£ 4,500
Malta	Field Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Valetta	3,500
Cyprus	Malcolm Stephenson, C.M.G.	Nicosia	3,000
EASTERN.			
Ceylon	Brig. Gen. Sir W. H. Manning, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.	Colombo	7,000
Hong Kong	Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G.	Victoria	6,000
Borneo	Avlmer C. Pearson, C.M.G.	Sandakan	..
Sarawak	H. H. Raja Brooke	Kuching	..
Mauritius	Sir Henry Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G.	Port Louis	5,000
Seychelles	..	Victoria	rs. 18,000
Straits Settlements	Sir L. N. Guillemard, K.C.B.	Singapore	£6,000
Weihaiwei	Sir J. H. S. Lockhart, K.C.M.G.	..	1,500
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Falkland Islands	J. Middleton, C.M.G.	Port Stanley	1,200

INDIAN EMPIRE.

GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.

Capital.

	Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., K.C.V.O., <i>Viceroy and Governor-General</i>	Delhi
Madras	.. Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	.. Madras
Bombay	.. Sir G. A. Lloyd, G.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	.. Bombay
Bengal	.. Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	.. Calcutta
United Provinces	.. Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	.. Allahabad
Punjab	.. Sir E. D. Mactagan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	.. Lahore
Burma	.. Sir Reginald Henry Craddeek, K.C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	.. Rangoon
Bihar and Orissa	.. Lord Sinha, P. C., K.C.S.I., K.C., <i>Governor</i>	.. Patna
Central Provinces	.. Sir F. Sly, K.C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	.. Nagpur
Assam	.. Sir William Morris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	.. Shillong
Baluchistan	.. Lt.-Col. A. B. Dew C.S.I., C.I.B., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	.. Quetta
N. W. Frontier Province	.. Sir A. H. Grant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	.. Peshawar
Ajmer-Merwara	.. Lt. Col. R. E. Holland, C.I.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	.. Ajmer
Coorg	.. W. P. Barton, C.I.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	.. Merkara
Andamans and Nicobars	.. Lt.-Col. N. W. Douglas, C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	.. Port Blair

BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c.

EMBASSY.

AMBASSADOR.

Belgium	.. Rt. Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, K.C.V.O., (Brussels.)
Brazil	.. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. C. Tilley, K.C.M.G., (Rio de Janeiro.)
France	.. Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, K.G., (Paris.)
Spain	.. Rt. Hon. Sir Esme Howard, K.C.M.G., (Madrid.)
Germany	.. Rt. Hon. Lord D'Abernon, G.C.M.G., (Berlin.)
Japan	.. Rt. Hon. Sir C. N. Eliot, K.C.M.G., (Tokyo.)
United States	.. Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, (Washington.)
Italy	.. Rt. Hon. Sir G. Buchanan, G.C.B., (Rome.)
Turkey	.. Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, Bt., K.C.M.G., (Constantinople.)

LEGATION.

ENVOYS, MINISTERS, &c.

Austria	.. Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B., (Vienna.)
Bolivia	.. William J. O'Reilly, (La Paz.)
Chile	.. John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., (Santiago.)
China	.. Sir Beilby F. Alston, K.C.M.G., (Peking.)
Colombia	.. Lord Herbert Harvey, (Bogota.)
Costa Rica	.. A. P. Bennett, C.M.G., (Panama.)
Cuba	.. G. D. N. Haggard, O.B.E., (San Juan de Dio
Dominican Republic	.. C. K. Ledger
Haiti	.. E. Watt
Honduras	.. Hugh W. Gaisford, (Guatemala.)
Mexico	.. H. Cummins, O.B.E., (Mexico.)
Netherlands	.. Sir Ronald W. Graham, K.C.M.G., (The Hague.)
Panama	.. A. P. Bennett, C.M.G., (Panama.)
Peru	.. Arthur C. Grant Duff, (Lima.)
Venezuela	.. H. H. D. Beaumont, (Caracas.)

FOREIGN CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS IN JAMAICA.

Country represented.	Name.	Residence.
Argentine Republic	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Vice Consul</i>	Kingston
Belgium	Charles Penoz, <i>Consul General for Antilles</i>	Havanna
do.	L. M. Pietersz, <i>Consul</i>	Kingston
Chile	C. E. Burton, <i>Consul</i>	do.
Colombia	Dr. Don David McCormick	do.
Cuba	Gustavo S. Mustelier, <i>Consul</i>	Kingston
Denmark	Vacant	do.
France	I. Gadpaille, <i>Consular Agent</i>	do.
Greece	Vacant	do.
Guatemala	P. R. Machado, <i>Consul</i>	do.
Hayti	Dr. Justin Dominique, <i>Consul General</i>	do.
do	Joseph Deferr, <i>Consular Agent</i>	do.
Honduras	M. DeCordova, <i>Consul</i>	do.
do.	E. Parsons, <i>Consular Agent</i>	Grand Cayman
Italy	F. C. Henriques, <i>Consul</i>	Kingston
Nicaragua	M. DeCordova, <i>Consul General</i>	do.
do	S. J. Streadwick, <i>Consul</i>	do.
Norway	R. S. Gamble, <i>Consul</i>	do.
do	Hon. D. S. Gideon, <i>Vice Consul</i>	Port Antonio
do.	C. G. Farquharson, <i>Vice Consul</i>	Sav.-la-Mar
do.	E. T. Hart, <i>Vice Consul</i>	Montego Bay
do.	W. M. Cochrane, <i>Consul</i>	Grand Cayman
Panama	C. D. Corinaldi, <i>Consul General</i>	Kingston
do.	A. Miller, <i>Vice Consul</i>	do.
do.	Hon. G. L. Sanfteleben, <i>Consular Agent</i>	Lucea
Peru	C. D. Rowe, <i>Consul (Actg.)</i>	Kingston
Santo Domingo	Manuel de J. Aybar, <i>Consul General</i>	do.
San Salvador	M. DeCordova, <i>Consul</i>	do.
Spain	L. P. Fernandez, <i>Vice Consul</i>	do.
Sweden	Hon. Horace V. Myers, M.B.E.	do.
do	E. Parsons, <i>Consular Agent</i>	Grand Cayman
The Netherlands	E. A. H. Haggart, <i>Consul</i>	Kingston
U. S. America	C. L. Latham, <i>Consul</i>	do.
do	W. W. Heard, <i>Vice Consul</i>	do.
do.	R. F. Boyce	do.
Venezuela	Dr. D. Saint Cyr	do.

PART II. CALENDAR, ASTRONOMICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL NOTES.

CALENDAR FOR 1922.

JANUARY.

Day of		NOTES.	Local Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS	6 34	5 34	ADD
2	M.	Public General Holiday.	6 34	5 34	4
3	T.		6 35	5 35	5
4	W.		6 35	5 36	5
5	Th.		6 35	5 37	6
6	F.	THE EPIPHANY. Moon's First Quarter. 5h. 24m. a.m.	6 35	5 37	6
7	S.		6 35	5 38	6
8	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 39	7
9	M.		6 35	5 39	7
10	T.		6 36	5 40	8
11	W.		6 36	5 41	8
12	Th.		6 36	5 42	8
13	F.	Full Moon. 9h. 36m. a.m.	6 36	5 42	9
14	S.	Great Earthquake, 1907.	6 36	5 42	9
15	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 37	5 43	10
16	M.		6 37	5 43	10
17	T.		6 37	5 44	10
18	W.		6 37	5 45	11
19	Th.	Railway extended to Montego Bay, 1895.	6 37	5 46	11
20	F.	Moon's Last Quarter. 1h. 00m. a.m.	6 37	5 46	11
21	S.		6 37	5 47	11
22	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 37	5 47	12
23	M.		6 36	5 48	12
24	T.		6 36	5 48	12
25	W.		6 36	5 49	12
26	Th.		6 36	5 50	13
27	F.	Exhibition opened by Prince George of Wales, 1891.	6 36	5 50	13
28	S.	New Moon. 6h. 48m. p.m.	6 35	5 51	13
29	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	6 35	5 51	13
30	M.		6 35	5 52	13
31	T.		6 35	5 53	14

FEBRUARY.

	W.	NOTES.	Local Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	W.		6 35	5 53	ADD
2	Th.		6 35	5 54	14
3	F.		6 35	5 54	14
4	S.	Moon's First Quarter. 11hr. 52m. p.m.	6 34	5 55	14
5	Su.	Capt. Bligh arrived at Port Royal with fruit trees, 1793.	6 34	5 55	14
6	M.		6 33	5 55	14
7	T.		6 33	5 56	14
8	W.		6 33	5 56	14
9	Th.		6 32	5 56	14
10	F.		6 32	5 57	14
11	S.	Full Moon. 8h. 17m. p.m.	6 32	5 57	14
12	Su.	SEPTUAGESIMA.	6 31	5 58	14
13	M.		6 31	5 59	14
14	T.		6 30	5 59	14
15	W.		6 29	5 59	14
16	Th.		6 29	6 0	14
17	F.		6 29	6 0	14
18	S.	Moon's Last Quarter. 1h. 18m. p.m.	6 28	6 1	14
19	Su.	SEXAGESIMA.	6 28	6 2	14
20	M.		6 27	6 2	14
21	T.		6 26	6 3	14
22	W.		6 26	6 3	14
23	Th.		6 25	6 3	14
24	F.		6 25	6 3	13
25	S.		6 24	6 3	13
26	Su.	QUINQUAGESIMA. New Moon, 1h. 48m. p.m.	6 23	6 4	13
27	M.		6 23	6 5	13
28	T.		6 22	6 5	13

MARCH.

Day of		NOTES.	Local Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	W.	ASH WEDNESDAY. <i>St. David.</i>	6 20	6 5	ADD.
2	Th.		6 19	6 5	12
3	F.		6 19	6 5	12
4	S.		6 18	6 6	12
5	Su.	QUADRAGESIMA—1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 17	6 6	12
6	M.	Moon's First Quarter. 2h. 22m. p.m..	6 16	6 6	12
7	T.		6 16	6 6	11
8	W.		6 16	6 6	11
9	Th.		6 15	6 7	11
10	F.		6 13	6 7	11
11	S.		6 13	6 7	10
12	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 12	6 8	10
13	M.	Full Moon. 6h. 14m. a.m.	6 11	6 8	10
14	T.		6 10	6 8	9
15	W.		6 10	6 8	9
16	Th.		6 9	6 9	9
17	F.	<i>St. Patrick.</i>	6 8	6 9	9
18	S.		6 7	6 9	8
19	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 6	6 10	8
20	M.	Moon's Last Quarter. 3h. 43m. a.m.	6 6	6 10	8
21	T.		6 5	6 10	7
22	W.		6 4	6 10	7
23	Th.		6 3	6 10	7
24	F.		6 2	6 10	7
25	S.	Quarter Day.	6 1	6 11	6
26	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	6 1	6 11	6
27	M.		6 0	6 11	6
28	T.	New Moon. 8h. 3m. a.m.	5 59	6 11	5
29	W.		5 59	6 11	5
30	Th.		5 58	6 12	5
31	F.		5 57	6 12	4

APRIL.

			hr. min.	hr. min.	
1	S.		5 56	6 12	ADD
2	Su.	5TH SUNDAY IN LENT.	5 55	6 12	4
3	M.		5 54	6 12	3
4	T.		5 53	6 13	3
5	W.	Moon's First Quarter. oh. 46m. a.m.	5 53	6 13	3
6	Th.		5 52	6 13	3
7	F.		5 51	6 13	2
8	S.		5 51	6 13	2
9	Su.	PALM SUNDAY.	5 50	6 14	2
10	M.		5 49	6 14	1
11	T.	Full Moon. 3h. 44m. a.m.	5 48	6 14	1
12	W.	Rodney's victory over DeGrasse off Dominica, 1782.	5 47	6 15	1
13	Th.		5 47	6 15	1
14	F.	GOOD FRIDAY.	5 46	6 15	0
15	S.		5 45	6 15	0
16	Su.	EASTER SUNDAY.	5 45	6 15	SUBTR.
17	M.	Public General Holiday.	5 44	6 16	0
18	T.	Moon's Last Quarter. 7h. 54m. p.m.	5 43	6 16	1
19	W.		5 43	6 16	1
20	Th.		5 42	6 16	1
21	F.		5 41	6 17	1
22	S.		5 40	6 17	1
23	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. <i>St. George.</i>	5 39	6 17	2
24	M.		5 39	6 17	2
25	T.		5 39	6 17	2
26	W.		5 38	6 18	2
27	Th.	New Moon. oh. 4m. a.m.	5 37	6 18	2
28	F.		5 36	6 18	3
29	.		5 35	6 19	3
30	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 35	6 19	3

MAY.

Day of		NOTES.	Local Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	M.		5 35	6 19	SUBTR.
2	T.		5 35	6 19	3
3	W.	Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494.	5 34	6 20	3
4	Th.	Moon's First Quarter 7h. 56m. a.m.	5 34	6 20	3
5	F.		5 33	6 20	3
6	S.	Accession of King George V.	5 32	6 20	3
7	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 31	6 21	4
8	M.		5 31	6 21	4
9	T.	Proclamation of King George V.	5 31	6 21	4
10	W.		5 30	6 22	4
11	Th.	Jamaica ceded to the English, 1655. Full Moon. 1h.	5 30	6 22	4
12	F.	6m. a.m.	5 30	6 22	4
13	S.		5 30	6 22	4
14	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 29	6 23	4
15	M.		5 28	6 24	4
16	T.		5 28	6 24	4
17	W.		5 28	6 24	4
18	Th.	Moon's Last Quarter. 1h. 17m. p.m.	5 27	6 25	4
19	F.		5 27	6 25	4
20	S.		5 27	6 25	4
21	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.	5 27	6 25	4
22	M.		5 26	6 26	4
23	T.		5 26	6 26	3
24	W.	Empire Day. Public General Holiday.	5 26	6 27	3
25	Th.	ASCENSION DAY.	5 26	6 28	3
26	F.	Birthday of Queen Mary. New Moon. 1h. 4m. p.m.	5 26	6 28	3
27	S.		5 26	6 28	3
28	Su.	SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION DAY.	5 26	6 28	3
29	M.		5 25	6 29	3
30	T.		5 25	6 29	3
31	W.		5 25	6 29	3

JUNE.

			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Th.		5 25	6 30	SUBTR.
2	F.	Moon's First Quarter. 1h. 10m. p.m.	5 25	6 30	2
3	S.	King George V. born, 1865. Public General Holiday.*	5 25	6 31	2
4	Su.	WHIT SUNDAY	5 25	6 31	2
5	M.		5 25	6 31	2
6	T.		5 25	6 31	2
7	W.	Earthquake, 1692.	5 25	6 32	1
8	Th.		5 25	6 33	
9	F.	Full Moon. 10h. 58m. a.m.	5 25	6 33	1
10	S.		5 25	6 33	1
11	Su.	TRINITY SUNDAY.	5 25	6 33	1
12	M.		5 26	6 34	0
13	T.		5 26	6 34	0
14	W.		5 26	6 34	ADD.
15	Th.	Corpus Christi	5 26	6 34	0
16	F.		5 26	6 35	0
17	S.	Moon's Last Quarter. 7h. 3m. a.m.	5 26	6 36	1
18	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY	5 26	6 36	1
19	M.		5 26	6 36	1
20	T.		5 26	6 36	1
21	W.		5 26	6 36	1
22	Th.	Coronation of King George V, 1911.	5 27	6 37	2
23	F.	Prince of Wales born, 1894.	5 27	6 37	2
24	S.	St. John Bapt. Quarter Day. New Moon. 11h.	5 27	6 37	2
25	Su.	2ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. 30m. p.m.	5 27	6 37	2
26	M.		5 28	6 37	3
27	T.		5 28	6 37	3
28	W.	Peace Treaty signed 1919.	5 28	6 37	3
29	T.		5 29	6 37	3
30	F.		5 29	6 37	3

* By Govt. Notice No. 211 of 15th May, 1912, the Governor appointed 3rd June, to be kept as His Majesty's birthday except when falling on Saturday or Sunday when the following Monday to be observed.

JULY.

M.	Day of W.	NOTES.	Local Mean Time of		Equation of Time.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	S.	Moon's First Quarter. 5h. 52m. p.m.	5 30	6 38	ADD
2	Su.	3RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 30	6 38	4
3	M.		5 30	6 38	4
4	T.		5 30	6 38	4
5	W.		5 30	6 38	4
6	Th.		5 31	6 38	5
7	F.		5 32	6 38	5
8	S.	Full Moon. 10h. 7m. p.m.	5 32	6 38	5
9	Su.	4TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 32	6 38	5
10	M.		5 33	6 37	5
11	T.		5 33	6 37	5
12	W.		5 33	6 37	5
13	Th.		5 33	6 37	6
14	F.		5 34	6 37	6
15	S.	Submarine cable landed at Holland Bay, 1870.	5 34	6 37	6
16	Su.	5TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 35	6 37	6
17	M.	Moon's Last Quarter. 0h. 11m. a.m.	5 35	6 37	6
18	T.		5 35	6 37	6
19	W.		5 35	6 37	6
20	Th.		5 36	6 36	6
21	F.		5 36	6 36	6
22	S.		5 36	6 36	6
23	Su.	6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY Militia defeated the	5 37	6 35	6
24	M.	New Moon. 7h. 47m. a.m. French under Du-	5 37	6 35	6
25	T.	Casse at Carlisle	5 37	6 35	6
26	W.	Bay, 1694.	5 38	6 34	6
27	Th.		5 38	6 34	6
28	F.		5 38	6 34	6
29	S.		5 39	6 33	6
30	Su.	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's First Quarter.	5 39	6 33	6
31	M.	11h. 22m. p.m.	5 40	6 32	6

AUGUST.

M.	Day of W.	NOTES.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	Equation of Time.
1	T.	Public General Holiday. Abolition of Slavery in	5 40	6 32	
2	W.	British Colonies, 1834.	5 40	6 32	6
3	Th.		5 41	6 31	6
4	F.	Coffee introduced by Sir N. Lawes, 1728.	5 41	6 31	6
5	S.		5 41	6 31	6
6	Su.	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Railway extend-	5 42	6 30	6
7	M.	Full Moon. 11h. 19m. a.m. ed to Port An-	5 42	6 29	6
8	T.	tonio, 1896.	5 42	6 28	6
9	W.		5 42	6 28	5
10	Th.		5 42	6 28	5
11	F.	Hurricane, 1903.	5 43	6 27	5
12	S.		5 43	6 27	5
13	Su.	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 43	6 26	5
14	M.		5 43	6 25	5
15	T.	Moon's Last Quarter. 3h. 46m. p.m.	5 43	6 25	4
16	W.		5 44	6 24	4
17	Th.		5 44	6 24	4
18	F.	Hurricane, 1880.	5 45	6 23	4
19	S.		5 45	6 22	4
20	Su.	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 45	6 22	3
21	M.		5 45	6 21	3
22	T.	New Moon. 3h. 34m. p.m.	5 46	6 20	3
23	W.		5 46	6 19	2
24	Th.		5 46	6 18	2
25	F.		5 46	6 18	2
26	S.		5 46	6 17	2
27	Su.	11TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	5 46	6 16	2
28	M.		5 46	6 16	1
29	T.	Moon's First Quarter. 6h. 55m. a.m.	5 47	6 15	1
30	W.		5 47	6 14	1
31	Th.		5 47	6 13	0

SEPTEMBER.

Day of M. W.	NOTES.	Local, Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
		hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	F.	5 48	6 12	SUBTR.
2	S.	5 48	6 12	0
3	Su.	5 48	6 11	0
4	M.	5 48	6 10	1
5	T.	5 48	6 9	1
6	W.	5 48	6 8	2
7	Th.	5 48	6 8	2
8	F.	5 48	6 7	2
9	S.	5 48	6 6	3
10	Su.	5 48	6 5	3
11	M.	5 49	6 4	3
12	T.	5 49	6 3	4
13	W.	5 49	6 2	4
14	Th.	6 49	6 1	4
15	F.	5 49	6 1	5
16	S.	5 49	6 0	5
17	Su.	5 49	5 59	5
18	M.	5 49	5 58	6
19	T.	5 50	5 57	6
20	W.	5 50	5 56	7
21	Th.	5 50	5 56	7
22	F.	5 50	5 55	7
23	S.	5 51	5 54	8
24	Su.	5 51	5 53	8
25	M.	5 51	5 53	8
26	T.	5 51	5 53	9
27	W.	5 51	5 51	9
28	Th.	5 52	5 50	9
29	F.	5 52	5 49	10
30	S.	5 52	5 48	10

OCTOBER.

Day of M. W.	NOTES.	Local, Mean Time of		Equa- tion of Time.
		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
		hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	Su.	5 52	5 48	SUBTR.
2	M.	5 52	5 47	11
3	T.	5 52	5 46	11
4	W.	5 52	5 45	11
5	Th.	5 52	5 44	11
6	F.	5 53	5 43	12
7	S.	5 53	5 42	12
8	Su.	5 53	5 42	12
9	M.	5 54	5 41	13
10	T.	5 54	5 40	13
11	W.	5 54	5 40	13
12	Th.	5 54	5 39	13
13	F.	5 54	5 38	14
14	S.	5 55	5 38	14
15	Su.	5 55	5 37	14
16	M.	5 55	5 36	14
17	T.	5 55	5 35	15
18	W.	5 56	5 34	15
19	Th.	5 56	5 34	15
20	F.	5 56	5 34	15
21	S.	5 57	5 33	15
22	Su.	5 57	5 33	15
23	M.	5 57	5 32	16
24	T.	5 57	5 31	16
25	W.	5 58	5 30	16
26	Th.	5 59	5 29	16
27	F.	5 59	5 29	16
28	S.	5 59	5 29	16
29	Su.	6 0	5 28	16
30	M.	6 1	5 27	16
31	T.	6 1	5 27	16

NOVEMBER.

Day of		NOTES.	Local Mean time of		Equation of Time.
M.	W.		Sunrise.	Sunset.	
			hr. min.	hr. min.	min.
1	W.	<i>All Saints' Day.</i>	6 2	5 26	SUBTR.
2	Th.		6 2	5 26	16
3	F.		6 2	5 26	16
4	S.	Full Moon. 1h. 36m. p.m.	6 2	5 26	16
5	Su.	21ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 3	5 25	16
6	M.		6 3	5 25	16
7	T.		6 4	5 24	16
8	W.		6 4	5 24	16
9	Th.	King Edward's Day. Public General Holiday.	6 5	5 23	16
10	F.		6 5	5 23	16
11	S.		6 5	5 23	16
12	Su.	22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Moon's Last Quarter.	6 6	5 22	16
13	M.	{2h. 52m. a.m.	6 6	5 22	16
14	T.		6 7	5 22	15
15	W.		6 8	5 22	15
16	Th.		6 9	5 21	15
17	F.		6 9	5 21	15
18	S.	Hurricane, 1912. New Moon. 7h. 6m. p.m.	6 9	5 21	15
19	Su.	23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	6 10	5 21	15
20	M.		6 11	5 21	14
21	T.	Railway opened, Kingston to Spanish Town, 1845.	6 11	5 21	14
22	W.		6 11	5 21	14
23	Th.		6 12	5 21	14
24	F.		6 12	5 21	13
25	S.		6 13	5 21	13
26	Su.	24TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT. Moon's First Quarter.	6 14	5 21	13
27	M.	{3h. 15m. a.m.	6 15	5 21	12
28	T.		6 15	5 21	12
29	W.		6 16	5 21	12
30	Th.	<i>St. Andrew.</i>	6 17	5 21	11

DECEMBER.

			6 17	5 21	SUBTR.
1	F.	Birthday of Queen Alexandria.	6 17	5 21	
2	S.		6 18	5 22	10
3	Su.	1ST SUNDAY IN ADVENT. Full Moon. 6h. 24m. a.m.	6 18	5 22	10
4	M.		6 19	5 22	10
5	T.		6 20	5 22	9
6	W.		6 20	5 22	9
7	Th.		6 21	5 23	8
8	F.		6 22	5 23	8
9	S.		6 23	5 23	8
10	Su.	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT. Fire in Kingston, 1882.	6 23	5 23	7
11	M.	Moon's Last Quarter. 11h. 41m. a.m.,	6 23	5 23	7
12	T.		6 24	5 24	6
13	W.		6 24	5 24	6
14	Th.		6 25	5 25	5
15	F.		6 25	5 25	5
16	S.		6 26	5 26	4
17	Su.	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT. New Moon. 7h. 20m. a.m.	6 26	5 26	4
18	M.		6 27	5 27	4
19	T.		6 27	5 27	3
20	W.		6 28	5 28	2
21	Th.	<i>St. Thomas.</i>	6 28	5 28	2
22	F.		6 29	5 29	1
23	S.	Quarter Day.	6 29	5 29	1
24	Su.	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.	6 30	5 30	1
25	M.	CHRISTMAS DAY. Quarter Day.	6 30	5 30	ADD
26	T.	Public General Holiday. Moon's First Quarter.	6 31	5 31	1
27	W.	{oh. 53m. a.m.	6 31	5 31	1
28	Th.		6 32	5 32	2
29	F.		6 32	5 32	2
30	S.		6 33	5 33	3
31	Su.	1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.	6 33	5 33	3

THE MOON'S PHASES.

The Moon's phases (pp. 13-18) are given for 75th Meridian Time as the time adopted in the Island, excluding the Jewish Calendar.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

The mean time of sunrise and sunset for every day in the year, given in the Calendar above, has been computed for the latitude of Kingston and includes the correction for the Equation of Time and for refraction. It is local mean time for every place on the parallel of 18° N.; and to obtain standard time of sunrise and sunset at any place in Jamaica, the longitude of that place (in time) less 5 hrs. must be added to the time given in the calendar. Thus for Kingston, 7 mins. must be added, and for the Morant Point and Negril Point Light Houses, 5 and 14 min. must be, respectively, added to obtain standard time of sunrise and sunset at these places.

EQUATION OF TIME.

The equation of time is a correction which must be applied at noon to *apparent time*, or time obtained from observation of the Sun, in order to obtain local *mean time*.

The last column in each month of the calendar above gives this correction for every day in the year. Care must be taken to add or to subtract the correction according to the precepts.

For instance on Jan. 4th we must add 5 min. to the time shown by a good sundial in order to obtain local mean time; but on Oct. 4th we must subtract 11 min., and so on.

To obtain standard time as adopted in Jamaica (see p 13) for any place under consideration, the longitude of that place (in time) less 5 hrs. must be added to the local mean time.

TIDES ON THE COASTS OF JAMAICA.

The rise and fall of the tides round Jamaica do not exceed 16 inches.

From the late Mr. Charlton Thompson's observations in Kingston harbour it appears that there are two kinds of tides on the coasts of Jamaica. The first and more important kind are *diurnal*, giving high and low water once in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is greater than 9° north or south. The second kind are *semi-diurnal*, giving high and low water twice in every 24 hours; they occur when the moon's declination is 9° or less, north or south.

For the diurnal tides, when the moon's declination is north, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's lower meridian passage; and when the moon's declination is south, the time of high water does not greatly differ from the time of the moon's upper meridian passage.

For the semi-diurnal tides the times of high water do not greatly differ from the time of the moon's upper and lower meridian passage.

SEMI-DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. Small.					DIURNAL TIDES. Moon's Decl. more than 9° North*				
Moon's Age.	First High Water.	Second High Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.	Low Water.	Moon's Age.	High Water.	Low Water.	
d.	d.	hr.	hr.	d.	hr.	hr.	d.	hr.	hr.
0	15	11½ a.m.	11½ p.m.	0	12½ a.m.	3 p.m.	15	12½ p.m.	2½ a.m.
1	16	12 noon	12 noon	1	1½ "	3½ "	16	1 "	3 "
2	17	12½ a.m.	12½ p.m.	2	1½ "	4 "	17	2 "	4 "
3	18	1 "	1 "	3	2 "	5 "	18	2½ "	4½ "
4	19	1½ "	2 "	4	3 "	6 "	19	3½ "	5½ "
5	20	2½ "	2½ "	5	4 "	7 "	20	4½ "	6½ "
6	21	3 "	3½ "	6	5 "	8 "	21	5½ "	7½ "
7	22	4 "	4½ "	7	6 "	9½ "	22	7 "	9 "
8	23	5 "	5½ "	8	7½ "	10½ "	23	8 "	10 "
9	24	6 "	6½ "	9	8½ "	11½ "	24	9 "	11 "
10	25	7½ "	8 "	10	9½ "	12 mnt.	25	9½ "	11½ "
11	26	8½ "	9 "	11	10 "	"	26	10½ "	12½ p.m.
12	27	9½ "	10 "	12	10½ "	12½ a.m.	27	11 "	1 "
13	28	10 "	10½ "	13	11½ "	1½ "	28	11½ "	1½ "
14	29	11 "	11 "	14	12 noon	2 "	29		2½ "

* When the Moon's Declination is South, change a.m. into p.m. and vice versa.

CORRECTIONS TO BE APPLIED TO THE ABOVE TIMES FOR THE ANNUAL INEQUALITY.

Semi-diur.			Diurnal.		Semi-diur.			Diurnal.	
January	—	1 hr.	—	1 hr.	July	+	2 hr.	+	1 hr.
February	—	1½ "	—	1 "	August	0	"	+	1 "
March	—	½ "	—	1½ "	September	—	½ "	+	1 "
April	—	½ "	+	½ "	October	+	1 "		0 "
May	—	½ "	+	½ "	November	+	1 "		0 "
June	+	1 "		0 "	December	—	½ "	—	½ "

In Kingston harbour the range of the diurnal tide is only 8 inches; and the range of the semi-diurnal tide is only 3 inches; but these small ranges are frequently obscured by larger irregular fluctuations in the ocean level which cannot be attributed to the action of the sun or moon. Further particulars will be found in Weather Report, No. 227.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1922.

1. Annular eclipse of the Sun, March 28, partly visible in Jamaica.

The partial eclipse will commence before sunrise, and only a small portion, about one-sixth of the southern limb, will be seen obscured in Jamaica, 6h. 6m. a.m. The eclipse ends, at the south-east limb, about one hour after.

2. A total eclipse of the Sun, September 28, invisible in Jamaica.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF KINGSTON.

During the years 1875 and 1876 the latitude and longitude of Kingston were determined by Commander F. M. Green, U.S.N., with great accuracy.

The station at Kingston was 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal on which the statue of Lord Rodney was then mounted, and on which the statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe now stands, at the lower end of King Street, near the market-place and overlooking the harbour.

A tablet was inserted in 1893 by the Institute of Jamaica in the north side of the pedestal which states that the above-mentioned longitude refers to a point 12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal.

The latitude of this station was obtained from 43 observations of pairs of stars, by means of an instrument suited for the purpose. It was a combination of a transit-instrument and a zenith-sector. The latitude thus found was $17^{\circ} 57' 41.0''$ N.

The longitude of this station was determined by telegraphic signals between Greenwich and Washington, Washington and Key West, and so on to Havana, Santiago de Cuba and Kingston; the latter three sections forming part of the work conducted by Commander Green, U.S.N. The longitude thus found was in arc $76^{\circ} 47' 39.8''$ west of Greenwich; or in time 5 hr. 7m. 10.65 sec.

By notice in the Gazette, January 18, 1912, the Governor approved of the adoption of Standard Time in Jamaica, namely Mean Time on 75th meridian west of Greenwich. On 1st February accordingly the chronometer of the Jamaica Time Service was put forward 7 minutes 11 seconds, and all Railway and other Government clocks were similarly regulated.

Standard time, correct within a few seconds, is supplied to the Post Office, and as often as may be required to other Government Offices in Kingston.

JEWISH CALENDAR, 5682-5683. (C.E. 1921-22.)

The Year commenced 3rd October, 1921.

1922.	5682.	1922.	5683.
Jan. 1 New Moon	... Tebet 1	Sept. 23 New Year	Tishri 1
" 30 New Moon	... Shebat 1	" 25 Fast of Guedaliah	" 3
Mar. 1 New Moon	... Adar 1	Oct. 2 Day of Atonement	" 10
" 13 Fast of Esther	... " 13	" 7 Feast of Tabernacles	" 15
" 14 Purim	... " 14	" 13 Hosha-ana Rabba	" 21
" 30 New Moon	... Nisan 1	" 14 8th Day of Solemn Assembly	" 22
April 13 Passover	... " 15	" 15 Simchat Torah (Re-joining of the Law)...	" 23
" 14 do. 2nd day	... " 16	" 21 Shabbat Beresheet	" 29
" 19 do. 7th day	... " 21	" 23 New Moon	... Heshvan 1
" 20 do. 8th day	... " 22	Nov. 21 New Moon	... Kislev 1
" 29 New Moon	... Iyar 1	Dec. 15 Hanukah (dedication of the Temple)	" 25
May 16 33rd Day (Lag Laomer)	... " 18	" 20 New Moon	... Tebet 1
" 28 New Moon	... Sivan 1		
June 2 Pentecost	... " 6		
" (Shabugnoth)			
" 27 New Moon	... Tamuz 1		
July 13 Fast of Tamuz	... " 17		
" 20 New Moon	... Ab. 1		
Aug. 3 Fast of Ab.	... " 9		
" 25 New Moon	... Ellul 1		

NOTE.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Holy Days commence on the previous evening at sunset.

THE MAGNETIC DECLINATION.

(Or Variation of the Magnetic Needle in Kingston.)

About the year 1890 the variation was decreasing rapidly; then it was found in 1895 that the rate was diminishing; and further observations in 1906 render it necessary to readjust the former table.

Year.	Observed variation East.	Year.	Observed variation East.
	° ' "		° ' "
1700	6 30	1891	2 16
1804	6 30	1895	2 0
1876	3 45	1906	1 24
	Edmund Halley		J. F. Brennan
	James Robertson		do
	Commander Green, U.S.N.		Colin Liddell

If we draw a curve to represent this variation we shall be able to draw up the following table:—

Year.	Variation East.	Year.	Variation East.
	° ' "		° ' "
1700 to 1800	.. 6 30	1860	.. 5 3
1810	.. 6 27	1870	.. 4 18
1820	.. 6 21	1880	.. 3 18
1830	.. 6 12	1890	.. 2 18
1840	.. 5 54	1900	.. 2 14
1850	.. 5 30		

SUMMARY OF THE KINGSTON MONTHLY TEMPERATURES 1908 TO 1920.

Month.	Mean.	7 a.m.	3 p.m.	Max.	Min.	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.
January	75.7	69.2	82.0	85.9	67.7	91.5	56.9
February	75.6	69.0	81.9	86.0	67.6	91.5	60.4
March	76.7	71.2	82.6	86.5	68.4	91.8	62.1
April	78.3	74.6	83.0	87.0	70.4	93.5	64.5
May	79.6	77.2	83.4	87.6	72.3	93.8	65.8
June	80.8	78.0	84.8	88.9	73.6	95.2	68.5
July	81.3	77.6	85.9	90.2	73.5	95.4	68.1
August	81.1	77.3	85.3	90.2	73.7	97.5	69.8
September	80.7	77.0	84.5	89.8	73.6	95.2	69.4
October	79.7	75.4	83.5	88.8	73.0	94.9	68.3
November	78.0	73.0	82.8	86.9	71.3	92.7	62.4
December	76.8	70.7	82.8	86.4	69.3	91.9	61.8
Means, 13 year's observations.	78.7	74.2	83.5	87.8	71.2	93.7	64.8

Highest max. 97.5 Aug. 9th, 1919.
 Lowest min. 56.9 Jan. 2nd, 1918.

AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURES AT DIFFERENT ELEVATIONS IN JAMAICA.*

Elevation above sea-level.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Range.
Feet.				
0	78.8	87.5	70.8	16.7
500	77.1	85.1	69.8	15.3
1000	75.3	82.8	68.6	14.2
1500	73.6	80.6	67.4	13.2
2000	72.0	78.6	66.1	12.5
2500	70.3	76.7	64.7	12.0
3000	68.7	74.9	63.3	11.6
3500	67.1	73.2	61.7	11.5
4000	65.5	71.6	60.1	11.5
4500	64.0	70.1	58.5	11.6
5000	62.4	68.8	56.8	12.0
5500	61.0	67.5	55.0	12.5
6000	59.5	66.3	53.1	13.2
6500	58.0	65.2	51.2	14.0
7000	56.5	64.3	49.3	15.0
7500	55.1	63.6	47.3	16.3

* This table is taken from the "Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, Published by the Institute of Jamaica.

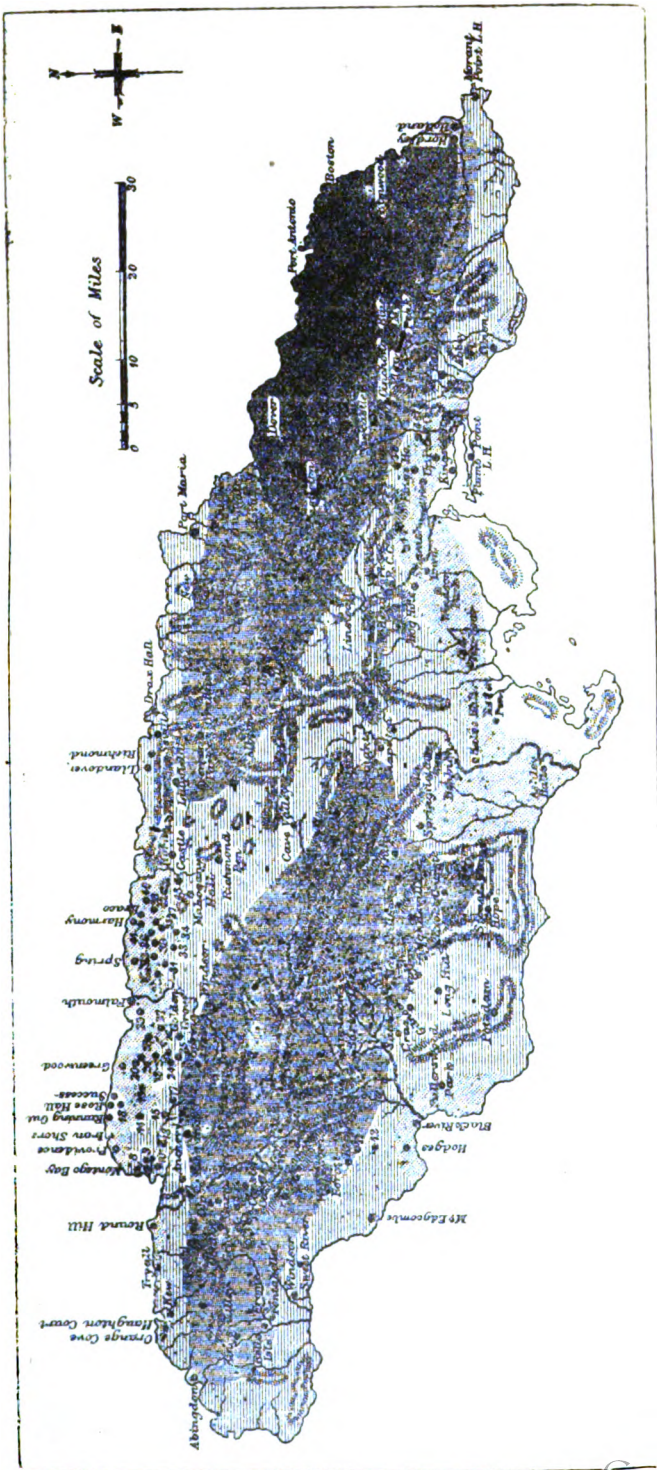
THE ISLAND MONTHLY RAINFALL FROM 1900 TO 1919. (For figures prior to 1900 see Handbook up to 1916.)

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
1900	5.20	4.15	2.42	5.67	7.77	6.16	7.18	5.38	8.12	6.50	5.22	5.88	69.65
1901	3.91	1.17	3.32	2.57	6.13	14.03	7.59	6.49	10.60	9.76	10.02	5.37	80.96
1902	5.68	3.06	4.24	5.40	8.97	10.28	3.44	5.39	5.89	7.19	5.60	8.23	73.37
1903	1.94	1.40	3.19	4.90	10.63	6.00	4.30	12.79	5.34	7.28	5.78	4.83	68.38
1904	3.42	4.66	6.84	5.91	7.51	15.20	4.26	5.47	6.49	16.58	7.87	3.94	88.15
1905	7.82	2.99	7.48	5.14	8.20	10.10	2.73	6.17	8.27	12.36	6.77	7.17	85.20
1906	3.37	5.15	5.50	8.02	13.23	11.47	4.19	6.98	10.70	8.44	7.60	2.06	86.71
1907	2.58	3.75	0.36	1.24	5.96	5.96	4.26	4.63	5.39	10.51	4.26	4.55	52.61
1908	4.38	5.05	3.42	3.45	4.92	11.65	4.17	7.00	6.00	11.05	6.52	7.01	74.62
1909	4.35	1.63	2.87	3.64	6.84	6.42	5.52	8.14	15.96	11.85	21.22	1.73	90.17
Means	4.27	3.30	3.96	4.59	7.93	9.73	4.76	6.84	8.28	10.15	8.09	5.08	76.98
1910	5.29	2.20	4.45	3.56	5.23	5.74	5.57	7.52	8.71	14.74	7.61	12.14	82.76
1911	4.35	1.44	2.02	4.00	10.31	3.81	3.22	4.37	5.71	8.28	4.92	8.46	60.89
1912	4.40	2.34	4.88	2.21	4.60	2.43	4.30	6.38	6.23	8.25	26.74	3.50	76.26
1913	3.64	1.14	3.79	7.94	8.06	3.80	4.48	5.50	6.90	7.02	8.65	3.42	64.34
1914	2.65	2.06	4.10	4.74	6.62	5.24	2.94	4.22	3.76	6.33	9.74	4.96	57.76
1915	6.32	3.90	3.23	8.77	6.44	11.90	5.82	14.10	16.68	10.73	11.01	6.05	104.95
1916	3.51	5.24	2.73	8.18	15.55	6.33	7.56	13.84	7.62	16.26	17.80	1.60	106.22
1917	3.08	3.27	2.50	7.07	7.35	8.32	5.21	7.52	15.43	6.84	9.40	4.94	80.93
1918	0.88	3.38	5.82	6.38	12.56	5.06	3.60	7.26	5.41	8.94	5.03	4.60	68.92
1919	6.29	2.50	1.92	7.44	14.51	3.46	4.33	3.54	6.20	7.69	5.11	6.46	69.45
Means	4.04	2.75	3.54	6.03	9.12	5.61	4.70	7.42	8.26	9.51	10.60	5.61	77.19

ANNUAL RAINFALL FOR EACH RAINFALL DIVISION IN JAMAICA.

(For figures prior to 1880, see Handbook up to 1916.)

Year.	Rainfall Divisions.				The Island.
	N. E. Division.	N. Division.	W. C. Division.	S. Division.	
	in.	in.	in.	in.	
1880	76.37	47.01	64.91	33.47	55.44
1881	91.24	49.42	75.32	58.42	68.60
1882	65.48	43.76	78.59	43.67	57.87
1883	72.30	41.52	78.19	45.02	59.26
1884	69.00	41.87	73.10	43.63	56.90
1885	70.55	52.77	72.62	43.52	59.86
1886	126.61	60.98	88.21	86.64	90.61
1887	80.25	61.07	80.14	61.16	70.66
1888	98.00	54.42	70.43	65.58	72.11
1889	99.81	56.82	75.94	64.02	74.15
Means	84.96	50.96	75.74	54.51	66.54
1890	75.09	48.29	89.91	44.41	64.42
1891	110.56	66.71	100.50	61.03	84.70
1892	101.55	58.10	82.05	50.29	73.00
1893	106.50	63.17	108.66	67.65	86.49
1894	90.56	54.04	95.93	61.01	75.39
1895	97.38	56.35	85.38	47.36	71.62
1896	95.42	54.90	78.31	45.79	68.61
1897	93.95	58.25	95.46	62.67	77.59
1898	102.92	52.44	84.26	55.67	73.82
1899	112.10	61.31	101.28	68.62	85.82
Means	98.60	57.36	92.17	56.45	76.15
1900	96.91	50.67	79.84	51.15	69.65
1901	107.88	64.18	87.31	64.50	80.96
1902	95.97	58.78	89.75	49.14	73.37
1903	88.46	51.05	82.83	51.17	68.38
1904	112.12	63.72	104.40	72.35	88.15
1905	112.91	61.33	94.23	72.31	85.20
1906	109.69	56.25	100.90	79.96	86.71
1907	64.72	37.80	64.53	43.32	52.61
1908	93.56	63.87	86.29	54.78	74.62
1909	112.66	66.03	101.84	80.12	90.16
Means	99.48	57.37	89.21	61.90	76.98
1910	119.07	64.25	93.08	54.66	82.76
1911	80.30	46.53	78.80	37.99	60.90
1912	101.38	64.26	93.29	46.15	76.26
1913	87.19	51.09	77.08	41.95	64.34
1914	68.86	43.53	78.88	38.19	57.36
1915	152.93	88.39	103.60	74.88	104.95
1916	148.80	85.38	110.45	80.46	106.32
1917	110.65	61.28	99.18	52.62	80.93
1918	87.70	46.42	92.45	49.11	68.92
1919	98.12	51.71	73.32	54.72	69.47
Means	105.50	60.28	90.01	53.07	77.21



- Reference Nos.**
- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Great Valley. | 9 Catherine Mount. | 17 Guilbro. Hill. | 25 Weston Favel. | 33 Gibraltar. | 41 Lancaster. |
| 2 Cacoen Castle. | 10 Fairfield. | 18 Cinnamon Hill. | 26 Tilton. | 34 Hyde. | 42 Brampton Bryan. |
| 3 Mackfield. | 11 Bloomsbury. | 19 Content. | 27 Pembroke. | 35 Colchis Pen. | 43 Hopewell. |
| 4 Haughton Grove. | 12 Mt. Charles. | 20 Kent. | 28 Green Park. | 36 Georgia. | 44 Ewing's Caymanas |
| 5 Struile. | 13 Irwin. | 21 Orange Valley | 29 Holland Pen. | 37 Vale Royal. | 45 Cherry Garden. |
| 6 Wiltshire. | 14 Leogan. | 22 Dundee. | 30 Lottery. | 38 Arcadia. | 46 Hope Garden and |
| 7 Eden. | 15 Latium. | 23 Phoenix. | 31 Cambridge. | 39 Steelfield. | Reservoir. |
| 8 Catherine Hall. | 16 Saters Hill | 24 Gales Valley | 32 Oxford. | 40 Bryan Castle. | 47 Newton |

MAP SHOWING THE AVERAGE RAINFALL OVER JAMAICA FOR THE YEAR.

THE RAINFALL OVER THE ISLAND.

(From about 150 "average" Stations.)

1920.	N.E.	N.	W.C.	S.	The Island.	
					Rainfall.	Average.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
January ..	3.68	2.12	3.98	1.51	2.82	3.90
February ..	2.99	2.03	3.30	1.29	2.40	3.07
March ..	4.78	2.72	3.79	2.34	3.41	3.34
April ..	0.20	0.19	0.60	0.16	0.29	4.68
May ..	7.26	5.87	13.05	6.61	8.20	9.33
June ..	5.93	3.82	6.82	2.61	4.80	8.22
July ..	2.72	1.42	5.32	1.50	2.74	5.26
August ..	4.04	2.44	7.10	3.61	4.30	6.89
September ..	7.38	3.56	9.57	4.48	6.25	7.91
October ..	8.84	8.74	10.00	3.79	7.84	10.74
November ..	8.89	4.64	6.01	3.85	5.85	7.44
December ..	3.71	2.41	1.75	1.20	2.27	5.48
Totals ..	60.42	39.96	71.29	32.95	51.13	76.26

THE ISLAND RAINFALL, 1921.

Month.	N.E.	N.	W.C.	S.	The Island.	
					Rainfall.	Average.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
January ..	23.79	10.82	5.85	3.04	10.87	4.10
February ..	13.11	5.39	7.18	3.20	7.22	3.06
March ..	9.10	3.20	8.14	4.72	6.29	3.42
April ..	6.79	3.39	10.90	4.66	6.44	5.03
May ..	12.23	9.34	17.27	11.13	12.49	9.12
June ..	6.74	3.44	7.75	4.19	5.53	7.18
July ..	4.50	1.99	7.09	3.02	4.15	4.90
August ..	8.85	4.75	9.98	4.89	7.12	6.93
September ..	9.63	4.37	9.76	6.54	7.57	7.91
October ..	7.92	4.78	9.27	5.47	6.86	10.39
November ..	7.01	3.97	4.52	2.50	4.50	8.70
December ..	11.33	4.67	1.14	1.66	4.70	5.72
Totals ..	121.00	60.11	98.85	55.02	83.74	76.46

THE JAMAICA WEATHER SERVICE.

The Observing Station, Kingston, is at the Director of Public Works' Office, Port Royal Street.

A Meteorological Service was established in 1880 in order to have the usual instruments read and recorded at Kingston, to encourage the registration of the rainfall throughout the island, and to give warning of approaching hurricanes.

An annual grant of £150 was made for this purpose, and Mr. Maxwell Hall was put in charge of the service: he had to supply the necessary instruments, and to provide for his own assistants.

A first class station was equipped in Kingston; the registration of the rainfall was encouraged by issuing a monthly Weather Report to all the contributors. Mr., now Sir Daniel Morris, established a very fine high-level station at the Cinchona Plantation, 4,900 feet above sea-level, and also took readings on the Blue Mountain Peak.

A large number of investigations referring to such matters as cyclones, wind movements, earthquakes, lightning, magnetic variation, tides, &c., were published from time to time in the Weather Reports, which were so arranged that they could be bound into volumes.

In 1892 rainfall maps of Jamaica were published by the Institute of Jamaica; the coloured maps were based upon observations made at about 153 stations for about twenty years, and they show the average distribution over the Island for each month, and for the year. A second edition entitled "The Rainfall of Jamaica from about 1870 to end of 1909 with maps" was published in 1911.

In 1898 the United States Weather Bureau established a first class station at Halfway Tree, as a part of their service in the West Indies and South America. All their stations reported more or less continuously to Washington, and storm-warnings were issued from Washington which were of great service to the whole of the West Indies. The local Weather Service was disestablished at the end of the financial year, and an annual grant of £50 was made to continue the Weather Reports. The observers at Halfway Tree were recalled, and the instruments were sent to the offices of the Direct Cable Co. in Kingston. The hurricane of 1903 occurred; and the earthquake of 1907 wrecked the instruments.

In 1907 the Weather Service was re-established; the United States Weather Bureau undertook to establish a first class station at the Public Works Office, and the Kingston observer was to supply them with cablegrams during the hurricane months. Mr. J. F. Brennan of the Public Works Department was appointed as observer in Kingston and Mr. Maxwell Hall was given charge of the whole service.

Upon the death of Mr. Maxwell Hall on February 20th 1920, Mr. J. F. Brennan was appointed Government Meteorologist.

The new service commenced under very different auspices; not only had the rainfall maps been published, but in 1904 the more important results of observation as detailed in the Weather Reports, which were issued monthly between 1881 and 1902, and which form Vols. I, II and III of the *Jamaica Meteorological Observations*, were published in the form of small pamphlets by the Institute of Jamaica.

There are now :—

First class station	..	Kingston.
Second class stations	{	Morant Point Light House
		Kempshot
		Negril Point Light House
Climatological stations	{	Castleton Gardens
		Hope Gardens
		Sony Hill Industrial School
		Hill Gardens

Storm warnings are based on the general circulars issued from Washington, and are modified, if necessary, by the local service; notices are posted at all the telegraph stations, and the shipping in the ports are duly warned, according to the system published at the commencement of each hurricane season.

Government Meteorologist—J. F. Brennan, ASSEC. M. INST. C.E., F.R. MET. S.—£125.

Assistant Meteorologist—Miss C. Maxwell Hall £125.

PART III.

DESCRIPTION OF JAMAICA,*

THE island of Jamaica is situated between 17° 43' and 18° 32' N. lat., and 76° 11' and 78° 20' 50" W. long., about 5,000 miles to the south-west of England, 100 miles west of St. Domingo and 90 miles south of Cuba, 445 miles north of Carthagena and 540 miles from Colon.

Jamaica is bounded on the north and east by that part of the Caribbean sea which separates the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola from Jamaica and which at its north-eastern part is called the Windward Passage, the waters of which mingle with those of the Atlantic Ocean. On the south and west Jamaica is washed by the Caribbean sea.

The islands of Grand and Little Cayman, with Cayman Brac, are situated the first about 170 miles and the second about 130 miles and the third about 120 north-west of Negril Point. The Pedro Bank and Cays commence about 40 miles south of Portland Point and extend westerly for 100 miles; this bank is about three fourths of the size of Jamaica. The Morant Cays are 32 miles from Morant Point in a south-easterly direction. These several islands and cays, together with the Turks and Caicos islands, are all dependencies of the Island of Jamaica.

The nearest part of the continent of America to Jamaica is Cape Gracias a Dios, in the Mosquito Territory, which is 310 miles south-west of the west-end of Jamaica.

From its central situation as regards the other West Indian islands and the fact of its being in the direct track between Europe, and the United States and the Isthmus of Panama, Jamaica furnishes special advantages and conveniences for trade and commerce between these points.

The aboriginal Arawak name of Jamaica, *Xaymaca*, which it has retained till to-day, is supposed to imply an overflowing abundance of rivers.

The extreme length of Jamaica is 144 miles, its greatest width is 49 miles and its least width (from Kingston to Annotto Bay) 21½ miles. The island is divided into three counties and fourteen parishes, namely:—

SURREY.		MIDDLESEX.		CORNWALL.	
	Square Miles.		Square Miles.		Square Miles.
Kingston ..	7½	St. Catherine ..	470	St. Elizabeth ..	462
St. Andrew ..	166	St. Mary ..	249	Trelawny ..	333
St. Thomas ..	274	Clarendon ..	474	St. James ..	234
Portland ..	285	St. Ann ..	476	Hanover ..	167
		Manchester ..	302	Westmoreland ..	308
Total	732½	Total	1,971	Total	1,504

giving a total of 4,207½ square miles, equal to 2,692,587 acres, of which only about 646 square miles, or 413,440 acres, are flat, consisting of alluvium, marl and swamps

GENERAL GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

The foundation or basis of the island is composed of igneous rocks, overlying which are several distinct formations.

COUNTY OF SURREY.

The coast formation is of white and yellow limestone: the interior consists chiefly of the metamorphosed and trappan series, with carbonaceous shales and conglomerate. The greater part of this county is very mountainous; the only flats are the plain of Liguanea (north of Kingston) and the valleys of the Morant and Plantain Garden rivers, and smaller flats at and near the mouths of the other chief rivers. Mineral deposits are numerous in the mountain districts. Iron, copper, lead, manganese and cobalt have been found and worked to some extent, but no profitable industry has been the result. Marble of good quality has also been found at the head of the Blue Mountain Valley.

The only volcanic formation in the island is that at Lowlayton and Retreat estates in the parish of Portland, a mile from the sea; there is, however, no defined crater, and the volcanic materials are the only evidence remaining

* The description was originally written by Thomas Harrison, Surveyor-General

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

The parish of St. Mary exhibits a great diversity of formation, consisting of white and yellow limestone, carbonaceous shales, metamorphosed, porphyritic, granite and conglomerate rocks, with many mineral-bearing rocks. The district of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is of granitic formation, overlaid considerably by cretaceous and white limestone and marl beds.

St. Catherine possesses an extensive alluvial flat stretching from Kingston harbour to the boundary of Clarendon; the rest of the parish is of white limestone.

In Upper Clarendon the metamorphosed trappan and conglomerate series prevail; the central districts are of white limestone, and the southern part, with the district of Vere, is alluvium, and embraces an area of about 132 square miles, which is the largest continuous flat in the island. The mineral deposits of upper Clarendon are considerable, and it is believed offer a fair field for mining enterprise.

The parishes of Manchester and St. Ann consist almost entirely of white limestone.

COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

The parish of St. Elizabeth has an extensive area of alluvium from the boundary of Manchester to the boundary of Westmoreland, narrowing so considerably at Lacovia that the north and south limestones nearly meet; much of this flat is covered by swamp.

In the north-east of the parish there is also an extensive flat called the Nassau valley. The rest of the parish is white limestone with some patches of yellow limestone.

The parish of Westmoreland also presents extensive alluvial deposits and marl beds. The north-western part of the parish furnishes trappean rocks with yellow and cretaceous limestone. The eastern part is chiefly white limestone with some trap formations at the head of the Great River.

In Trelawny the district called "The Black Grounds" consists of trap formation. The rest of the parish is of white limestone with some alluvial valleys; that called "The Queen of Spain's Valley," on the borders of and extending into the parish of St. James, is remarkable for its picturesque beauty and great fertility.

The interior of St. James presents a trappean formation, with some overlaying yellow and cretaceous limestones. The rest is of white limestone with some alluvial deposits round the coast.

The eastern part of Hanover is chiefly white limestone, and the western part black shale, with some metamorphosed rocks and yellow limestone.*

MOUNTAIN RANGES.

The surface of the island is extremely mountainous and attains considerable altitudes, particularly in the eastern part where the central range is known as the Blue Mountains.

The following table will give a general idea of the area in square miles embraced in the different zones of elevation, above sea level, in the several parishes:—

PARISHES.	Area below 1,000 feet.	1,000 feet to 2,000 feet.	2,000 feet to 3,000 feet.	3,000 feet to 4,000 feet.	4,000 feet to 5,000 feet.	5,000 feet and upwards.	Total areas in Square Miles.
Kingston	6½	5½	..	..	..	..	7½
St. Andrew	59	54	27	17½	8	½	166
St. Thomas	135	59	35	20	14	11	274
Portland	94	89	40	32½	17	12½	285
St. Mary	110	116	19	4	..	..	249
St. Ann	85	337	54	..	..	..	476
Trelawny	166	135	32	..	..	..	333
St. James	139	90	5	..	..	..	234
Hanover	161	6	..	..	..	..	167
Westmoreland	235	73	..	..	..	..	308
St. Elizabeth	335	120	7	..	..	..	462
Manchester	42	134	126	..	..	..	302
Clarendon	314	115	45	..	..	..	474
St. Catherine	336	124	10	..	..	..	470
Totals	2,217½	1,452½	400	74	39	24	4,207½

* For a more complete account of the geology of the island see Sawkins's "Geology of Jamaica," and Hill's "Geology and Physical Geography of Jamaica."

From the above table it will be observed that a great diversity of climate is obtainable. From a tropical temperature of 80° to 86° at the sea coast the thermometer falls to 45° and 50° on the tops of the highest mountains, and with a dryness of atmosphere that renders the climate of the mountains of Jamaica particularly delightful and suitable to the most delicate constitution.

The midland parts of the island are the highest. Through the county of Surrey, and partly through Middlesex, there runs the great central chain which trends generally in an east and west direction, the highest part of which is the Blue Mountain Peak attaining an elevation of 7,388 feet.

From this range subordinate ridges or spurs run northerly to the northside of the island and southerly to the southside; these ridges in their turn are the parents of other smaller ridges, which branch off in every direction with considerable regularity and method; and they again throw off other ridges, until the whole surface of the country is cut up into a series of ridges, with intervening gullies.

Many of the subordinate ridges vie with the main ridge in importance and elevation; such, for instance, as the great ridge starting from Catherine's Peak, above Newcastle, and passing through the parish of St. Andrew in a south-easterly direction, culminating at great elevations at Newton and Bellevue, and expending itself at Albion in the parish of St. Thomas. Also the ridge known as Queensberry Ridge, starting from the Blue Mountain Peak, passing by Arnully, Belle Clair and Windsor Castle, where it is known as Coward's Ridge, and extending to the sea at Belvedere and Creighton Hall, to the north of which place it forms the conspicuous mountain known as Yallahs Hill, 2,348 feet high. On the northern side of the island three great ridges may be mentioned, one extending from the Blue Mountain Peak through the parish of Portland dividing the waters of the Rio Grande from those of the Swift River, and expending itself at St. Margaret's and Hope Bays. Another starting from Silver Hill, dividing the waters of the Buff Bay and Spanish rivers, and the other very high ridge extending from Fox's Gap at the boundary of St. Mary and Portland, north-easterly, culminating in a conspicuous elevation called Hay Cock Hill, 2,500 feet above the sea, and terminating on the coast near Dover.

The John Crow Mountains, which run in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction in the parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, divide the Rio Grande valley from the eastern coast of the island. They form a plateau of about 2,000 feet elevation rather than a mountain range. In their higher parts they are a barren, waterless tract of limestone formation; much of it covered by the sharp rocks known as honeycombed rocks, over which it is almost impossible to walk. These mountains may be said to be an offshoot from the great central range which, from the depression known as the Cuna Cuna Pass, north of the town of Bath, turns suddenly north and forms itself into this plateau.

The central range suffers a considerable depression at Stony Hill, in the parish of St. Andrew, where the main road to the north side crosses it at an elevation of 1,360 feet. Here the range is divided into two ridges; one of limestone formation, extending westerly through the district known as Mammee Hill, reaches a conspicuous elevation known as Lunan Mountain, at Highgate, in St. Catherine, and expends itself at Bog Walk; the other, which is the continuation of the central dividing ridge, is of granite formation and extends in a north-westerly direction. It passes the district of Lawrence Tavern and Mount Charles, where it commences to form the boundary line between the parishes of St. Mary on the north and St. Catherine on the south-side; continuing north-westerly it passes Pear Tree Grove and turn suddenly to the south-west at Windsor Castle and Decoy, and it then joins the limestone formation at Guy's Hill and Middlesex township, continuing as a well-defined range to Mount Diablo, where the main road crosses it at an elevation of 1,800 feet. It continues on to Holly Mount, a little beyond which it unites with the St. John's range, which forms the eastern boundary of Lluidda Vale.

From this point, although these mountains continue as a separate range, they become irregular and broken, chiefly on account of their limestone character, and with this formation they extend through the parish of St. Ann, expending themselves in the Cockpit country to the east of the district called "The Black Grounds," from the rich black soil in contra-distinction to the red soil, of Manchester, in the parish of Trelawny. To the south of this locality, along the borders of Clarendon and Manchester, the trapean series is again met with and two great inland rivers flow there.

Running in an irregular north-westerly line, almost parallel with the last range of mountains described, is another limestone range which may be said to commence from the western bank of the Rio Minho or Dry River above Lime Savanna, and, forming first the range known as Mocho Mountains, it includes the Whitney valley and joins the Manchester Mountain range at Cumberland. Thence trending north-westerly it

passes through the northern district of Manchester and enters the parish of St. Elizabeth at Hector's River Sink; thence it continues on to Accompong and becomes lost in a peculiarly wild formation of what is usually known as Cockpit Country. In this quarter, and extending for a considerable distance into the parishes of Trelawny and St. James, the Cockpit land bids defiance to the traveller.

This formation is of white limestone, sharp, irregular and jagged, with little earth, and formed into a series of circular arenas like inverted cones with extremely irregular sides but preserving the circular formation throughout and terminating in most instances with a sink hole in the apex.

These arenas are of all diameters, from half-a-chain to two and three chains. The ridges or edges where these cones unite are of course, very irregular and sharp, presenting very steep or vertical rocks of considerable height. Such a country may be said to be almost inaccessible.

The May Day and Carpenter's Mountains pass through the parish of Manchester in a diagonal direction. Commencing at the Round Hill in Vere at the south-east extremity of Manchester, they traverse the parish to its north-western angle, where they join the main ridge near the Hector's River Sink; one off-shoot forming the Nassau mountains of St. Elizabeth.

The Santa Cruz mountains in the parish of St. Elizabeth run parallel with the Manchester mountains. They commence at the sea at the precipice called The Lover's Leap, 1,660 feet high, and terminate near Lacovia, where the passage of the Black River produces a break in the hills. These mountains, as well as those of Manchester, are justly considered to be very salubrious.

Another range of mountains, a continuation of the same line as the Santa Cruz Mountains, commences above Lacovia, to the north, and extends to Mulgrave near the line of St. James, and traverses the parish of St. James in a northerly direction, terminating in the hills south of Montego Bay.

The last and most westerly range of mountains, extending through Westmoreland and Hanover, commences about the locality called Middle Quarters and extends northerly, with some irregularities, to Chesterfield at the head of the Great River, which forms the boundary between St. James and Westmoreland; it then trends north-westerly to Chester Castle and Knockalva, near the boundary of the parishes of Westmoreland and Hanover and then westerly, culminating in a conspicuous hill called Dolphin Head, with an elevation of 1,816 feet, and terminating in several small ridges towards the west end of the island. There is also a coastline in Westmoreland called the Bluefields or Surinam Range commencing at Middle Quarters in St. Elizabeth and extending towards Savanna-la-Mar.

ELEVATIONS.

The following are a few of the elevations, above the sea, of the principal mountains and passes through them commencing from the eastern end of the island; most of the figures are taken from Sawkins's "Geology of Jamaica":—

Names.	Elevation in Feet.	Names.	Elevation in Feet.
John Crow Mountains average	2,100	Silver Hill Gap	3,513
Cuna Cuna Pass	2,698	Catherine's Peak	5,036
Blue Mountain Western Peak	7,388	Cold Spring Gap	4,523
Portland Gap	5,549	Hardwar Gap	4,079
Sir John's Peak (highest point of Cinchona Plantation)	6,100	Fox's Gap	3,967
House, Cinchona Plantation	5,017	Stony Hill (where main road crosses it)	1,360
Arnully Gap	2,751	Guy's Hill	2,100
Hagley Gap	1,959	Mount Diablo, highest point	2,300
Morce's Gap	4,945	" " where road crosses	1,800
Content Gap	3,251	Bull Head	2,885
Newcastle Hospital	3,800	Mandeville	2,131
Flamstead	3,663	Accompong	1,409
Belle Vue	3,784	Dolphin Head	1,816

RIVERS AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The numerous rivers and springs which abound along the coast in most parts of the island to a considerable extent justify the name of "The Land of Springs," although there are extensive districts in the midland and western parts of the island singularly barren of water.

When it is remembered that the chief range of mountains, or back-bone of the island, runs generally east and west, it will be easily understood that the chief rivers, starting from the northern and southern slopes of this range, would generally run, the ones northerly, the others southerly, to the sea. There are some exceptions to this general rule, the chief of which is the Plantain Garden River in the parish of St. Thomas, which, rising in the Cuna Cuna Mountains, runs southerly in its upper course, but suddenly meeting the coast range of hills turns easterly, and flowing through the fertile district to which it gives its name, empties itself at Holland Bay. Another is the Montego river, which, although it flows northerly in its upper course, turns westerly through the greater part of its flow, discharging at Montego Bay.

There are interior rivers (which have no outlet) which are also exceptions to this general rule, such as the Cave and Hector's rivers.

While most of the rivers have generally either northerly or southerly directions, it must not be forgotten that the subordinate ridges which are nearly at right angles to these lines will produce subordinate streams, meeting the rivers on their eastern and western banks.

In consequence of the great elevations from which most of the rivers flow they are very rapid in their descent, and, in times of flood, become formidable torrents, sweeping everything before them and operating as dangerous obstructions to the traveller. Many of these rivers now, however, have substantial bridges erected across them.

Some of the chief of these are the Plantain Garden river already mentioned, and the Morant and Yallahs in the parish of St. Thomas. The Rio Grande, in the parish of Portland, is one of the finest rivers in the island; it flows from the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains. The Back and Stony rivers, two of its great affluents, furnish not only some of the loftiest and most picturesque waterfalls but the wildest and most romantic scenery in the island.

It was on one of these naturally fortified ridges, nearly surrounded by the Stony River that the notorious Nanny, the renowned Maroon leader, held out against the regular troops about the year 1739.

All the upper part of the parish of Portland remains unsettled to the present time in consequence of the steepness of the country and the want of roads, but there is no other part of the island richer in valuable timbers and other natural productions, and possessing greater advantages for the growth of coffee, cacao and cinchona than this district. The character of the soil and climate is the same as that of the St. Andrew and Port Royal Mountains where the best coffee is produced, but where the coffee fields are fast wearing out.

The other rivers of Portland are the Swift, Spanish and Buff Bay, all possessing the same character as the Rio-Grande.

In St. Andrew there is the Wag Water (corruption of Agua Alta) river, which, rising in the mountains behind Stony Hill, runs through the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Mary, debouching at Annotto Bay. The Hope river rises in the hills around Newcastle and joins the sea at the sixth mile stone from Kingston on the windward road; from this river the city of Kingston and district of Liguana receive part of their water supply. From the Above Rocks district of St. Andrew flow the sources of the Rio Pedro, a large tributary of the Rio-Cobre, which, with its numerous affluents, traverses the parish of St. Catherine. The gorge known as Bog Walk, through which the Rio-Cobre flows, is remarkable for its picturesque scenery. This river is utilised for irrigating the plains of St. Catherine, and for the motive power for the Kingston electric tramways.

The rivers of St. Mary, besides the Wag Water, are the Dry River, the Annotto, the Port Maria, Oracabessa, Rio Nueva and the White river, which latter forms the boundary between the parishes of St. Mary and St. Ann.

The volume of water in the White river is considerable, and the great cascade above Industry and the fall at Prospect are very grand and form objects of attraction to visitors.

The parish of St. Ann, being chiefly of limestone formation, furnishes no rivers of any consequence in the interior. The sea coast rivers are numerous; the Roaring river and the Llandovery river possess large volumes of water.

The cascades on both these rivers are very beautiful, particularly those of the Roaring River where the main road crosses it. In the yellow lime-stone and granite formation at Guy's Hill the Great River flows and sinks at Middlesex township, rising again at intervals of from 12 to 23 years at Rio Hoe, where it forms the Moneague Lake; which receives additional water forced up on Unity Valley, Riverhead and Tadmore, the waters of which disappear in sink holes at Walton, Rio Hoe.

The Cave and Hector's rivers near the junction of the parishes of Clarendon and Manchester with St. Ann and Trelawny, and, running in opposite directions form the northern and southern boundaries of these parishes respectively.

The Cave river, with its affluent the Yankee river, flows easterly, sinking at Greenock estate; thence it is supposed to have a subterranean course of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles or more and, rising near Dornock pen with considerable volume, is called Rio Bueno, and, with a course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the sea, forms the boundary between St. Ann and Trelawny.

Hector's river runs westerly and, after a course of about 12 miles terminates in several sink holes in a wild and broken country. This river again makes its appearance at Oxford, in Manchester, where it goes by the name of One Eye river, and, again sinking there, it passes through a ridge to the north of the Bogue Hill and rises in considerable body at Mexico and Island estates, from which point to the sea it is called the Black river. This is certainly the finest river in the island. With a tortuous course of about 44 miles it debouches at Black-river bay near the town of that name. It is navigable for boats of considerable size for a distance of about 25 miles, and is used for conveying the produce of a large district to the sea.

The Black river receives several tributaries of considerable size, which are also partially navigable, such as the Y. S., Broad, Grass and Horse Savanna rivers.

The Rio Minho, or Dry river, rises with numerous tributaries in the Clarendon mountains, and, flowing through the entire length of the parish of Clarendon and district of Vere, discharges near Carlisle Bay.

In consequence of the arenaceous character of the soil the water of this river sinks a little below Longville estate, 16 miles from the sea. The lower part of this river, say from Seven Plantations estate to a little above the Alley in Vere, is, therefore, usually dry, except a considerable spring at Parnassus estate where the water flows for a short distance; the water appearing a little above the Alley flows to the sea. In floods this is a most formidable river and formerly, when "down," (as the expression is) all communication along the south side of the island was cut off, until an iron bridge was erected across the river at May Pen.

The Cock Pit and Salt rivers are short but deep rivers. The Milk river, a very fine river, navigable for some two miles, supplies a system of canals for the irrigation of Vere. A considerable quantity of logwood and fruit is shipped from it.

Along the foot of the Manchester mountains considerable water rises and, with short channels, flows to the sea. The largest of these rivers are the Alligator Hole, Swift and Gut rivers.

Trelawny furnishes only one river of importance; this is the Martha Brae river. This river rises at Windsor in the interior of the parish and seems to be the waters of the Quashie and Mouth rivers, as well as many other small streams which are interior rivers that rise and sink in the black grounds. The Martha Brae is a fine river, navigable for some distance up, and discharges to the east of Falmouth.

The Montego river rises in the trap formation near Maroon Town and is there called Tangle river. It sinks and re-appears, and after receiving numerous tributaries, enters the sea southwest of the town of Montego Bay. The Great river is the boundary of St. James next to Hanover and Westmoreland. It is a long river, but has few tributaries, the Lamb's and Seven rivers being the chief.

The rivers of Hanover are the Flint Magotty, Lucea (east and west), Lance's, Davis, Cove, Pell and Green Island rivers; none of these are large rivers or demand any special notice.

In Westmoreland the chief river is the Cabaritta. This is also a very fine river and, with its tributaries, the Thicket and Morgan's rivers, waters the alluvial districts of the parish. There are also the Dean's Valley or Sweet river, from which the town of Savanna-la-Mar is supplied with water, New Savanna and Negril rivers.

CAVERNS.

The limestone formation, prevalent in Jamaica, furnishes many caverns and sink holes of great size and grandeur the chief of which is the beautiful cave at the place

called Cave Hall pen, two miles east of Dry Harbour, near the main road. This cave is of great length and has two branches; the various apartments are designated grottoes, halls, domes and galleries; and the stalactites and stalagmites, formed by the dripping of calcareous water, glittering in the torch light, impart a magical effect to the scene.

The Grand Cave at River Head in St. Thomas-in-the-Vale is a very remarkable place. The Rio Cobre, after sinking at Worthy Park, emerges from this cave. It is of great dimensions and in former years was a favorite resort for picnics; it is traversable, with the assistance of a raft to cross some deep water, for a distance of over a quarter of a mile, until the "floodgate" is reached where the water gushes from the rock.

The cave at Mexico, in St. Elizabeth is probably the longest in the island; it is nearly a mile from the One Eye Gulf to Mexico Gulf (the mouth of the cave). The One Eye or Black river passes through this cave.

It has been explored for some distance in, but, in consequence of some deep bodies of water obstructing the passage, less is known of it than of the cave on the Rio Cobre. A thorough exploration of this cave would be most interesting.

The Peru Cave, also in St. Elizabeth, is very beautiful, and the stalactites and stalagmites here show to great effect. There is also a very fine cave at Mount Plenty in St. Ann, which can be traversed for a distance of ten chains; it has two branches and the vaulted chambers are particularly fine. At some distance from the mouth it is illuminated by a sink hole from the top.

Another very fine cave is that from which the Mouth river flows in the black grounds of the parish of Trelawny. There is also a remarkable cave near this at Spring Garden. The cave at Portland, in Vere, is very fine and used formerly to be a great place for picnics.

There is also a remarkable cave and subterranean river at Epping Forest in the parish of Manchester.

There are numerous other caves of smaller dimensions throughout the island. Sink holes, as already stated, are also very numerous. The Light Hole at Tingley's in St. Ann is a sink hole on a large scale. This is a great arena of vertical rocks some three or four chains in diameter and of considerable depth, with large trees growing at the bottom.

Many of the sink holes and caves throughout the island have springs at the bottom, such as the Governor's Cave at Healthshire; a sink hole near Fort Clarence opposite Port Royal; a cave near Salt River and one at Swansea on Luudas Vale.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

THERE are many mineral springs in Jamaica, some of them possessing valuable qualities for the cure of various diseases and infirmities of the body.

The two principal are, the spring at Bath, in St. Thomas in the East, and the spring at Milk River, in Clarendon. Both of these are treated of separately in another part of this work.

In the Parish of Kingston, at Rockfort, there is a mineral spring at the sea edge, but it is not believed to be of any specific medicinal value.

In St. Andrew there are two Springs. One is a series of springs which come to the surface at Rock Hall Estate, near the Ferry and form the source of the Salt River. The other, at Silver Hill in the Blue Mountains, was formerly known as the Jamaica Spa, and was maintained as a Government Institution. The waters are chalybeate aerated, cold, tonic; beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly after fever, dropsy and stomach complaints. A full account of this Spring is given in Dr. Phillippo's "Mineral Springs of Jamaica."

In St. Thomas in the East, the spring at Bath has already been alluded to.

At Garbrand Hall there is a series of warm springs. On the Adam's River, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile south of Downer's Hut Gap on the main range, there is a spring which belongs to the Crown.

At Moffat there is a spring on the White River, a tributary of the Negro River.

In Portland, on the Guave River, about one mile north of Downer's Hut Gap, on the main range there is a spring which belongs to the Crown.

A spring formerly at Golden Vale disappeared after the Earthquake of 1907. A spring also referred to in the past as being at Priestman's River, cannot now be discovered.

In St. Mary, a spring at Quebec, mentioned by Dr. Phillippo, does not now exist.

In St. Ann there is a spring at Windsor, which at one time was very popular, people coming from all parts of the Island to get the water.

In Hanover, there is a Hot Spring at Buxton on the Catrazitta River.

In Westmoreland, the spring alluded to as Rickett's Savannah, cannot now be identified.

In St. Elizabeth, there is a Sulphuric Spring at Lower Works near Black River.

The Bath of Milk River in Vere in the parish of Clarendon has already been alluded to.

In St. Catherine, there is at St. Faith's in the St. John's district a spring on "Good Hope." The spring at Port Henderson was once a favourite bath for the inhabitants of Spanish Town.

An analysis of the water of the spring at Manatee Bay is given by Dr. Phillippo.

POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS.

It may be interesting to notice the gradual increase in the population of Jamaica since the earliest period when there was any authentic record. The first regular census was taken in the year 1844; although there had previously been approximate calculations as to the inhabitants of the island.

There is diversity of statement as to the Spanish inhabitants. In 1596 there were said to be only 120 Spanish inhabitants. In 1611 the Abbot of Jamaica reported to the King of Spain that there were:—

Spaniards	..	..	..	523
Children	..	..	..	173
Free Negroes	..	..	..	107
Indians (natives)	..	..	..	74
Slaves	..	..	..	558
Foreigners	..	..	..	75
				<hr/> 1,510

In 1633 there were about 300 men (Spaniards) who could bear arms. It was estimated that there were, in 1655, prior to the English occupation, about 1,500 Spaniards and 1,500 slaves. But Ramirez, the then Governor, talks of more than eight thousand souls scattered about the mountains—children, women and slaves. Long tells us that "in 1658 there were about four thousand five hundred whites and one thousand four hundred negroes." An attempt at numbering the people was made in 1660, when "the relics of the Army" were put down at about 2,200, and the planters, merchants and others, as probably as many more.

On the 23rd of September, 1670, Sir Thomas Modyford sent to Lord Arlington a "Survey of the Island." by Thomas Tothill, Receiver General.* The estimated population of the whole of the parishes was as follows:—

St. Thomas' Parish	..	..	..	590
St. David's Parish	..	..	..	960
St. Andrews Parish	..	..	..	1,552
St. Catherine's Parish	..	..	..
[Without St. Jago]	..	..	..	2,370
St. John's Parish	..	..	..	996
Clarendon Parish	..	..	..	1,430
Privateers, Hunters, Sloop and Boatmen	..	..	..	2,500
Northside (St. Georges, St. Mary, St. Ann and St. James)	..	..	..
and St. Elizabeth	..	..	..	1,500
Towns of Port Royal and St. Jago	..	..	..	3,300
				<hr/> 15,198

In 1673, the inhabitants were thus classified:—

Whites—

Men	..	..	..	..	4,050
Women	..	..	..	..	2,006
Children	..	..	..	..	1,712
Negroes	..	..	..	..	9,504
					<hr/> 17,272

* Calendar of State Papers. America and West Indies, 1669-1674.

In 1698 Beeston gave it as—

Whites—Men	..	..	..	2,465
Women and Children	..	..	..	4,900
Negroes (about)	..	..	..	40,000
				<hr/> 47,365

In 1703 Handasyd gave it:—

White men (soldiers and sailors excepted)	..	..	3,500
Negroes and mulatta slaves	..	..	45,000
			<hr/> 48,500

In 1720 it was estimated by the Assembly that there were—

Negroes	70,000
---------	----	----	----	--------

In 1734 the population stood thus—

Whites	..	..	..	7,644
Slaves	..	..	..	86,546

94,190 *b.*

In 1764 the population was 166,454 (146,454 slaves).

In 1775 the free coloured people were for the first time accounted for. The population was—

Whites	..	..	..	..	12,737
Free Coloured	..	..	..	..	4,093
Slaves	..	..	..	..	192,787

209,617 *c*

In 1791 (sixteen years after the last date) the population was estimated at—

Whites	..	..	..	..	30,000
Free Blacks and Coloured people	..	..	..	..	10,000
Maroons, about	..	..	..	..	1,400
Slaves	..	..	..	..	250,000

291,400 *d.*

In 1807 there were 319,351 slaves in the island.

At the Emancipation in 1834 the Slaves numbered other portion of the population was computed at—

Free Blacks	..	..	..	..	5,000
Coloured	..	..	..	..	40,000
Whites	..	..	..	..	15,000

371,070

In 1834 it was estimated by the Commissioner of Emigration that there were—

Emancipated Slaves	..	..	..	..	311,700
Free Coloured	..	..	..	..	70,000
White	..	..	..	..	30,000

411,700

In June, 1844, the first Census was taken by legally appointed Officers, when it was found that there were in the Island:—

Males	..	181,633	White	..	15,729
Females	..	195,800	Coloured	..	68,576
			Black	..	293,128
		<hr/> 377,433			<hr/> 377,433

In 1861 another Census was taken under an Act of the Legislature when the population was returned as follows:—

Males	..	213,521	White	..	13,816
Females	..	227,743	Coloured	..	81,074
		<hr/> 441,264	Black	..	346,374
					<hr/> 441,264

b. Taken from Long's "History" (Vol. I p. 377) who throws doubts on its accuracy.

c. Bryan Edwards' "West Indies," Vol. I.

d. Parliamentary Returns to the House of Lords, March, 1839.

The total population by the Census of 1861 compared with that of 1844 showed an increase of 63,831 in the 17 years notwithstanding the two visitations of Cholera, one of *Scarlatina* and one of *Smallpox* which occurred within that period. "These pestilences carried off between fifty and sixty thousand persons by over one hundred daily, while Cholera desolated."*

During the ten years that followed there was no epidemic or other cause to affect the natural increase of the people and the numbers in 1871 were 64,890 in excess of those of 1861 namely:—

Males	..	246,573	White	..	13,101
Females	..	259,581	Coloured	..	100,346
			Black	..	392,707
<hr/>			<hr/>		
506,154			506,154		

Compared with 1861 there was in 1871 a decrease of 715 white inhabitants, and increase of 19,281 coloured and 46,333 black inhabitants.

The population of Jamaica by the Census taken on the 4th April, 1881, was, 580,804, or 74,680 in excess of the population in 1871. The totals were—

Males	..	282,957	White	..	14,432
Females	..	297,847	Coloured	..	109,946
			Black	..	444,186
			Coolies	..	11,016
			Chinese	..	99
			Not stated	..	1,125
<hr/>			<hr/>		
580,804			580,804		

The population according to the Census of 6th April, 1891, was as follows:—

Males	..	305,948	White	..	14,692
Females	..	333,543	Coloured	..	121,955
			Black	..	488,624
			East Indian	..	10,116
			Chinese	..	481
			Not stated	..	3,623
<hr/>			<hr/>		
639,491			639,491		

These figures show an excess of 58,687 over the population of 1881, and of 133,337 over that of 1871.

The population according to the Census of 3rd April, 1911 was as follows:—

Males	..	397,439	White	..	15,605
Females	..	433,944	Coloured	..	163,201
			Black	..	630,181
			East Indian	..	17,380
			Chinese	..	2,111
			Not stated	..	2,905
<hr/>			<hr/>		
831,383			831,383		

The population according to the Census of 1921, was as follows:—

POPULATION BY COLOURS.					
		Males.	Females.		Total.
White	..	7,322	7,151		14,476
Coloured	..	69,818	87,405		157,223
Black	..	309,994	370,426		680,420
East Indians	..	10,203	8,407		18,610
Chinese	..	2,817	879		3,696
Not Stated	..	1,819	1,874		3,693
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total		401,973	456,145		858,118

* Hill's "Light and Shadows of Jamaica History."

The births registered in the year 1920 numbered 34,943, giving a rate of 40.8 per 1,000 of the estimated mean population.

The following shows the annual birth-rates for 1919 and 1920:—

Year	Annual rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population.			
1919	33.5
1920	40.8

The deaths registered in the year ended 31st December, 1920, numbered 21,707, being in the proportion of 25.3 to each 1,000 of mean population.

Below are shown the annual death-rates for 1919 and 1920:—

Year.	Annual Rate per 1,000 Estimated Mean Population			
1919	22.2
1920	25.3

POPULATION OF THE PARISHES.

	Census, 1911.			Census, 1921.			In-crease.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Kingston ..	24,289	34,117	58,406	26,185	36,522	62,707	4,301
Port Royal ..	748	520	1,268	516	488	1,004	—264*
St. Andrew ..	24,861	27,912	52,773	24,717	29,881	54,598	1,825
St. Thomas ..	18,873	20,457	39,330	20,508	21,993	42,501	3,171
Portland ..	24,843	24,517	49,360	23,750	25,220	48,970	—390*
St. Mary ..	37,523	35,433	72,956	35,157	36,247	71,404	—1,552*
St. Ann ..	34,024	36,627	70,651	33,190	37,732	70,922	271
Trelawny ..	16,432	19,031	35,463	15,954	18,648	34,602	—861*
St. James ..	18,767	22,609	41,376	18,764	23,182	41,946	570
Hanover ..	17,615	19,817	37,432	17,946	20,294	38,240	808
Westmoreland ..	31,795	34,661	66,456	32,437	36,416	68,853	2,397
St. Elizabeth ..	36,967	41,733	78,700	36,090	43,191	79,281	581
Manchester ..	30,931	34,263	65,194	29,510	34,435	63,945	—1,249*
Clarendon ..	36,412	37,502	73,914	39,554	43,001	82,555	8,641
St. Catherine ..	43,359	44,745	88,104	47,695	48,895	96,590	8,486
The whole Island ..	397,439	433,944	831,383	401,973	456,145	858,118	26,755

* Decrease.

POPULATION OF THE CHIEF TOWNS.

	Census, 1911.			Census, 1921		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.
Kingston ..	23,378	34,001	57,379	26,185	36,522	62,707
Morant Bay ..	898	1,086	1,984	1,062	1,371	2,433
Port Antonio ..	3,457	3,617	7,074	2,848	3,424	6,272
Port Maria ..	1,364	1,469	2,833	1,073	1,408	2,481
St. Ann's Bay ..	1,117	1,475	2,592	858	1,232	2,090
Falmouth ..	935	1,353	2,288	843	1,293	2,136
Montego Bay ..	2,620	3,996	6,616	2,579	4,001	6,580
Lucea ..	570	877	1,447	532	797	1,329
Sav.-la-Mar ..	1,509	1,891	3,400	1,556	1,886	3,442
Black River ..	536	726	1,262	583	795	1,378
Mandeville ..	557	641	1,198	713	949	1,662
Chapelton ..	284	346	636	355	426	781
Spanish Town ..	3,386	3,733	7,119	4,439	4,255	8,694
Halfway Tree (3 mile limit) ..	10,507	12,815	23,322	10,766	14,571	25,337

PART IV.—CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINES

[The events abroad have been selected for

SPANISH GOVERNORS.		EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1492	..	..
1493	..	..
1494	..	Columbus landed in Jamaica, probably at Dry Harbour (May 4).
1497	..	..
1498	..	..
1502	..	Juan de Fergara visited Jamaica (April) from Venezuela.
1503	..	Columbus revisited Jamaica, at St. Ann's Bay (June 24).
1504	..	Diego Mendez went to Espanola for help. Mutiny of Porras and his followers (Jan. 2). Arrival in Jamaica of Diego de Escobar (March). Further rebellion of Porras (May 19). Arrival of Salcedo (June). Columbus left (June 28).
1505	..	..
1506	..	..
1507	..	Alonzo de Ojeda and Jago do Nicuesa made viscounts of Jamaica.
1508	..	..
1509	JUAN DE ESQUIVEL	Esquivel took possession of Jamaica for Columbus's son Diego (Nov.).
1510	..	Sevilla Nueva founded.
1511	..	..
1512	..	Inquiry into Esquivel's conduct of affairs
1514	..	..
1515	FRANCISCO DE GARAY	Abbacy created, Sanches de Matienzo first Abbot
1516	..	..
1517	..	Negroes first imported from Africa into Jamaica.
1518	..	Garay sent an expedition to explore Yucatan.
1519	..	..
1520	..	Garay sent to Spain a map embodying Pineda's discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico of 1519.
1522	..	..
1523	..	Garay went on an expedition to Panuco, of which he had been made Governor, but Cortez prevented him from colonizing. During his absence Diego Columbus came to Jamaica to suppress a revolt of the Indians.

OF JAMAICA HISTORY.

their special bearing on Jamaica History.—F. C.]

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Columbus discovered America first landfall probably Watling Island (Oct. 12)	FERDINAND & ISABELLA of Aragon & Castille (from 1479)	1492
Columbus discovered Espanola (Haiti) (Nov. 23)	..	1493
Papal Bull of Demarcation (May 3)	..	1494
Treaty of Tordesillas (June 7): removal of Line of Demarcation to 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands		
Columbus discovered Dominica and Guadeloupe (Nov. 3), Montserrat and Antigua, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico		
Cabot discovered eastern coast of North America (June 24).	HENRY VII of England	1497
Columbus discovered Trinidad (July 31); Grenada (Aug. 15) and Tobago	..	1498
Columbus discovered St. Lucia (June 15) and British Honduras (July 14)	..	1502
Columbus discovered Cayman Islands (May 10)	..	1503
India House at Seville founded. Earliest mention of negroes in the West Indies, in Espanola		
Death of Isabella. (Nov. 26)	PHILIP & JUANA of Castille	1504
	FERDINAND of Aragon	
First attempt at Sugar Making in the West Indies	..	1505
Death of Philip	..	1506
..	..	1507
Ocampo circumnavigated Cuba	..	1508
Central America divided between Nicuesa and Ojeda. Diego Colon arrived as Governor of Espanola (July 10.)	..	1509
Audiencia established in Espanola (July 10.)	..	1510
Spaniards settled in Cuba	..	1511
Turks and Caicos Islands discovered by Juan Ponce deLeon	..	1512
Postmaster for the Indies appointed	..	1514
Foundation of Santiago de Cuba	..	1515
Death of Ferdinand (Jan 23)	CHARLES V (I of Spain)	1516
Emperor granted patent to Genoese merchants for an annual supply of 4,000 negroes to Greater Antilles	..	1517
..	..	1518
Foundation of Havanna. Conquest of Mexico by Cortes. Charles elected Emperor	..	1519
First sugar plantation established in San Domingo	..	1520
First recorded revolt of Slaves—on Diego Columbus's estate in Espanola (Dec. 27)	..	1522
..	..	1523

SPANISH GOVERNORS.		EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1524	..	The King ordered a sum to be expended from the royal revenue on the church in Jamaica equal to what the abbot, Peter Martir, might spend on the church which he was causing to be erected in Sevilla Nueva.
1525		
1526	..	The King gave 100,000 maravedis to a hospital at St. Jago, but as there were no sick it was used to build a church
1527	..	..
1530	..	..
1531	..	..
1532	..	..
1533	GIL GONZALES DE AVILA Acting	..
1534	MANUEL DE ROJAS, Acting	The Villa de la Vega (Spanish-Town) founded, Avila died (June)
1536	..	Jamaica ceded to Luys Colon by the Crown.
1539	PERO CANO	..
1541	..	..
1547	..	..
1554	..	Sevilla Nueva destroyed by French pirates.
1556	..	..
1558	..	..
1564	..	De Orange captured the Governor of Jamaica
1568	..	Sir John Hawkins skirted the south coast of Jamaica (June 4-7).
1575	HERNAN MANRIQUE DE ROJAS	..
1580	LUCAS DEL VALLE	..
1581	PEDRO LOPEZ	Lopez was left in charge by del Valle when he left
1582	GARCIA DEL VALLE ALVARADO	He resided at San Domingo and governed by a Lieutenant, Francisco de Naveda Alvarado.
1585-6	..	..
1588	..	..
1589	..	155 Angola Slaves left by Frenchmen at Oristan sold by public auction for 31,192 pesos.
1592	..	William King, in the <i>Solomon</i> , watered at Cayman Islands
1595	..	Sir Amyas Preston and Captain George Sommers landed in Jamaica (July).
1596	..	Sir Anthony Shirley landed at Jamaica (Jan. 29) There was but one town, de la Vega, with 130 inhabitants.
1597	FERNANDO MELGAREJO DECORDOVA	Melgarejo landed Aug. 1: he reported that there was copper in Jamaica. Hurricane.
1598	..	..
1600	..	..

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
..	..	1524
Santa Marta founded	..	1525
Diego Colon died (Feb. 23) Migration from Caribbean islands to Mainland forbidden	..	1526
First settlement of Venezuela	..	1527
Governor of Quito sent an expedition to explore Guiana	..	1530
First attempted settlement by Spaniards in Essequibo (Barima)	..	1531
Order issued from Spain to desist from making the native West Indian slaves	..	1532
First Spanish Governor appointed to Trinidad.	..	1533
Carthagená founded	..	1534
..	..	1536
..	..	1539
Publication of the Laws of the Indies by Charles V.	..	1541
Luis Columbus gave up royalties in West Indies for an annuity	..	1547
..	..	1554
..	PHILIP II of Spain (March 28)	1556
..	ELIZABETH of England (Nov. 17)	1558
Charter granted by the Queen to a West India Trading Company	..	1564
Hawkins used one of the Queen's ships, <i>Jesus</i> , as a slaver..	..	1568
First settlement at Cayenne	..	1575
..	..	1580
British flag said to have been hoisted in Tobago.	..	1581
Union of Portugal with Spain. Dutch settled in Guiana. United provinces of Holland threw off allegiance to Spanish Crown	..	1582
..	..	1585-6
Drake sacked San Domingo city (Jan. 1)	..	1588
Defeat of Spanish Armada	..	1589
..	..	1592
Raleigh burnt St. Joseph in Trinidad, Assiento de Negros granted to a Fleming	..	1595
..	..	1596
..	..	1597
Earl of Cumberland took San Juan, Puerto Rico (June 6)	PHILIP III of Spain (Sep. 13)	1598
Portuguese Gov. of Angola undertook Assiento	..	1600

SPANISH GOVERNORS.		EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1601	..	The Spaniards, headed by the Governor, repelled an attack by English adventurers.
1603	..	English attack, under Christopher Newport, repelled. Melgarejo's term of office extended. French repelled at Oristan.
1605	..	Governor of San Domingo ordered to assist Governor of Jamaica if need be.
1606	ALONZO DE MIRANDA	Francisco Marques de Villalobos, Abbot of Jamaica, died (Aug.)
1607	..	..
1609	..	..
1615	..	..
1616	..	..
1613	..	..
1618	..	..
1619	..	..
1621	..	..
1622	..	..
1623	..	..
1624	..	Bishopric of Jamaica annexed to Archbishopric of San Domingo (Feb. 15)
1625	FRANCISCO TERRIL	..
1626	..	.
1628	..	..
1629	..	..
1630	..	..
1631	JUAN MARTINEZ DE ARANA	..
1632	..	..
1634	..	..
1635	JUAN SEDENO	..
1636	..	..
1638	..	..

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
..	..	1601
..	..	1603
Port Royal, Acadie, founded	JAMES I of England	1605
<i>Olive</i> touched at Barbados and St. Lucia		
Sailing of <i>Sara, Constant, Godspeed</i> and <i>Discovery</i> from Blackwell, England, for Virginia (Dec. 19)	..	1606
	..	1607
Robert Harcourt started a colony in Guiana	..	1609
Summer Islands Company formed	..	1615
Essequibo settled by Dutch	..	1616
Company of the Isles of America formed in France	..	1617
First African Company chartered by James I	..	1618
First laws passed in British America (in Virginia)	..	1619
Dutch West India Company incorporated.	PHILIP IV of Spain (Mar. 31)	1621
Publication of <i>Code Noir</i> by Louis XIV	..	1622
St. Kitts (oldest British West Indian Colony) settled by British	..	1623
Berbice first settled by Dutch	..	1624
Tobago first settled by English; Cayenne by French	..	1625
St. Croix settled by Dutch	..	1626
St. Kitts divided between French and English (May). French <i>Campagnie des Isles de l'Amerique</i> formed	..	
Patent to James Earl of Carlisle as proprietor of the Caribbee Islands (July 2)		
Barbados settled by English (Feb. 26-27)		
Wolferstone landed (July 25) first Governor of Barbados	..	1628
Nevis settled by British		
Graft of land in West Indies to Sir Robert Heath Attorney-General (Oct. 30)	..	1629
Providence (off Mosquito Coast) settled by British: French Buccaneers settled at Tortola	..	1630
First settlement in Surinam		
Second African Company formed	..	1631
Antigua and Montserrat settled by British from St. Kitts. Dutch took Tobago	..	1632
Dutch took Curacao. Lords Commissioners for the Plantations appointed (April 28). Governor-General of French West Indies re- moved his seat of Government from St. Kitts to Tortuga	..	1634
Guadeloupe Martinique and St. Lucia settled by French	..	1635
Slave Trade legalized in Barbados	..	1636
British Honduras settled from Jamaica. First printing press in English colonies in Massa- chusetts	CHARLES I of England	1638

SPANISH GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1640	FRANCISCO LADRON DE ZEGAMA	..
1641	..	..
1643	..	Jackson raided Jamaica and occupied the town (25th March). Zegama died (Oct).
1644	..	Jackson cut timber at Neg'il, 8th to 26th Jan. Great drought.
1646	PEDRO DE CABALLERO (ab.)	
1648	..	Great drought.
1649	JACINTO SEDENO ALBORNOZ	Sedeno arrived May 2. Great drought.
1650	FRANCISCO DE PROENZA, Acting.	Outbreak of Small-pox. Cabellero died during a squabble with Sedeno (Jan. 1). Sedeno was arrested (June 11) by the Inquisition and taken prisoner to Carthagena.
1651	ANTONIO DE BETANCUR	Betancur though appointed Governor was not recognized by the island authorities.
1651-2	JUAN RAMIREZ	..
1652	..	..
1653	..	..
1654	..	..
BRITISH COMMISSIONERS.		
1655	General Robert Venables, Admiral William Penn, Captain Gregory Butler	Penn and Venables with 38 ships landed (May 10) with 8,000 troops. Spaniards capitulated (May 11). Christoval Arnolde de Ysassi succeed Ramirez as Commander of Spanish Troops Penn left (June 25). Venables left (July 4). Sedgwick arrived (Oct. 1) Fortescue died (Oct. 21).
	Vice-Admiral William Goodsonn, General Richard Fortescue	
	Goodsonn, Major-General Robert Sedgwick, Fortescue	
	Goodsonn, Sedgwick, Colonel Edward Doyley	
1656	Goodsonn, Doyley General William Brayne, Goodsonn, Doyley	
1656-7	Brayne, Doyley	Sedgwick died (May 24). Brayne arrived (Dec. 14) with 1,000 troops. Luke Stokes governor of Nevis came towards end of year and settled with 1,600 men, women, and children. Ysassi received appointment as Spanish Governor (dated Oct. 25). Goodsonn left (Jan. 30).
1657	Doyley (with government by court martial)	Brayne died (Sep. 2). Doyley defeated the Spaniards at Ocho Rios.
1659	..	Doyley defeated Ysassi at Rio Nuevo (June 27.)

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Dutch raided Trinidad. Portugal separated from Spain. French took Surinam. Saba occupied by Dutch. Sugar introduced into Barbados from Brazil	..	1640
English turned out of New Providence by Spaniards	..	1641
Formation of Board of Trade and Plantations	..	1643
Truxillo pillaged by the Dutch	..	1644
Sugar cane introduced into French West Indies from Brazil	..	1644
..	..	1646
..	..	1648
Treaty of Munster (between Spain and the Netherlands) (Oct. 14)	..	1649
Eleuthra (Bahamas) settled by British from Bermuda	..	1650
Charles II proclaimed King in Barbados (May 3)	..	1650
Long Parliament passed an act prohibiting trade with Bermudas, Barbados, Antigua and Virginia because they refused to recognize Commonwealth (Oct.)	..	1650
Du Parquet, governor of Martinique, purchased for £2,500 Martinique, St. Lucia and Grenada from the French <i>Campagne des Isles de l'Amerique</i> , which ceased to exist	..	1651
Colony started at Surinam from Barbados	..	1651
Navigation Act passed (Oct.)	..	1651
Knights of Malta purchased St. Kitts, St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, St. Croix and Tortuga	..	1651-2
Cavaliers capitulated to Roundheads in Barbados (Jan. 17)	..	1652
British settled at Paramaribo	..	1653
War with Holland 1653-4	..	1654
Commission signed for West India expedition (Dec. 9)	..	1655
Acadie taken by the English	..	1655
Cromwell issued (Oct. 10) proclamation encouraging immigration to Jamaica. WAR with Spain (Oct. 23)	..	1655
War declared by England against Spain	..	1656
..	..	1656-7
DuParquet sold Grenada to the Comte de Cerrillac for 30,000 crowns	..	1657
..	..	1659
Cromwell died (Sep. 23)	..	1659

GOVERNORS.		EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1660	..	Col. William Beeston arrived (April 27). News of Restoration reached Jamaica (Aug. 15) Ysassi finally left Jamaica (May 9)
1661	Gen. EDWARD DOYLEY	Commission (dated Feb. 8) arrived (June 1) for Doyley to be governor, with the advice of an Elected Council.
1662	THOMAS, Lord WINDSOR	Windsor arrived (Aug. 11) and published (14 Dec.) a proclamation from the King that all born in Jamaica of British subjects should be citizens of England Doyley left (Sep. 10). Myngs took St. Jago de Cuba (Oct. 2). Windsor left (Oct. 28) having disbanded army and established five regiments of militia. Census 4,205.
	Sir Charles Lyttelton Dep. Governor	
1663	..	Juan de Bolas appointed colonel of black regiment (Jan. 30). Lands granted to the Maroons (the African slaves left by the Spaniards). Jamaica fleet sacked Campeche (Feb.).
1663-4	..	First House of Assembly met (Jan. 20) at St. Jago de la Vega, consisting of 20 members representing 13 constituencies.
1664	Col. Thomas Lynch, Pres. Col. Edward Morgan Dep. Governor	Lyttelton left (May 2). Edward Morgan arrived (May 21).
	Sir THOMAS MODYFORD Bt.	Modyford arrived (June 4) from Barbados bring- ing 1,000 settlers with him. Council appointed by Crown. Island divided into 7 parishes. Modyford's "View of Jamaica" sent home.
1665	...	A number of Quakers transported to Jamaica.
1665	..	Royal African Company's factor first came to Jamaica (Feb. 7) to settle their negro trade.
1666	..	..
1667	..	..
1668	..	Coins of Spain made currency
1669	..	..

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
French and English made treaty of peace with Caribs (March 31) whereby Caribs were to have St. Vincent and Dominica. The English colonies on the American continent contained about 77,000 white persons. Plantation Committee of Board of Trade formed	RESTORATION, CHARLES II, (May 29)	1660
Charles II knighted 13 gentlemen of Barbados	..	1661
Charles II issued proclamation giving benefits of subjects of England to such as should go to Jamaica and their children	..	1662
Guiana granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II	..	1662
Third African Company incorporated (surrendered its charter in 1672)	..	1663
Proprietary government dissolved in Barbados	..	1663-4
Lord Willoughby founded settlement at Surinam	..	1664
<i>Compagnie des Indes Occidentales</i> formed by Colbert, and acquired Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Kitts, St. Croix, &c.	..	1664
French took Montserrat and Turk's Island	..	1664
..	CHARLES II of Spain, (Sep. 17)	1665
England declared war against Netherlands (Second Dutch war) (March)	..	1665
de Ruijter repulsed at Barbados (April 30).	..	1666
French joined Dutch against English	..	1667
Bahamas (New Providence) settled by British	..	1667
Surinam taken by Dutch (February)	..	1667
TREATY of Breda (July 21): New Netherlands (New York) confirmed to England: Surinam to Holland: Antigua declared British, and St. Lucia French.	..	1668
Henry Morgan sacked Porto Bello (July)	..	1668
Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantations formed	..	1668
Montserrat restored to England	..	1669
Dominica surrendered by Caribs to British	..	1669
Men from Barbados joined expedition to found South Carolina	..	1669
Division of British Windward and Leeward Islands	..	1669

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1670	..	Jamaica ceded to England (July 8). Storm (Oct. 7). Island divided into 12 parishes. Modyford's commission revoked (Dec.) because he sent privateers against Spanish vessels.
1671	Sir Thomas Lynch, Lieut.-Governor	Immigrants from Surinam reached Jamaica (Mar.). Lynch arrived (June 25). Modyford sent home a prisoner (Aug. 22). George Fox visited Jamaica "travelling up and down through the island."
1672	..	First Deficiency Law (1 white man to 10 negroes). First Hurricane recorded.
1673	..	Census. Population 17,272. Parish of Vere formed. Invasion by Dutch and Spanish feared.
1674-5	Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut.- Governor	Lynch demitted government to Morgan (March 7).
1675	JOHN, Lord VAUGHAN	Vaughan arrived (March 13). Lynch left (May 24). 1,200 Surinam settlers arrived (Sep. 1) and started sugar planting on land in St. Eliza- beth (now part of Westmoreland.) Proclamation issued against breaking the peace with Spain (Dec. 15). Proclamation with reference to observance of Slave Laws. Parishes of St. Thomas-in-ye-Vale and St. Dorothy formed.
1676	..	..
1677-8	Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut.- Governor	Vaughan left (March 14).
1678	CHARLES, Earl of CAR- LISLE	Carlisle arrived (July 19). Chaplain to House of Assembly apptd. (Sept. 3.)
1680	Sir Henry Morgan, Lieut.- Governor	Carlisle left (May 27): having failed in his at- tempt to force upon Jamaica the form of legis- lature prescribed for Ireland by Poynings's law. English Troops disbanded.
1681	..	..
1682	Sir THOMAS LYNCH	Lynch arrived (May 14).
1683	..	Sir Henry Morgan and Col. Byndloss suspended from Council and all commands (Oct. 12). A post-office for foreign letters and also an inland post founded (Oct. 18).

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Morgan burnt Panama. Treaty of Madrid (July 8): Spain recognised British conquests in West Indies	..	1670
Charles II granted to proprietors of the Carolinas charter to govern the Bahamas		
St. Thomas occupied by Danes	..	1 671
Danish West India and Guinea Company formed (11 March)		
Capt. John Wentworth governor of the Bahamas	..	1672
Virgin Islands captured by British		
Arrival of Iverson, first governor of Danish West Indies		
Charter of incorporation to Royal African Company (Sep. 27) (fourth of its kind)		
England and France declared war against Holland (March) (Third Dutch war). Committee of Privy Council of Trade and Plantations formed 1673.	..	1673
..	..	1674-5
PEACE (Westminster) concluded between England and Holland (March 25): <i>Status quo ante bellum</i> established. New Dutch West India Company formed		
<i>Compagnie des Indes Occidentales</i> dissolved, and: colonies placed under the French Crown (Dec.)		
St. Lucia was made dependent on Martinique	..	1675
Hurricane at Barbados (Aug. 1). Committee of Privy Council for Trade and Plantation supplanted Council for Trade and Plantations.		
Consulado of Seville undertook Asiento	..	1676
WAR with France. French raided Trinidad	..	1677
Turks Islands settled by British; Bermudians erected salt works. Peace of Nimeguen	..	1678
Spaniards laid waste British settlement in the Bahamas	..	1680
Hurricanes at Antigua and St. Kitts (Aug. 27)	..	1681
Elector of Brandenburg formed company to trade in slaves		
	..	1682
	..	1683

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1684	Col. Hender Molesworth, Lieut.-Governor	Lynch died (Aug. 24)
1684-5	..	..
1685	..	News arrived (April 13) of death of Charles II. Commission signed for Sir Phillip Howard to be Governor of Jamaica (Oct. 28) but he never came. Convicts of Monmouth's and Argyle's rebellion sent to Jamaica to serve for 10 years. Mosquito Indians came under suzerainty of Jamaica.
1687	CHRISTOPHER, Duke of ALBEMARLE	Albemarle arrived (Dec. 20); with Sir Hans Sloane, as his private physician, who collected, in 15 months, 800 plants, mostly new species.
1688	Sir Francis Watson, Pres.	Albemarle died (Oct. 6); his body being sent home for interment. Council became part of Legislature.
1689	..	First Assiento Company established for supplying Spanish West Indies with negroes from Jamaica
1690	WILLIAM, Earl of INCH- QUIN	Inchiquin arrived (May 31).
1691	..	..
1691-2	John White, Pres.	Inchiquin died (Jan. 16).
1692	..	Earthquake destroyed Port Royal (June 7) when about 2,800 houses were thrown down. This led to the settlement of Kingston.
	John Bourden, Pres.	White died (Aug. 21.)
1692-3	Sir William Beeston, Lieut.-Governor	Beeston landed and sworn in (Mar. 9). Col. Peter Beckford appointed agent to solicit Jamaica affairs in England.
1693	..	Parish of Kingston formed
1694	..	About 1,500 French troops, under Ducasse who came with 3 men of war and 23 transports, defeated at Carlisle Bay (July 23) by Jamaica Militia.
1695	..	Wilmot and Lillingston attacked St. Domingo from Jamaica.
1696	..	dePointis, with French squadron, threatened to attack Jamaica.
1697	..	..
1698	..	Population 47,365 (negroes about 40,000).
1699	..	Proclamation forbidding Jamaica to trade with Scots at Darien (April 9).

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Colonization of St. John by Danes	..	1684
..	JAMES II, (Feb. 6)	1684-5
Brandenburg Company formed to trade with Danish Colonies (Nov. 24)	..	1685
Proclamation by James II offering pardon to buccaneers who would give up their calling	..	1687
Proclamation by French Government offering pardon to buccaneers	..	1688
WAR declared by England against France	WILLIAM and MARY, (Feb. 13)	1689
Royal African Company abolished	..	1690
Trinidad raided by French	..	1691
First paper currency in British Empire (in Massachusetts)	..	1691-2
Barbados appointed agents in England	..	1692
..	..	1692
..	..	1693
..	WILLIAM III, (Dec. 28)	169
Darien Company formed (June 26)	..	1695
Board of Trade and Plantations (May 15) replaced Committee of Privy Council	..	1696
dePointis took and sacked Carthagena (May 3) booty amounted to £2,500,000.	..	1697
TREATY of Ryswick (Sep. 20. news of it reached Jamaica 11 Dec.): Spain ceded to France western part of San Domingo; French portion of St. Kitts given back to France		
Establishment of squadron of five ships for protection of British West Indies	..	1698
Scots settlement at Darien (Nov. 4)		
Population of Canada 13,353		
Scots abandon Darien (June 20), some coming to Jamaica	..	1699

	GOVERNOR.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1700	Sir WILLIAM BEESTON, Governor.	Commission as Governor received (April 8).
1701	..	..
1701-2	Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM SEL- WYN	Selwyn arrived (Jan. 22.) Beeston superseded as government.
1702	Peter Beckford, Lieut.-Gov.	Selwyn died (April 5). Beeston left (April 25). Fight between DuCasse and Benbow (Aug. 19-24) off Santa Martha. Benbow, who died of his wounds, is buried in Kingston parish church. West India Mail Service established.
1702-3	Col. Thomas Handasyd, Lieut.-Governor (Jan.)	Handasyd sworn in (Dec. 4). Fire destroyed Port Royal (Jan. 9). An act passed to prevent its re-settling was disallowed by the Queen.
1703	..	Parish of Westmoreland formed.
1704	Sir THOMAS HANDASYD, Governor	Handasyd's commission as governor published (July 29).
1706	..	..
1707	..	..
1710	..	..
1711	Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON	Hamilton arrived (July). Severe storm in western part; damage in Westmoreland £700,000.
1712	..	Earthquake and Hurricane (Aug. 28).
1713	..	..
1714	..	Hurricane (Aug. 29).
1716	PETER HEYWOOD	Heywood's commission published (July 25). Ham- ilton sent home a prisoner (Sep).
1717	..	Law passed legalizing the mutilation and dis- memberment of slaves for certain offences.
1718	Sir NICHOLAS LAWES	Lawes arrived (April 26). Introduction of Coffee.
1720	..	Mosquito Indians imported to reduce rebellious negroes.
1721	..	Printing Press first set up.
1722	..	Earthquake and Great Hurricane (Aug. 28)
	HENRY, Duke of PORT- LAND (Dec. 22)	Captain Barth. Candler of H.M.S. Lancaster observed an eclipse of the moon at Port Royal from which Halley determined the longitude, 5 h. 6 m. 30 s. w. of London.
1723	..	30,000 acres purchased by government for new settlers in north east of island. Parishes of Portland and Hanover formed.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
..	..	1700
Assiento granted to French Company (Aug. 27) Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts incorporated	..	1701
..	ANNE, March 8)	1701-2
WAR (of the Spanish Succession) declared by England against France and Spain (May 4) West Indian Colonies placed under Bishop of London ecclesiastically	..	1702
Monthly official packet between England and West Indies established (Feb. 11), afterwards abandoned.	..	1702-3
..	..	1703
<i>Boston News Letter</i> , (April 24) first American periodical	..	1704
Royal Decree fixing uniform rate of currency in colonies: pieces of eight to equal six shil- lings (June 4)	..	1706
French sacked Nevis.	..	1707
Union of England and Scotland.	..	1710
Insurrection in Antigua; Col. Parke, the Gover- nor, murdered (Dec. 7)	..	1711
South Sea Company established	..	1712
..	..	1713
TREATY of Utrecht (April 14): Assiento Con- tract transferred from France to English South Sea Company for 30 years: St. Kitts became all English: Tobago to be neutral between France and England, Hurricane at St. Thomas	..	
Unsuccessful attempt made to import East In- dian labourers into Barbice	GEORGE I, (Aug. 1)	1714
Brandenburg Company ceased.	..	1716
..	..	1717
WAR with Spain (April 26)	..	1718
Captain Woodes Rogers extirpated pirates of the Bahamas	..	1720
TREATY of Madrid	..	1721
Grant of some of the West India Islands (in- cluding St. Vincent) to Duke of Montague	..	1722
St. Lucia declared neutral by France and England	..	1723

	GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA
1724	..	..
1726	John Ayscough, Pres.	Portland died (July 4). Hurricane (Oct. 22).
1727	..	..
1728	Maj.-Gen. ROBERT HUNTER	Hunter arrived (Jan. 29). Full legislative power ceded to the colony.
1729	..	..
1730	..	Two regiments of foot arrived from Gibraltar as protection against the Maroons
1731	..	} Constant struggle against Maroons and runaway slaves in Portland.
1732	..	
1733	..	
1734	John Ayscough, Pres.	
1735	John Gregory, Pres.	Hunter died (March 31): 6 independent Com- panies sent from Gibraltar. Martial Law 9 months (1734-5). Nanny-Town Maroons dispersed
1735-6	HENRY CUNNINGHAM John Gregory, Pres.	Ayscough died (Sep. 30). 15,000 acres at Manchioneal and 15,000 acres at Norman's Valley purchased by Government for new settlers.
1738	EDWARD TRELAWNY	Cunningham arrived (Dec. 18, 1735) died (Feb. 12, 1735-6).
1738-9	..	Trelawny assumed office 29 April. Jews pro- tested against disabilities.
1739	..	Treaty of Peace with Leeward Maroons (March 1): 2,500 acres were ceded to them, they agreeing, in return for freedom, to assist the Government in quelling rebellion and repelling invasion.
1740-41	..	Treaty of Peace with Windward Maroons (June). Guinea-grass introduced from West Africa. Vernon sailed (Feb. 25) from Port Royal for his ill-fated attempt on Carthagera. Abandon- ment of special tax on Jews (May)
1741-2	(John Stewart Lieut - Governor)	Trelawny went on expedition against Cartha- gera (March 9): returned (April 13).
1742	..	..
1744	..	Great hurricane and earthquake (Oct. 20): Port Royal and neighbourhood suffered:
1745	..	Martial Law. Ruatan made a British Colony under Jamaica (April 13).
1746	..	Insurrection of slaves.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Coffee first cultivated in Martinique	..	1724
WAR with Spain	1726
..	} GEORGE II, (June 10)	1727
..		1728
Treaty of Seville	1729
First (Spanish) Governor of Trinidad appointed	..	1730
<i>Barbados Gazette</i> (weekly) established (May 18)	..	1731
—earliest newspaper in British West Indies	..	1732
Moravians settled in Antigua and St. Thomas (Dec. 13)	..	1733
St. Croix bought by Denmark from France for £30,750	..	1734
Second Danish West India Company incorporated	..	1734
St. Bartholomew acquired by Sweden from France	..	1735
Moravian Missionaries went to Surinam	..	1735
Slave outbreak in Antigua	..	1735-6
..	..	1738
..	..	1738-9
WAR (of Jenkins's Ear) declared by England against Spain (Oct. 19)	..	1739
Mosquito territory ceded to Great Britain	..	1740-1
Vernon destroyed Porto Bell (Nov. 22)	..	1741-2
Jews permitted to take oath of allegiance in American plantations	..	1742
Settlers not Dutch allowed to settle in Essequibo	..	1744
Attempt on Carthagena abandoned (April 24)	..	1745
Trade between New England and Barbados (probably all West Indies) estimated at £100,000; same as between New England and mother country	..	1746
WAR with France	..	1746
France declared war (of the Austrian Succession) against Great Britain	..	1746
Demerara made a dependency of Essequibo	..	1746
Act passed preventing pressing of marines in British West Indies	..	1746

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1747-48 (John Gregory, Pres.)

Trelawny sailed (Feb.) with Knowles who took Port Louis in San Domingo (Mar. 8) but failed in his attempt on St. Jago de Cuba.

1749 ..

1750 ..

1751 ..

1752 Admiral CHARLES KNOWLES (Sep.)

Storm (Sep. 2).
First book Almanac printed in Jamaica.
Trelawny left (Nov. 24th: the Assembly adjourned in order to see him sail.)
Judges first went on circuit.
Moravian Mission founded (Dec. 7).
Kingston temporarily capital of the island; The Assembly held four sessions there.

1753 ..

1754 ..

1755 ..

1756 Henry Moore Lieut.-Governor.

Knowles left in June.
St. Jago de la Vega Gazette founded.

1757 ..

1758 ..

1759 Gen. GEORGE HALDANE
1760 Henry Moore, Lieut.-Gov.

Three counties formed for judicial purposes
Custom Houses established at Savanna-la-Mar, Montego Bay and Port Antonio.
(Haldane arrived 17 April and died 26 July).
Rebellion of slaves in St. Mary (under Tacky) and in Westmoreland.
Stamp duties first imposed.
Law against obeah first passed.

1761 ..
1762 WM. HENRY LYTTELTON (Feb.)

Expedition against Havana.
Importation from Cuba of *formica omnivora* (Raffles' Ant).

1763 ..

Fort Augusta blown up by lightning.

1764 ..
1765 ..

Population 166,454 (140,454 slaves).
Bill read twice in Assembly limiting importation of slaves but was withdrawn on Governor saying, on instruction from England, he would not give his assent.

1766 Roger Hope Elletson,
Lieut.-Governor

1767 Sir WILLIAM TRELAWNY

Trelawny assumed Governorship (October).

EVENTS ABROAD	RULERS	
TREATY of Aix-la-Chapelle (Oct. 7): Assiento Contract abolished; agreed by France and England that Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Tobago should be neutral	..	1747-48
Captain Robert Hodgson appointed from Jamaica first Superintendent of Mosquito Shore.	..	1749
Act passed "for extending and improving the trade to Africa;" A royal printing house established in San Domingo	..	1750
Royal African Company wound up	..	1751
<i>Alteration in Calendar</i>	..	1752
..	..	1753
..	..	1754
Danish Colonies taken over by Crown from the Company. Official Mail Service established between England, West Indies and New York	..	1755
"Seven Years" War declared against France (May). Dominica captured by England	..	1756
Increased powers given to Board of Trade and Plantations	..	1757
..	..	1758
Guadeloupe recaptured by England from France	..	1759
Complete conquest of Canada	..	1760
South Carolina tried to prohibit importation of slaves—disallowed in England		
Introduction of Methodism into Antigua	GEORGE III, (Oct. 25)	
Dominica acquired by British	..	1761
War declared (Jan. 18) by England against Spain for forming alliance with France: St. Vincent occupied by British: Havana captured (Aug. 13) from Spanish; Martinique and Grenada from French	..	1762
Treaty of Paris (Feb. 20): Martinique, St. Lucia and Guadeloupe given back to France; Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica and Tobago ceded to England; Mosquito Territory abandoned by British	..	1763
Slave revolt in Berbice (Feb.) (3,000 slaves 100 whites)		
Stamp Act passed (March). St. Thomas became a free port	..	1764
Botanic Garden established in St. Vincent	..	1765
Coffee introduced into Cuba from Martinique		
Constitution granted to British Honduras		
Vander Heuvel first Governor of Demerara		
Stamp Act repealed (Feb.). Many storms in West Indies	..	1766
Sydney appointed agent and Commander of Turks Island		
Bill passed imposing duties in British Colonies	..	1767

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1768	..	Drought lasting from Oct. 1768 to May 1770
1770	..	Parish of Trelawny formed
1771	..	..
1772	Lt.-Col. John Dalling,	Sir William Trelawny died Dec. 11
1773	Lieut.-Governor ..	Botanic Gardens established. Hurricane (Oct. 2).
1774	Sir BASIL KEITH (Feb.)	Bills passed restricting slave trade disallowed by Crown.
1775	..	Population 209,617; (12 737 white: 4 093 free coloured: 192,787 slaves)
1776	..	..
1777	Col. DALLING, Governor	Keith died (June 2).
1778	..	Martial Law.
1779	..	Nelson governor of Fort Charles, Port Royal, (June to Aug.). Fire destroyed Savanna-la-Mar (Dec. 6 and 7). £23,750 raised by lottery for subsistence of troops. Corps of twenty slaves and volunteers of free mulattos and negroes raised.
1780	..	Expedition against Nicaragua (Jan.) Great Hurricane in Westmoreland (Oct. 3-12): damage estimated at £700,000: £40,000 relief granted by England.
1781	Maj.-Gen. Archibald Campbell, Lieut.-Governor	Dalling left (Nov. 25). Mutilation and dismembering of slaves rendered illegal. In 1780 and 1781 importation in foreign bottoms was allowed, on account of the damage done by storms. Hurricane (Aug. 1), 120 vessels wrecked in Kingston harbour.
1782	Maj. Gen. CAMPBELL, Governor (July)	British Logwood Cutters imprisoned at Honduras, liberated and settled in Jamaica.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
All duties in British Colonies, except on tea, repealed. New form of Colonial Government	..	1768
Port au Prince destroyed by earthquake (June 3)	..	1770
Rodney captured all the Dutch West India Colonies Famine in Honduras (8,000 Indians said to have died)	..	1771
Dominica became a separate colony and appointed an agent in Great Britain		
Mansfield declared that "Slavery could not exist upon the soil of England" (June 22)	..	1772
Tract of land granted to Caribs in St. Vincent	..	1773
Demerara became a (Dutch) colony apart from Essequibo	..	1774.
American WAR (Lexington April)	..	1775
Commodore Hopkins, of American navy, captured Nassau, and carried away the governor prisoner		
Formation in Paris of <i>Les Amis des Noirs</i>		
St. Vincent removed from Grenada and made separate government	DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE (July 4)	1776
First motion made in House of Commons against slave trade	..	1777
France made treaty of commerce and alliance with American revolutionists (Feb. 6).	..	1778
France captured St. Vincent (June 18) Grenada (July 4) and Dominica (Sep. 7)	..	1779
Carolina Corps (afterwards merged in 1st West India Regt.) raised		
Spain joined in war against England (June)		
Indecisive action between Rodney and De Guichen off Martinique (April 17). Great Hurricane in Windward Islands (Oct. 10 & 11). 13 British ships of war lost	..	1780
WAR declared by England against Holland (Dec. 20)		
Rodney took St. Eustatius (£3,000,000 and war material) (Feb. 13)	..	1781
Rodney took Essequibo and Demerara (Mar. 3)		
Berbice capitulated to British (April)		
Spaniards captured Nassau, Bahamas, but were expelled by troops from South Carolina		
French took Tobago, Turks Island, St. Kitts		
All the islands left to England in the West Indies were Jamaica, Barbados and Antigua		
Joshua Steele founded Society of Arts in Barbados		
£80,000 voted to Barbados by Great Britain (Jan 25) and £20,000 by Dublin	..	1782
Rodney's victory over deGrasse (April 12) off Dominica saved British West Indies		
invitation offered by Spain for foreigners to settle in Trinidad		
France took Essequibo and Demerara		

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1783	..	Prince William Henry arrived as lieutenant in <i>Barfleur</i> (Feb. 5).
	.	George Leile, a black Baptist began to preach in Kingston.
		Nelson attempted to retake Turk's Island from the French (March 8th).
		Kingston Town Guard established (July)
1784	Brigadier-General Alured Clarke, Lieut.-Governor (Nov. 16)	Hurricane (July 30). Importation in foreign bottoms allowed for four years.
1785	..	Storm (Aug. 27). Population 30,000 white; 10,000 free coloured; 250,000 slaves.
1786	..	Drought. Storm (Oct. 20): 15,000 lives lost.
1787	..	Since the end of 1780, about 15,000 slaves had died as the result of scarcity of provisions owing to storms, drought and suspension of intercourse with America.
1788	..	..
1789	..	Act passed prohibiting burials in churches. Wesleyan Mission founded (Jan. 19). Burying in Churches stopped.
1790	Thomas Earl of EFFINGHAM (Mar. 17)	..
1791	Maj.-Gen. Adam Williamson Lieut.-Governor	Effingham died (Nov. 19). ..
1792	..	Formation (June 25) of 20th (or Jamaica) Light Dragoons.
1793	..	Bligh arrived with breadfruit (Jan.) Detachment of British Troops sailed for Haiti (Sep. 9) under Whitelocke. A malignant fever gave much trouble.
1794	..	Introduction of Bourbon Cane. Kingston Medical Society established.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Loyalists of South Carolina captured Nassau from Spaniards	..	1783
PEACE of Versailles (Sep. 3): England recovered, from France, Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Kitts, Nevis and Montserrat, and ceded St. Lucia and Tobago; Bahamas recognized as British and purchased by government from proprietors; Florida was ceded to Spain		
Demerara and Essequibo handed back to Dutch		
British Honduras refused to receive convicts sent thither from England for sale	..	1784
Cat Island, Bahamas, peopled by loyalists from the United States	..	1785
Superintendent of British Honduras appointed by England	..	1786
Louis XVI created a Colonial Assembly in Martinique Society formed in London for effecting abolition of the Slave Trade	..	1787
Mosquito Territory handed over to Spain: Some Settlers from Mosquito shore sent to Andros Island (Bahamas) by Governor of Jamaica: others settled in Honduras. Belize destroyed by a hurricane (Sep. 2)		
Society formed in London for abolition of slave trade		
Pitt drew attention of House of Commons to African slave trade (May 9). <i>Les Amis des Noirs</i> formed at Paris.	..	1788
Otaheite cane brought from Isle de France to Cayenne and Martinique		
Revolution in France	..	1789
Value of slaves in British West India Islands estimated at £22,500,000		
Printing press established in Demerara	..	1790
National Assembly of France gave to French free-born coloured colonists rights of citizenship (May 15): repealed it Sep. 24.	..	1791
Insurrection in San Domingo (Aug. 23): Port au Prince burnt (Nov.)		
Sierra Leone Company formed		
Turks Islands incorporated with the Bahamas		
Slave Trade prohibited by the King of Denmark after expiration of 10 years	..	1792
Expiration of Dutch West India Company's charter; Navigation Laws ceased to be enforced against United States		
Bligh left breadfruit at St. Vincent	..	1793
France declared war against England, Spain and Holland (Feb. 1). Santhonax proclaimed universal freedom in Haiti (Aug. 29). Jeremie surrendered to Whitelocke (Sep. 20). Tobago captured by British (April 15)		
Decree by France of Colonial freedom in Haiti (Feb.)	..	1794
Capture of most of the French West Indies by British		
Commercial Treaty (Jay's) between United States and England (Nov. 19)		

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1795	Alexander, Earl of Balcarres, Lieut.-Governor	Trouble with the Maroons (July). Martial Law (Aug. 2). Williamson left for Haiti (May) Montego Bay destroyed by fire: (Damage about £300,000).
1796	..	Maroon rebellion quelled. Upwards of 500 were deported to Nova Scotia and thence to Sierra Leone.
1797	..	Consolidated [slave] Act passed (Dec.)
1798	..	Rebellion of slaves in Trelawny. Jamaica raised by public subscription about £80,000 to assist England against France A Secret Committee of Safety appointed by Assembly with reference to number of foreigners recently arrived. (Nov. 8)
1799	..	From Feb. 12 to Oct. 27 the British fleet under Sir Hyde Parker took 47 armed and 225 merchant vessels. Discovery and repression of General Rouse's attempt to instigate a rebellion in Jamaica. Portas, a spy from San Domingo, was hanged in Kingston (Dec. 23)
1800		His Majesty's Commissioners appointed to exercise ecclesiastical jurisdiction (April 5).
1801	Lieut.-Gen. George Nugent, Lieut.-Governor (July 29)	..
1802	..	..
1803	..	Incorporation of the town of Kingston (Jan 12) Largest sugar crop ever sent from Jamaica.
1804	..	..

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Williamson made Governor of San Domingo (May).	..	1795
TREATY of Basle: Spanish San Domingo ceded to France		
WAR with Holland. 1st West India Regiment raised (April 24)		
Society for the conversion, religious instruction and education of the Negro Slaves in the British West Indies incorporated		
Rebellion in Grenada, instigated by the French (Dec. 1794-May 1796)		
Demerara (April 21) Essequibo and Berbice surrendered to British Forces	..	1796
Spain declared WAR against England	..	1797
Rebel Caribs transported from St. Vincent to Ruatan (March 11)		
First manufacture in Prussia of sugar from beet-root		
Trinidad given up to British (Feb. 18)		
In Barbados Legislature voted (May 15) £20,000 towards English war fund and £13,000 subscribed by inhabitants		
St. Domingo evacuated by British (Oct.)	..	1798
British victory of St. George's Key British Honduras (Sep. 10).		
Legislature of Leeward Islands passed a humane slave amelioration act.		
West India Regiment reached full strength of 12 battns. (Nov.)		
West India Docks, London, founded. Turks Islands incorporated with the Bahamas	..	1799
Jamaica Maroons taken from Nova Scotia to Sierra Leone	..	1800
Union of Great Britain and Ireland (Jan. 1)	..	1801
Toussaint declared independence of Haiti (July)		
Demerara handed back to Holland (Dec. 3)		
TREATY of Amiens (March 27): England gave up Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice to Holland; St. Lucia and Tobago to France; but retained Trinidad. French decree of Feb. 1794, annulled: Toussaint submitted in San Domingo (May 5)	..	1802
Renewal of war with France	.	1803
Denmark abolished slave trade in her colonies. St. Lucia (June 22) and Tobago (June 30) capitulated to British		
Demerara Essequibo and Berbice retaken by British (Sep. 19)		
France sold Louisiana to the United States for 60,000,000 francs		
Haiti declared independence (Jan. 1): Dessalines declared Emperor (Oct. 8)	..	1804
War declared by Spain against England (Dec. 12)		

GOVERNORS.		EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1805	..	Martial Law (April 1 to 19 and May 24 to June 22).
1806	Sir Eyrie Coote, Lieut.-Gov.	Nugent left (Feb. 20).
1807	..	319,351 slaves in Jamaica
1808	WILLIAM, Duke of MANCHESTER (March 26)	Manchester arrived Mar. 26. Mutiny in 2nd W. I. Regt. at Fort Augusta (May 27)
1809	..	Discovery of conspiracy amongst slaves to burn down Kingston (March)
1810	..	
1811	(Lieut. Gen. Edward Morrison, Lieut.-Governor 26 June, 1811 to 14 June, 1813)	Manchester away from June, 1811, to June 14 1813
1812	..	Hurricane (Oct. 12-14), Earthquake (Nov. 11)
1813	..	Spanish theatre opened in Kingston (May 24) Privilege Act passed. Jamaica Turf Club formed (Dec.) Storms (Aug. 1 and Aug. 28.).
1814	..	Parish of Manchester formed Baptist Mission founded (Feb. 23). Largest coffee crop ever shipped from Jamaica (34,045,585 lbs.).
1815	..	Fire at Port Royal (July 13). Island Curates first appointed. Hurricane (Oct. 18 and 19).
1816	..	Law rescinded that demanded a payment of £100 of the owner for liberating a slave. Bolívar visited Jamaica.
1817	..	Registration of Slaves established (June 28),
1818	..	Hurricane (Nov. 20) over western part of island.
1819	..	..
1820	..	..
1821	(Maj.-Gen. Henry Conran, Lieut.-Governor)	Manchester fractured his skull by a fall from a carriage and visited England to recuperate (July 1821 to Dec. 1822)
1822	..	Severe drought.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
La Grange invaded Dominica	..	1805
Trafalgar (Oct. 21)		
Steam engine first used on sugar estate in Demerara		
Duckworth defeated French off San Domingo (Feb. 6)	..	1806
Napoleon issued Berlin decree (Nov. 21)		
English took Curacoa		
African slave trade in British Colonies abolished by Parliament (March 25)	..	1807
Danish West Indies captured by British		
Foundation of African Institution (June 14)		
Sierra Leone taken over by British Crown from Company		
Eastern part of San Domingo regained by Spain	..	1808
Slave trade abolished in United States		
London Missionary Society began work in Demerara		
English took San Domingo City from French and handed it to Spain	..	1809
France owned no property in the West Indies	..	1810
Beet sugar industry started in France	..	1811
Christophe made King of Haiti (March 26)		
Venezuela declared independence (July)		
Berbice joined to Demerara (April 1)	..	1812
Volcanic eruption at St. Vincent (April 27)		
United States declared war against Great Britain (June 18)		
First Protestant Church erected in Central America (at Belize)		
Hurricane at Nassau (Aug.)	..	1813
A police force established in Antigua		
TREATY of Paris (May 30): England kept Tobago, St. Lucia, Demerara and Essequibo; Curacoa restored to Dutch; Danish islands restored to Denmark in return for Heligoland	..	1814
TREATY of Ghent with United States (Dec. 24)		
Waterloo (June 18)	..	1815
Slave Registry Act (July 5)		
Slave insurrection in Barbados		
Slave trade condemned by congress of Vienna		
Danish West Indies exchanged by British for Heligoland		
Wesleyan Mission founded in Haiti	..	1816
British Honduras Free School established (Feb. 19)		
Slave rising in Barbados (April 14)		
Foundation of Liberia	..	1817
	..	1818
	..	1819
First passage of the Atlantic by steam (New York to Liverpool)		
First emigrants for Liberia embarked from New York	GEORGE IV (Jan. 29)	1820
Slave trade abolished by Spain		
African Company abolished	..	1821
Eastern part of San Domingo obtained its independence		
San Domingo became part of Haiti	..	1822
Treaty of Verona (Nov.)		
Commission of inquiry into administration of justice in the West Indian Colonies		

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1823	..	House of Assembly refused to adopt Canning's resolutions for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves.
1824	..	Foundation of Presbyterian Church in Jamaica. See of Jamaica (Jamaica, Bahamas and British Honduras) constituted. People of colour first permitted to give evidence on oath
1825	..	Jamaica ports made free to foreign nations.
1826	..	..
1827	Maj.-Gen. Sir John Keane, Lieut.-Governor	Manchester left (July 2), having governed for 19 years;
1828	..	Branch of Church Missionary Society founded in Kingston
1829	SOMERSET, Earl of BEL- MORE	Belmore arrived (Feb. 19). Roman Catholics allowed in Council and Assembly.
1830	..	Franchise extended to people of colour.
1831	..	Negro rebellion in St. James (Dec. 28); damage £666,977. The British Government lent the planters £200,000 for the restoration of plantations.
1832	..	Martial Law Dec. 1831 to Feb. 1832 Board of Health for Kingston established. Colonial Church Union founded (Jan. 26) Belmore sailed (June 11). Mulgrave arrived (July 26). Hurricane (Aug. 7).
1833	George Cuthbert, Pres. CONSTANTINE, Earl of MULGRAVE	Establishment of College of Physicians and Surgeons of Jamaica (Oct. 28) (became defunct on disallowance in 1835 of the Act creating it.) Arrival of H. M. S. <i>Rhadamanthus</i> , the first Steamship to reach Jamaica
1834	George Cuthbert, Pres.	Mulgrave sailed (March 15).
	Maj.-Gen. Sir Amos Norcot, Lieut.-Governor PETER Marquis of SLIGO	Norcot arrived (March 27; sworn in 29th). Sligo arrived (April 4; sworn in 7th). Sligo visited Grand Cayman (May 2) to explain that the apprenticed slaves had been declared free, owing to non-registration. Abolition of slavery and establishment of apprenticeship system (Aug. 1.). £5,853,975 paid in compensation for 255,290 slaves. A Jew first elected to the Assembly. Jamaica Police established.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Martial Law in British Honduras (Dec. 19, 1822 Jan. 16)	• ..	1823
Munroe Doctrine formulated by the United States (Dec.)		
Rebellion of slaves in Demerara (Aug. 18)		
Revolt in Cuba		
Buxton moved in the House of Commons that slavery should be gradually abolished throughout the British colonies (May 15)		
Anti-Slavery Society founded		
See formed of Barbados and Leeward Islands	..	182
Earl Bathurst sent instructions to West Indies for amelioration of slave population		
Independence of Haiti acknowledged by France (24 July) Commission of Enquiry into administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the West Indies. British silver made legal tender in all British Colonies	..	1825
Primary visitation of the Bishop to Honduras (March 24)	..	1826
British Guiana joined to see of Barbados	.	1827
<i>Libertador</i> , first steam vessel to reach Barbados		
H. M. Commissioners of legal inquiry on the colony of Trinidad reported		
Fire at Georgetown, Demerara (Dec. 29)	..	1828
..	..	1829
Republic of Venezuela formed	WILLIAM IV (June 20)	1830
Demerara and Berbice united with Essequibo as one colony of British Guiana (July 21)	..	1831
Hurricane at Barbados, St. Vincent and St. Lucia (Aug. 10)		
Legislative Council of Trinidad created	..	1832
Abolition Act passed (Aug. 28)	..	1833
Amalgamation of Leeward Islands (Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, Dominica)		
Amalgamation of St. Vincent, Grenada and Tobago with Barbados as Windward Islands		
Abolition of slavery in British Dominions and complete freedom to children under six years of age (Aug. 1). Emancipation complete in Antigua	..	1834
Hurricane in Dominica (Sep. 20)		

GOVERNORS.		EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1836	Sir LIONEL SMITH, •	Sligo visited Haiti. Smith arrived (Aug. 30). Sligo left (Sep. 2).
1837	..	Savings Banks first established. Coastal Steamer first started. Storm (Sep. 26, 27).
1838	..	Total abolition of slavery (Aug. 1) by cessation of apprenticeship system Formation of Association of Jamaica Proprietors (May 24). British Act for better Govern- ment of Prisons proclaimed in Jamaica. (Sep. 25).
1839	SIR CHARLES METCALFE (Sep. 26).	Planters Bank formed (July 1). Smith left (Oct. 1) Metcalfe did much to reconcile differences between the Jamaica planters and the British Govern- ment. Drought—lasting till Spring of 1841 A Chamber of Commerce formed.
1840	..	
1841	..	First arrival of free African immigrants (May 25). 1,417 in all. Parish of Metcalfe formed Jamaica Silk Company incorporated (July) Riot in Kingston (Dec. 27). (Metcalfe left May 21.) Maroons received all rights of British subjects. Vice-Chancellor first ap- pointed.
1842	JAMES, Earl of ELGIN (May 19).	
1843	..	Fire destroyed portion of Kingston (Aug. 26). General Agricultural Society of Jamaica founded. Calabar Institution (Baptist) opened (Oct. 6)
1844	..	Census: population 377,433 Storm (Oct. 5) over west end of island.
1845	..	Board of Education appointed Jamaica Railway opened (Nov. 21). Coolies from India first arrived (Feb.) Office of Island Agent abolished (Dec. 8). Berkeley arrived (May 25).
1846	Maj.-Gen. Sackville Berkeley, Lieut.-Gov.	
1847	Sir CHARLES EDWARD GREY	Grey arrived in February.
1848	..	Anticipated outbreak of negroes in western parishes was prevented. Planters Bank stopped payment (Aug.) The Governor injured by a fall from a horse Sep. 4.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS-	
Schomburgk discovered <i>Victoria regia</i> lily in Ber- bice. Colonial Bank founded (June 1)	..	1836
..	VICTORIA, (June 20)	1837
Commissioners report to British Government on Prisons and on Negro Education	..	1838
First immigration of coolies to British West Indies (British Guiana) (May 7)	..	
St. Lucia added to Windward Islands	..	
Lord Melbourne resigned on question of sus- pension of constitution of Jamaica (May 7)	..	
Total abolition of slavery in British colonies (Aug. 1)	..	
Export tax in Barbados abolished	..	
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society formed (April 17)	..	1839
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. received Charter, (Sep. 27)	..	
Bill to suspend constitution of Jamaica passed in the Commons	..	
Duty equalized in England on colonial grown coffee	..	1840
..	..	1841
St. John's, Antigua, destroyed by fire (April 2)	..	1842
Cape Haytien destroyed by earthquake (May 10)	..	
Establishment of Royal Mail Company	..	
Select Committee of House of Commons in- quired into state of West Indies in reference to relations between employers and labourers	..	
Bishopric of British Guiana formed	..	
Baptist Mission founded in Trinidad: Earth- quake in Leeward Islands (Feb. 8)	..	1843
Earthquake in Antigua, Guadeloupe and other parts of Leeward Islands (Feb. 8); eight lives lost in Antigua, 3,000 in Guadeloupe	..	
Bahamas made an archdeaconate of see of Jamaica	..	
<i>La Guerre Negre</i> in Dominica Santo Domingo Republic established (Nov. 18)	..	1844
Slave disturbances in Cuba	..	
Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana formed (May)	..	
First coolies reached Trinidad (May 30)	..	1845
Government of Dutch Guiana separated from that of Dutch West Indies	..	
Act passed equalizing sugar duties on British and foreign products	..	1846
Barbados (first of British Colonies) granted aid to Ireland in famine	..	1847
Liberia became a republic	..	
Turks Islands separated from Bahamas and made a separate colony (25 Dec.)	..	1848
Slavery abolished in French and Danish West Indies	..	
Public Library founded in Barbados	..	

GOVERNORS.		EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1849	..	..
1850	..	32,000 deaths from Asiatic cholera.
1851	..	Pongo Mission formed ..
1852	..	..
1853	Sir HENRY BARKLY (Oct.)	Jamaica became a free Port (May 1). The Treasury became bankrupt and a political deadlock ensued. British Government granted a loan of £500,000 to pay off colony's debt.
1854	..	Slight changes in legislative bodies. Government Executive Committee formed Jamaica granted a Civil List to the Crown of £25,000 a year.
1855	..	..
1856	Maj.-Gen. E. Wells Bell, Lieut.- Governor	..
1857	Captain CHARLES DAR- LING	Darling appointed an Executive Committee to carry out wishes of Assembly.
1858	..	First issue of Jamaica postage stamps (May 8)
1859		Introduction of Electric Telegraph and Postage Stamps (Feb. 1). Toll-bar riots at Savanna-la-Mar (Feb. 12). Florence Hall Riot (Aug. 1).
1860	..	Post Office transferred from English to Colonial Government (Aug. 1). Regular Mail Service to New York started.
1861	..	Prince Alfred (Duke of Edinburgh) visited Jamaica (March 24-April 6).
1862	Edward John Eyre, Lieut.- Governor	Fire in Kingston (March 29). Damage £85,000.
1863	..	Toll-bars abolished (October). Money Orders first issued.
1864	EDWARD JOHN EYRE, Governor	Eyre made Governor.
1865	..	Morant Bay rebellion (Oct. 11): 608 persons, including the Custos of St. Thomas, were killed during the outbreak and under martial law: George Wm. Gordon, the ringleader, was hanged. Surrender of Jamaica Constitution to Crown (Dec. 21). empowering the Queen to create such a government as she might think fit
1866	.. Sir HENRY STORKS	New Constitution (Crown Government). (June 11) The Royal Commission (Sir Henry Storks, Russell Gurney and J. B. Maule) appointed to enquire into the outbreak, reported that the disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority, and alluded to a desire to obtain lands rent free, and a lack of confidence on the part of the labouring classes in the local tribunals.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Republic of Haiti made an empire (Aug.)	..	1849
Navigation Laws repealed (June 26).		
Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (April 19)	..	1850
Public Library founded in Trinidad	..	1851
Bay Islands (Honduras) made a separate colony	..	1852
Lime-tree orchards first planted in Monserrat		
First Chinese immigrants into British Guiana	..	1853
(Jan 12)		
Imperial Colonial Department established	..	1854
Abolition of protective duties on British grown sugar		
Ostend Manifesto (United States' claim to Cuba)		
Cholera in Grenada (3,788 deaths: population 32,671)		
Bahama Government Bank failed	..	1855
Panama Railway opened		
Great Britain relinquished protectorate of Mosquito Shore. Letters of Marque abolished by Declaration of Paris	..	1856
Ruatan and other islands formed into a British colony as Bay Islands		
Angel Gabriel Riot in Demerara (Feb)		
..	..	1857
Empire of Haiti overturned and Republic re-established.	..	1858
Bay Islands recognised as part of Republic of Honduras	VICTORIA	1859
..	..	1860
Bishopric of the Bahamas created	..	1861
Rebellion of Southern States against the Union (April 13)		
British Honduras declared a colony under Jamaica (May 12)	..	1862
Morant Keys taken possession of in name of Queen (Oct. 12)	..	1863
Imports of Bahamas (through blockade running) £5,346,112	..	1864
End of war in United States (May 26)	..	1865

1866

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

	Sir JOHN PETER GRANT	Grant brought with him (Aug. 5) the new constitution. The Legislative Council consisted of the Governor, six official and three un-official members. A Privy Council was also appointed. Twenty-two parishes were reduced to fourteen (Aug. 5).
	(Maj.-Gen. O'Connor, Lieut.-Governor)	A semi-military police was organised; the judicial establishment was reconstituted.
1867	..	District Courts established.
1868	..	Coolie immigration resumed. Fruit trade with America started at Port Antonio.
1869	..	Cinchona first planted (in Blue Mountains). Telegraphic communication with Europe established. Railway extension to Old Harbour (July 1). Nickel coin first used.
1870	(Edward Rushworth, adm.)	Disestablishment of Episcopal Church. Removal of seat of government to Kingston. Repeal of Law of Charles II empowering governor to declare martial law.
1871	..	Census. Population 506,154. The Governor had to pay damages for detaining in the Imperial interests, munitions of war on <i>La Hève</i> , captured on the high seas by a Spanish man-of-war and brought into Port Royal. The Legislative Council paid the money which was refunded by the British Government.
1872	(Ed. Rushworth, adm.)	First introduction of mongoose direct from India.
1873	..	Grant returned Jan. 23.
1874	W. A. Young, adm. Sir WILLIAM GREY	Grant left (Jan. 23). Grey arrived April 4. Jamaica Association formed. Hurricane (Oct. 31-Nov. 2).
1875	..	
1876	..	Kingston street car started. Severe drought. Two leading Kingston firms failed for £253,844, Rio Cobre Irrigation Works completed at a cost of £126,500.
1877	E. Rushworth, Lieut.- Gov. Maj.-Gen. Mann, adm. Sir ANTHONY MUSGRAVE	Grey left (March 12). Kingston first lit by gas (May 10). Rushworth died (Aug. 10). Musgrave arrived (Aug. 24). Formation of Jamaica Branch of British Medical Association (Dec.).
1878	..	

EVENTS ABROAD.

RULERS.

Sir J. P. Grant visited British Honduras	..	1867
Hurricane in Virgin Islands (Oct. 29)	..	
Withdrawal of grants by Imperial Government to the Church of England in the West Indies	..	1868
Disendowment of the Church of England in the Bahamas	..	1869
Declaration of independence in Cuba (Cespedes) (April)	..	
British Honduras lost its representative institutions	..	1870
Disestablishment of Church of England in British Honduras	..	1871
St. Thomas superseded St. Croix as headquarters of Danish West Indies	..	
..	..	1872
Emancipation in Dutch Colonies	..	1873
Virginius siezed by Spanish cruiser. and 153 of her crew shot. (Oct. 23): \$80,000 indemnity paid for Americans	..	
Turks islands became a dependency of Jamaica (Jan.)	..	1874
Hurricane in Cuba (Sep. 13)	..	1875
Anti-Federation Disturbances at Barbados (March 28): 40 killed or wounded	..	1876
Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago lost their representative institutions	..	
Jamaica admitted to Postal Union	..	1877
Riot in Danish West Indies: St. Bartholomew handed back to France by Sweden	..	1878
Treaty of El Zanjón (Feb.) in Cuba; end of ten years revolution	..	

GOVERNOR

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1879	..	Jamaica Railway (Kingston to Old Harbour with branch to Angels) purchased by Government from Jamaica Railway Company for £93,932.
	Edward Newton, Lieut.-Gov., (Oct. 8-4 June, 1880)	Musgrave away Oct. 8 to 4 June, 1880. Heavy rains (Oct. 8 to 13) causing loss of life and property near Kingston. Visit of U.S. steamer <i>Blake</i> on coast and geodetic survey.
1880	..	Visit of H.M.S. <i>Bacchante</i> with Princes Albert Victor and George (March). Great Hurricane (Aug. 18-19) over eastern half of island; damage to standing crops, wharves and shipping in Kingston: five persons drowned.
1881	..	Census. Population 580,804. Opening of Lazaretto at Green Bay (April 5). Jamaica Scholarship first awarded. In the case of <i>Florence</i> , (July) £6,700 damages were given against the Governor and Collector-General for detaining the ship on her way from Venezuela to St. Thomas. The British Government instructed the Governor to get the Legislative Council to vote the amount. This they declined to do, on the ground that the action was taken in Imperial interests, the Auditor-General and Crown Solicitor resigning their seats; and they were supported by public opinion. It was subsequently settled by the Council voting half the amount, the six unofficial members resigning on being beaten.
1882	..	Great Fire in Kingston, extending over 40 acres (Dec. 11) Value of property destroyed estimated at £150,000. In relief £11,945 was received from abroad; £4,810 was subscribed locally. Cambridge University Local Examinations first held (Dec.)
1883	..	Arrival (Jan. 5) of Royal Commissioners to enquire into the public revenue, expenditure, debts and liabilities of the island. A deputation from Jamaica waited on Derby (Secretary of State for the Colonies) and asked for a legitimate control over expenditure for the non-official members of the legislature
1883	Col. Somerset M. Wiseman Clarke, adm. Maj.-Gen. Gamble, adm. SIR HENRY NORMAN	Musgrave left (April 20). Gamble arrived (May 4). Norman arrived (Dec. 21). Publication (Dec. 22) of new form of government; nine members of the Legislative Council to be elected by the people—"a moderate step in advance;" the proposal meeting with disapproval as being inadequate.
1884	.. (Col. W. Clarke, adm.) (Col. W. Clarke, adm.)	Visit of Prince George of Wales (Feb. 24). Norman visited Turks Island (Mar. 12-28). The new Legislative Council elected (Sep. 8 to 12)—5 contested elections, 4 unopposed—met on Sep. 30. Norman visited Trinidad (Dec. 25-Jan. 19).

EVENTS ABROAD.

RULERS.

..	..	1879
Elementary Education made compulsory in Cuba	..	1880
Prince, Albert Victor and George visited the West Indies in H. M. S. <i>Bacchante</i>		
Hurricane in St. Kitts		
French began construction of Panama Canal	..	1881
Hosea disturbances at Trinidad (Oct.)		
St. Kitts and Nevis made one Presidency	..	1882
Supreme Court of Jamaica made Court of Appeal for British Honduras		
Royal Commissioners (Crossman and Baden-Powell) into public revenue visited Leeward Islands, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenade (April)	..	1883
Hurricane in Dominica (Sep 5)	.	1883
British Honduras detached from Jamaica and made a separate colony (Oct. 31)	..	1884
Hosea disturbances in Trinidad (Oct.), 18 killed		

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

- 1885 .. Extension of Railway to Porus (Feb. 26); to Ewarton (Aug. 13).
 A commission visited Canada (June) with a view to ascertaining whether commercial reciprocity could be arranged with the Dominion.
 Public meeting in Kingston passed resolution offering the Imperial Government to garrison Kingston by volunteers if regulars were called to the Sudan.
 Commission appointed to enquire into the elementary education of the island.
 Franchise reduced to paying of taxes of 10s. or receipt of £50 salary.
 First meeting (Oct. 1) of newly formed Parochial Boards.
 First open competition for Civil Service (Oct.)
 In December the rainfall was three times the average, and the largest on record.
 (Col. W. Clarke, adm.) Norman left for England (Dec 10-Mar. 29) 1886.
- 1886 .. Formation of Volunteer Militia.
 Retrenchment scheme passed by the Legislative Council (April 8).
 Opposition on the part of several of the Parochial Boards to the Poor Relief Law, which created the Board of Supervision (April).
 Storms (June 27 and Aug. 20).
 Education Commission's final report, recommending: (i) the provision of suitable residences for teachers; (ii) superannuation allowance to teachers; (iii) compulsory attendance from 7 to 13; (iv) abolition of school fees; (v) establishment of a central Board of Education and local education boards
- 1887 (Col. William Clive Justice, adm.) Norman away (Feb. 2 to March 27).
 Foundation of Victoria Lying-in Hospital, Kingston, as a jubilee memorial of Queen Victoria.
 Outbreak of small pox which lasted into 1888.
- 1888 .. District Courts abolished, and Resident Magistrates Courts established (April 2).
 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman visited Cayman Islands (May 7 to 17)
 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman visited England (May 25-Aug. 27).
 Assistant Bishop (C. F. Douet) added to Church of England (Sep. 12.)
 Registration of trade marks instituted.
- 1889 (Col. W. C. Justice, adm.) Norman left (Jan. 2).
 Sir HENRY ARTHUR Sir H. A. Blake arrived (March 9).
 BLAKE.
- 1890 .. Sale of railway to American syndicate for £100,000 in cash, and £700,000 in second mortgage bonds (Jan. 1).
 Loan of £180,000 raised in aid of parochial roads.
 Hotels Law passed; (5 hotels were built under it).
 Post Office opened in George Town, Grand Cayman

EVENTS ABROAD.

RULERS.

- Barbados withdrawn from Windward Islands (of which Grenada became the headquarters) and made separate government (March 17)
- Royal Mail Co. moved their West India headquarters from St. Thomas to Barbados

..

1885

- Hurricane in St. Vincent (Aug.)
- Botanical Gardens started in Grenada. Total eclipse of sun observed at Grenada by Mr. (now Sir) Norman Lockyer (Aug. 29)
- Emancipation of slaves in Cuba (Oct 6): End of slavery in the West Indies

1886

- Salvation Army commenced operations in the West Indies

1887

- Great cyclone in Cuba (Sep. 1-7) and 250 houses destroyed in Turks Island
- Commencement of steamship line between Halifax, Bermuda and Jamaica (Sep. 26)

..

1888

- Tobago transferred from Windward Islands government to that of Trinidad (Jan. 1)
- Market Riot in British Guiana (March 19)
- French ceased work on the Panama Canal (March)

..

1889

..

1890

..

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

- 1891 .. Census. Population 639,491.
International Exhibition opened by Prince George of Wales (Jan. 27), closed May 2; guarantee fund £28,000; total visitors 302,831.
Mayor and Council of Kingston dissolved for default of duty (April).
Lands Department formed.
- 1892 (Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) .. Sir H. A. Blake away (June 2 to Nov. 28).
Tariff Amendment Law passed (Jan. 25) to meet requirements of McKinley Act.
- 1893 .. Abolition of Fees in Elementary Schools, made good by a house tax; Board of Education formed.
St. Catherine's Parochial Board dissolved (Jan.) for default of duty.
- (Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake went to Turks Islands and Cayman Islands.
- (Maj.-Gen. Black, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake away (from June 8 to July 21)
A nominated president replaced the Governor as president of the Legislative Council (Feb. 28 to 29 Jan. 1894).
Major H. A. Yorke inspected railway (May), and reported it "Generally speaking, in a satisfactory condition, and suitable for a low rate of speed and moderate amount of traffic."
- 1894 (Maj.-Gen. H. M. Bengough, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake away (May 15 to Nov. 10).
Military Riot in Kingston (June 8).
- 1895 .. Railway extension to Montego Bay opened (Jan. 19).
Formation of Jamaica Agricultural Society.
Elected Members of Legislative Council increased to 14, (one for each parish) with an increase of nominated members to 10.
Jamaica Union of Teachers founded (Oct. 5)
The *Pearl*, schooner, was seized off Morant Bay for having arms and ammunition for which she could not account. These were forfeited and the captain fined £100.
- 1896 (Maj. Gen. Hallows, adm.) Importation of South American cattle prohibited.
Professor Williams visited the colony and found the cattle disease to be Texan fever, conveyed by ticks.
Scheme of sale of Crown Lands to small settlers instituted.
Sir H. A. Blake visited Turks and Caicos Islands in May; was away from July to October, and visited Barbados in November.
Railway extended to Port Antonio (Aug. 6)

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Passing of McKinley Tariff Law Cyclone at Martinique Aug. (18)	..	1891
Alteration of Constitution of British Guiana, by which functions of Court of Policy became purely legislative	..	1892
La Plaine Riots in Dominica (April)	..	1893
Currency Riot at Belize (Dec. 16)	..	1894
In Cuba revolutionary rising (April) and decla- ration of independence (Sep. 13)	..	1895
Portuguese Riot at St. Kitts (Feb. 17) Nonpareil Riots in British Guiana (Oct.)	..	1896

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

- 1897 .. Visit of Royal Commissioners (Sir Henry Norman chairman) appointed to enquire into the condition of the West Indian sugar industry (Mar. 28 to April 14).
Jamaica contingent of military forces visited England in connection with Diamond Jubilee (May 25 to July 30).
Statue of Queen Victoria unveiled (June 21) in Kingston.
- 1898 (Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm.) Sir H. A. Blake left Jamaica (Jan. 18).
Kingston Mayor and Council dissolved (Dr. Ogilvie Commissioner *pro tem.* Jan. and Feb.).
Militia Vote increased to £7,000.
- Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM Sir A. W. L. Hemming arrived (Feb. 11).
 LAWSON HEMMING Trustees on behalf of bondholders assumed possession of the railway, owing to failure in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage bonds.
 (Feb. 11) Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (Oct. to Nov.).
 (Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm.) West Indian Weather Service instituted by United States.
Jamaica sent £2,000 to relief of Barbados and Windward Islands from hurricane.
Education Commission (Dr. Lumb, Chairman) issued report (Dec. 14).
- 1899 .. Governor filled up the full number of nominated members (by the addition of 4) of the Legislative Council in order to pass the Tariff bill (March 22), which he declared of "paramount importance"; the 4 were subsequently withdrawn.
Sir David Barbour visited colony to report on its finances; and Mr. Elliott on the railway.
Imperial penny postage adopted in Jamaica (May 24).
Kingston Militia volunteered (Aug. 1) for service in South Africa: offer declined by British Government.
Storm in Portland and St. Mary (Oct. 29).
In 1898-99 the imports from the United States first exceeded those from the United Kingdom.
- 1900 .. The additional four nominated members of the Legislative Council were again appointed: and all the elected members (except one) left the council chamber, and on the following day they left for the remainder of the session.
Resumption of possession of railway by Government (April 11).
Sir A. W. L. Hemming left May 10.
- (Maj.-Gen. Hallowes, adm. May 10 to July 3)
 (Hon. Sydney Olivier, adm. July 3 to Nov. 2)
- 1901 .. Gen. Hallowes left (July 3).
Sir A. W. L. Hemming returned (Nov. 2).
Imperial Direct Line of steamers inaugurated.
Port Morant reached Kingston March 1. £40,000 subsidy—half from Jamaica: half from Imperial Government.
Port Royal created a separate parish (April).
Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Cuba.

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Floods in Montserrat	..	1897
•		
Legislative Council of Antigua abrogated itself (March 22)	..	1898
Formation of Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies		
Direct telegraphic communication between Jamaica and England.		
Destruction of <i>Maine</i> in Havannah harbour (Feb. 15). War between United States and Spain (April 25). Porto Rico taken by United States. Peace protocol signed (Aug. 12). United States flag hoisted over Porto Rico (Oct. 18). Cuba placed under United States' protection (Dec. 10). Spain gave up last of her West Indian possessions		
Hurricane in Windward Islands (July 20)		
Hurricane in Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, &c., (September 10-12). £47,740 relief sent from England.		
Preferential Tariff granted to British West Indies by Canada		
Tobago made a ward of Trinidad (Jan. 1)	..	1899
First annual West Indian Agricultural Conference held (at Barbados) (Jan. 7)		
Hurricane in Leeward Islands (Aug. 7) and (Sep. 8). Mansion House Fund £7,329		
British Guiana-Venezuela Boundary settled by Paris tribunal		
..	..	1900
Republican form of government established in Cuba, under American auspices (Feb. 21) Atlas line purchased by Hamburg-American Line. Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (Nov. 18)	EDWARD VII. (Jan 22) •	1901

	GOVERNORS.	EVENTS IN JAMAICA.
1902	..	Riot at Montego Bay (April): 2 killed, 9 wounded. £20,000 grant by Imperial Government in aid of sugar industry pending abolition of sugar bounties (July).
	(Hon. S. Olivier, adm.)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming away (July 1 to Nov. 20). £1,000 voted by Legislative Council for relief sufferers from volcanic eruptions at St. Vincent and Martinique.
1903	(Hon. S. Olivier, adm.)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming visited Turks Island (March 12 to 19). Great Hurricane (Aug. 11): total loss to colony, including following year's trade, chiefly on north-side, estimated at £2 500,000. Sixty-five deaths said to have been caused. Trinidad contributed £1,000. £50,000 voted as loans for relief.
1904	..	Mr. D. T. Thompson, Inspector of the Local Government Board, came to investigate quarantine regulations (Jan.) A Protector of Jamaica Rum in London appointed
	Hon. S. Olivier, adm. (May 25 to Sep. 15)	Sir A. W. L. Hemming left May (25). Storm (June 13). Accident to tube at Bog Walk, 33 men drowned (June 27). Rhodes Scholarship first awarded (Aug. 23).
1904	Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. (Sep. 15-30) Sir JAMES ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM	Mr. Olivier left (Sep 15). Sir J. A. Swettenham landed (Sep. 30).
1905	..	New Hotel Titchfield at Port Antonio opened (March 4). The Imperial Direct Line started a line of fruit steamers from London and the northside of the island, via Bermuda and Turks Islands, but soon abandoned it.
	(Brigadier-Gen. Caulfield, adm.)	Port Royal Dockyard closed (March 31). Sir J. A. Swettenham visited Cayman Islands (May 2-5). Open competition for public service abolished (May). Contract with Royal Mail Company ceased (Oct.) Considerable alterations made in their itinerary: the vessels for the first time going on to New York. British Infantry stationed in the colony withdrawn (Nov. 8).
1906	..	Grant for Militia considerably reduced.
1907	..	Kingston Earthquake (Jan. 14): Loss of life about 800, of property about £2,010,000.
	Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, adm. (May 3-16)	Sir J. A. Swettenham retired (May 3).
	Hon. S. OLIVIER Sir SYDNEY OLIVIER	Mr. Olivier landed (May 16). Mr. Olivier made a K.C.M.G. (June 27)

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
<p>Brussels Sugar Convention signed (Mar. 5) Control of Cuba transferred to local govern- ment (May 20) Eruption at St. Vincent (May 7). Mansion House Fund £65,769 Total grant by Imperial Parliament to assist West Indian sugar industry £250,000</p>	..	1902
<p>Water riots at Port of Spain (March); 16 killed 43 wounded Coolie Riot at Berbice (May). Abolition for five year of Sugar Bounties (Sep. 1) Republic of Panama founded (Nov. 3) Treaty signed between United States and Pa- nama for construction of the Canal (Nov. 18) Nicaragua Government seized some Cayman Islands schooners turtling off the coast (April) Establishment of the Canal Zone (May 4) Settlement of boundary between British Guiana and Brazil (June 6)</p>	..	1903
..	..	1904
<p>Debate in House of Commons on West Indies (May 17) Riot at Georgetown, British Guiana, (Nov. 30) 8 killed 103 wounded</p>	..	1905
<p>Resignation of President Palma of Cuba (Sep. 28), and assumption of control by the United States</p>	..	1906
<p>Visit of President Roosevelt to the Canal Zone (Nov. 15-17)</p>	..	1907
<p>Coolie riot at Trinidad (March) Riot at St. Lucia (April) Floating Dock at Trinidad opened (Aug. 15) Terms of Brussels Sugar Convention extended to 1913 About 21,000 British subjects labouring in the Canal Zone Central American Peace treaties signed Dec. 20</p>		

GOVERNORS.

EVENTS IN JAMAICA.

1908	(Hon. H. Clarence Bourne, admn. April-June 4)	Sir S. Olivier was away (April-June 4). Examinations of Associated Board of R. A. M. and R.C.M. first held. Vere Central Sugar Factory opened (March 28). Sir S. Olivier visited Cayman Islands. Kingston Citizens Association formed (Sep. 9)
	(Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marshall, Aug. 22-28)	Sir S. Olivier visited Turks Islands with reference to damage by storm.
	(Brig. Gen. J. W. A. Marshall, Sep. 14)	
1909	..	Mr. H. C. Bourne died (Jan.) Mr. P. C. Cork arrived as Colonial Secretary.
	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. June 3 to Sep. 3)	Sir Sydney Olivier away (June 3-Sep. 3) Very heavy rains (Nov. 5-11). Malaria Commission appointed (16 Oct. 1909—3rd April, 1913).
1910	..	Wireless Telegraph Station established (Jan. 14). First block of New Public Buildings opened. Visit of Canadian-West Indian Royal Commission.
1911	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. May 1 to Sep. 15; and Nov. 11 to 23)	Sir Sydney Olivier represented the British West Indies at the Coronation; and in November visited the Canal Zone and Costa Rica.
1912	(Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. May 25 to July 22).	Census (April) Population 831,383. Drought. Cyclone did much damage at west end of Island (Nov. 17-18.) Second block of Public Buildings occupied. Time of Colony was altered to time of 75th meridian W. L. (Feb. 1).
1913	Hon. P. C. Cork, admn. SIR W. H. MANNING	Sir S. Olivier retired (Jan. 18) Sir W. H. Manning landed (March 6.) Visit of Prince Albert (March) New branch of railway opened to Chapeltown
1914	..	Examinations of Joint Board of Oxford and Cambridge first held (July) Martial Law declared (Aug. 5th).
1915	..	Hurricane (Aug. 12, 13). Storm (Sep. 25, 26). First Jamaica Contingent sailed (Nov. 8).
1916	..	Second Jamaica Contingent sailed (Jan. 7). Third Jamaica Contingent sailed (March 16). Hurricane (Aug. 15 & 16) damage to crops. Fourth Jamaica Contingent sailed (Sept. 30). Sir W. H. Manning visited the Cayman Islands (May 28-30), and the Turks Islands (Nov. 22-29).
1917	(Hon. R. Johnstone, admn.)	Sir W. H. Manning on leave (Aug. 31-Dec. 10). Hurricane (Sep. 23) damage to crops.
1918	Hon. R. Johnstone, admn.	Sir W. H. Manning retired (May 11). Sir L. Probyn arrived (June 12).
1919	(Hon. R. Johnstone, admn. June 22-Aug. 18.) SIR L. PROBYN. (Hon. Col. Bryan, admn. Aug. 18-Nov. 19)	Col. Bryan arrived Aug. 18. Sir L. Probyn away from June 22 to Nov. 19. Strikes on Tramway and on Wharves (Dec.)
1920	..	Epidemic of Alastrim (June—Oct.) Trade Agreement with Canada (June.)
1921	..	Visit of Colonial Office Commission (Dec.)

EVENTS ABROAD.	RULERS.	
Disturbances in Haiti (March and Nov.): (Dec.) General Nord Alexis left and came to Jamaica Venezuelan ports closed to Dutch vessels	..	1908
Republic of Cuba re-established Royal Commission appointed to deal with Trade relations between Canada and the British West Indies.	..	190
..	..	
Severe Storm in Cuba (Oct.) Canadian West Indian League formed	GEORGE V, (May 6)	1910
Law Appeals from British Honduras to Jamaica ceased	..	1911
Reciprocal Trade Agreement between Canada and British West Indies (excluding Jamaica) (April 9th.)	..	1912
Water first let into Panama Canal	..	1913
GREAT WAR. Austria declared war on Serbia (July 28). Germany declared war on Russia (Aug. 1) and entered French Territory (Aug. 2) and invaded Belgium. Great Britain declared war on Germany (Aug. 4). Serbia, Montenegro and Japan joined the allies; Turkey joined the Central Powers	..	1914
Italy joined the Allies. Bulgaria joined the Central Powers	..	1915
Roumania joined the Allies (August).	..	1916
United States joined the Allies (April 6.) Danish West Indies sold to United States (Mar. 31.)	..	1917
Armistice signed (Nov. 11)	..	1918
Intercolonial Customs and Trade Conference, Trinidad (Mar 10)	..	1919
League of Nations (Jan. 16).	..	1920
Germany signed Peace Terms (June 28.) Prince of Wales visited West Indies.	..	
Founding of West Indian Agricultural College at Trinidad.	..	1921

POLITICAL CONSTITUTION.

HISTORIC NOTES.

In the first two years after Penn and Venables conquered the Island of Jamaica in 1655, control was by Commissioners. In 1657 Doyley governed by Court Martial. In 1661 Doyley was made Governor, with the advice of an *elected* Council. Later the Governor's Council was nominated by the Crown, in the main on the recommendation of the Governor. In 1663-4 the first elected House of Assembly met. Soon after this the Council had a dual existence as a Privy Council and, while the Assembly sat, as a legislative Upper Chamber. It kept the two sets of its minutes in the same minute book in chronological order. The Council was often recruited from the Assembly, and not unfrequently a patriot left the Assembly and became a King's man in the Council. There was constant jealousy between the Board (Council) and the House (Assembly).

Lynch in 1671 sent home "The present state of the Government of Jamaica, on the 20th of August, 1671." "His Majesty is sovereign and proprietor is stiled King, &c. and Lord of Jamaica; and the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are appointed during his pleasure. The present Lieutenant-Governor has a council of 14 of the best men in the island, viz., Major-General Jas. Banister, Sir Jas. Modyford, Colonels Thos. Modyford, John Coape, Thos. Freeman, and Thos. Ballard, Lieutenant-Colonels Wm. Ivy, Robert Byndios, Chas. Whitfield, and Thos. Fuller, Major Anthony Colliyer, Capt. Hender Molesworth, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Freeman, Secretary, and John White. Chief Justice; they may be suspended for misdeemeanour, but the Lords of the Council of Foreign Plantations must judge if it is reasonable. There is an assembly numbering 18, viz., two from each of the districts of St. Catherine, Clarendon, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. John, St. David, St. Elizabeth, St. Thomas, and North Side: these are chosen indifferently by the people, and make laws which are of force for two years, and ever after with the Royal Assent. The people look on it as their Magna Charta, that they shall be governed by these municipal laws and those of England, and not have anything imposed on them but by their own consents as in Barbadoes and the Caribbees."

In March, 1674 a Draught Commission for the Earl of Carlisle, appointed by his Majesty Governor of Jamaica, was offered to his Majesty by the Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations. The Council, was to consist of 12 persons, seven to be a quorum. Vacancies to be certified to his Majesty by the first opportunity, meantime the Governor to fill up the number to nine, and no more, out of the principal freeholders of the island. With power to administer the oaths to each of the Council and Deputy Governor, and to suspend or expel any member of Council. Also with consent of the Council to call general assemblies of the freeholders, according to the custom of the island, whose representatives, duly elected, shall have power, with consent of the Governor and Council, to make laws as near as may be agreeable to those of England, which shall be of force for two years, and no more unless confirmed by his Majesty. To exercise a negative voice in the passing of all laws; to dissolve all general or representative assemblies, with consent of the Council, to establish courts of judicature, and appoint judges, justices, sheriffs, and other necessary officers, transmitting copies of all establishments for his Majesty's approval; to pardon offences before or after sentence, treason or wilful murder excepted in which cases he may grant reprieves till his Majesty's pleasure be known; to present to churches, chapels, and other ecclesiastical benefices; to levy and arm persons under his Government for resisting enemies by land or sea and transport them to any of his Majesty's Plantations in America for defence of the same from invasion of enemies, and to execute all things which to a captain-general belong. To raise and build cities, boroughs, towns, and fortifications, and arm them or demolish or dismantle them; to erect a Court of Admiralty, and exercise all powers of a vice-admiral in those seas according to Commission and Instructions from Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England; to grant lands on moderate quitrents, to hold fairs and markets, and appoint ports and havens, customhouses, warehouses. But not to dispose of any office granted by His Majesty under the great seal. All inhabitants of the island to be obedient to him, and in his absence to the Deputy Governor, who shall exercise all powers hereby granted. In case he shall happen to die or be absent, and there be no Deputy Governor upon the place,



SENATOR HARDING'S VISIT TO JAMAICA IN NOVEMBER, 1920
 Senator and Mrs. Harding, with Sir Leslie and Lady Probyn at King's House



VISIT OF THE CANADIAN SQUADRON TO JAMAICA IN JULY, 1921
 The Officers of the Squadron with the Reception Committee
 at Myrtle Bank Hotel

the present Council of Jamaica to take upon them the Government and execute this commission. And lastly to hold office during his Majesty's pleasure.

Money bills originated with the Assembly and were a constant source of dispute. In 1678-80 an attempt was made, by Carlisle without success, to force the principle of Ponynings's laws (i.e. laws made in England) on Jamaica.

The Colony soon realized that it was desirable to have an agent to solicit its affairs in England, and Jamaica was so represented from 1664 to 1845, when the office was abolished. In 1767 the Assembly and Council quarrelled over the control of the agent.

In 1728 full legislative power was ceded to the colony in return for an annual subsidy granted to the King for the support of the civil government and subject to the proviso that no Act should be passed repugnant to the laws of England and that the Crown had power of disallowance within a limited period but the money bills and "tacking" were a constant source of trouble.

The antagonism shown by many of the planters first to the abolition of the slave trade and later to Emancipation created an attitude hostile to the colony in the minds of many politicians in England.

Emancipation in 1834 was met by many of the planters in an unsympathetic manner. At the same time it encouraged the black people and coloured population to take an interest in the political affairs of the Colony. The dissenting missionaries became their strong advocates, and thereby earned the enmity of many of the planting class.

The Assembly resented the action of the Mother Country in bringing the Apprenticeship system to an early conclusion in 1838, and regarded the legislating for the better government of prisons as an infringement of their rights. A deadlock ensued under Sir Lionel Smith, and a law was passed in the Imperial Parliament to arrange for government by the Governor and Council if the Assembly refused to act. Sir Charles Metcalf did much to throw oil on troubled waters; to reconcile the colony with the Mother Country, and to conciliate all classes of the colonial community.

In the Lieutenant Governorship of General Berkeley (1846) the British Act equalizing the sugar duties on British and foreign production raised the active hostility of the Assembly, and in a petition to the Queen was said to be "a flagrant violation of national faith consistency and honour." And during the whole six years of Sir Charles Grey's administration (1847-53) a war of Retrenchment was waged. The treasury became bankrupt and a deadlock ensued, the Assembly declining to do any business with the Council. This state of affairs welcomed Sir Henry Barkly to the colony in 1853.

In 1854 an Act was passed for the better government of this island and for raising a revenue in support thereof. (Vic. 17 Chap. 29). By it the old council ceased to exercise its functions as a Legislative Council and a new Legislative Council was appointed consisting of seventeen members, the old members of the Council retaining their seats. The Council enjoyed like political powers and authority exercised and enjoyed by the House of Lords of Great Britain and Ireland. By the same Law the Governor was authorised to appoint three persons members of the Assembly, and one person a member of the Legislative Council to form an Executive Committee for the assistance of the Governor in the general administration of the finances of the island. No member of the Executive Committee was to be the holder of an office of emolument.

Sir Charles Darling (1857-62) fell out with his Executive Committee on the question of the intention of the government in passing the Act for the better government of the island which deprived the Assembly of the right to initiate the money bills, and they resigned.

The appointment of the Executive Committee had led to no permanent improvement, for after the first few years a constant struggle for place and power was maintained, and partisanship became more bitter than before. To use the words of Gardner, "The House of Assembly was generally felt to be a barrier in the way of all progress, and in no proper sense of the word could it be regarded as a representative body;" and Dr. Bowerbank, a former member, said it was "the curse of Jamaica." Its deliberations were often interrupted by scenes of confusion and strife.

Jamaica, with a population of upwards of half a million, was divided into twenty-three parishes or electoral districts, returning forty-seven members in all. But in 1864 the united registries showed only 1903 persons qualified to vote, and only 1,457 persons exercised their privilege.

With such small constituencies, as Gardner points out, it was an easy matter for any man anxious to obtain a seat to do so, and in parishes where bribery and corruption

could not be supposed to influence the votes, there was no representation of the great body of the people for whom the assembly was assumed to legislate. That many upright and honourable men were elected by such small constituencies must be admitted, and yet such men occasionally complained to their intimate friends that they were fast losing their self-respect.

In 1811 the island was not prosperous, the American war had raised the price of American bread stuffs, and the Governor was at variance with the Assembly. Agitation ended in riot at Morant Bay on October 11th, 1865. The Commission which reported on the matter said that "the disturbances had their immediate origin in a planned resistance to lawful authority, which resistance was caused, in manifold ways, by a desire to obtain land free of rent, a lack of confidence on the part of the labouring class in the tribunals before which most of their disputes were adjudicated, and, in some cases, hostility towards political and personal opponents and a desire to attain their ends by the death or expulsion of the white inhabitants of the island."

After the suppression of the disturbances, Governor Eyre urged on the Legislature the unsuitability of the then existing form of government to meet the circumstances of the community, and the necessity of making some sweeping change by which a strong government might be created. The Legislative Council, in their reply, assured His Excellency that he "might confidently rely upon their giving their best consideration to any measure tending to establish that strong government so necessary for the well-being of this community" and the Assembly expressed their "full conviction that nothing but the existence of a strong government would prevent this island lapsing into the condition of a second Haiti." These assurances were followed by the passing of the 29th Vic., Chap. 11, declaring that "from after the coming into operation of this Act the present Legislative Council and House of Assembly, and all and every the functions and privileges of these two bodies, respectively shall cease and determine absolutely." Another Act was also passed in the same session declaring "that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen to create and constitute a government for this island in such form and with such powers as to Her Majesty might best seem fitting, and from time to time to alter or amend such government." Effect was given to these acts of the Colonial Legislature by an Act of Imperial Parliament, 21 Vic., Chap. 12, entitled, "An Act to make provision for the government of Jamaica," which enacted that "in construing the secondly recited act the term government should be held to include Legislature and that the powers exercisable by Her Majesty under the two Acts should be exercisable by Her Majesty in Council."

In pursuance of these enactments a single Chamber was established under the designation of the "Legislative Council of Jamaica," by an order in Council dated 11th June, 1865. The Council thus created, consisted of, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's Regular Troops within the Island, and the five persons for the time being exercising the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, of Attorney General, of Financial Secretary, of Director of Roads and of Collector of Customs; who were declared to be official members of the Council, *virtute officii*, and of six unofficial members nominated by the Governor and appointed by the Queen.

In 1883 a petition was sent from the inhabitants of Jamaica for a change in the Constitution of the Colony. By an order in Council of 19th May, 1884* a "moderate step in advance" was granted: nine members of the Council were to be elected by the people. This did not give entire satisfaction.

For one session in 1893 the Governor was not a member of the Legislative Council, which was presided over by a nominated president.

In 1895 the Elected Members were increased to 14 (one for each parish,) the nominated members being increased to 10 (4 being in abeyance) and effect was given to a Resolution of the Council (known as the Kerr-Sharp resolution) to the effect that a member of Council must have been for a twelve month immediately preceding his election either a resident of the parish he represents or possess a clear annual income of £150 per annum arising from property on the parish possessed by himself or his wife. In 1899 the Governor added the dormant 4 to the nominated members of the Legislative Council to pass the Tariff Bill. They were thereafter withdrawn, but in 1900 they were reinstated.

The first registration under Law 22 of 1886 was in August, 1887. The revised lists showed that there was one elector to every 25 persons in the island.

At the General Election, January, 1896, there were 38,376 registered voters. The estimated population on 31st March, 1896, was 694,865.

* The order in Council is printed in the 1894 edition of the Handbook.

At the General Election, January, 1901, there were 16,256 registered voters. The Registrar General's *estimate* of population on 31st March, 1901, was 755,730.

The number of registered voters on the lists of 1905-06 was 8,607.

The Registrar General *estimated* the total population on 31st March, 1907 at 820,437.

The estimated population in 1910 on 31st March, was 862,422.

The estimated population in each of the succeeding years since 1911 is as follows:—

On 31st March, 1912—845,767; 1913—853,682; 1914—864,864; 1915—883,185; 1916—892,406. On December, 31st, 1917—893,884; 1918—891,040.

The following table shows the number of voters on the Electoral Lists in 1911 and 1921 and the votes recorded in contested elections in 1920. The population as ascertained at the censuses of 1911 and 1921 are also given:—

—	Population. — Census of		No. of Voters on List. — Total.		Votes recorded in contested elections in 1920.
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	
Kingston (including Port Royal)	51,674	63,711	3,311	3,560	..
St. Andrew	52,773	54,598	1,934	596	..
St. Thomas	39,330	42,501	1,595	1,673	..
Portland	49,360	48,970	1,712	1,871	..
St. Mary	72,956	71,464	2,320	3,154	632
St. Ann	70,651	70,922	1,351	2,531	..
Trelawny	35,463	34,602	1,654	2,333	..
St. James	41,376	41,916	1,424	2,312	..
Hanover	37,432	38,240	1,382	2,169	..
Westmoreland	66,456	68,853	2,138	4,131	1,030
St. Elizabeth	78,700	79,281	1,529	3,208	673
Manchester	65,194	63,945	1,983	3,106	914
Clarendon	73,914	82,555	1,940	4,264	..
St. Catherine	88,104	96,590	3,584	4,359	609
	531,383	858,118	27,257	42,267	..

Law 26 of 1895 now regulates the Civil List with respect to the officers therein mentioned and is as follows:—

Civil List under Law 26 of 1895.

Governor	£6,000	Collector-General	£1,000
Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp	400	Superintending Medical Officer	1,000
Colonial Secretary	1,300	Inspector-General of Police	} 850
Assistant Colonial Secretary	700	Director of Prisons	
Attorney-General	1,200	Chief Justice	2,000
Director of Public Works	1,200	Puisne Judge	1,200
Auditor-General	800	Puisne Judge	1,000
			<hr/>
			£18,650

The Civil List is not however at present strictly adhered to.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

The Political Constitution of Jamaica consists of a Governor, a Privy Council and a Legislative Council.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is appointed during His Majesty's pleasure, but his tenure of office is as a rule confined to a period of six years.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council consists of the Senior Military Officer in the island, not being below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, and such other persons, not to exceed eight in number, as may be named by the Sovereign, or provisionally appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of His Majesty. The tenure of office of members so named or appointed is limited to five years. The Governor is to consult in all cases with the Privy Councillors, excepting only when the matter to be decided would in his judgment sustain material prejudice by consultation, or is too unimportant to require their advice. The Governor is authorised to act in opposition to the advice and decision of the Privy Council, if in any case it shall appear right to do so, and to report to the Secretary of State for the Colonies the grounds and reasons of his opposition and any member may record on the minutes the nature of the advice or opinion offered and rejected.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council consists of the Governor, as President: five *ex-officio* members, the Senior Military Officer for the time being in Command of His Majesty's regular troops in Jamaica and the persons for the time being lawfully exercising the functions of the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Attorney General, Director of Public Works and Collector General (herein nominated members not exceeding ten in number from time to time provisionally appointed and fourteen Elected Members) elected one for each parish of the island.

No person shall be capable of being elected a Member of the Legislative Council of Jamaica for any electoral District, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, unless he either has resided in that Electoral District for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of £500 arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

The Governor, if present, or in his absence any member of the Council appointed by him in writing, shall preside and be possessed of an original vote, and also of a casting vote, if the votes be equally divided.

The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members of the Council shall not be recorded in support of any law, vote, or resolution imposing any new tax, or appropriating any public revenue for any purpose other than the payment of the salary or allowances of any public officer in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of the Order in Council of 3rd October, 1895, or of the pension or gratuity payable in accordance with the rules in force at the date of that Order affecting pensions and gratuities to any person in respect of an office to which he was appointed before the date of this Order, if not less than nine elected members shall have voted against such law, vote or resolution, unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the passing of such law, vote or resolution is of paramount importance to the public interest.

The votes of the *ex-officio* and nominated members shall not be recorded against the unanimous votes of all the elected members on any question unless the Governor shall have declared his opinion that the decision of such question in a sense contrary to the votes of the elected members is of paramount importance to the public interest.

Six members, besides the Governor or Presiding Member, form a quorum; and the Council shall not be disqualified for the transaction of business by reason of any vacancy or vacancies among the *ex-officio* or elected members.

In the transaction of business and the passing of laws the Council was required to conform to the Royal Instructions of the 29th July, 1887. Any member of the Council may propose any question for debate. The Governor is not to assent to any bill of any of the classes hereinafter specified unless such bill shall contain a suspension clause, or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorized

to assent to such bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon His Majesty by treaty:—

1. Any bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony;
2. Any bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation, or gratuity, may be made to himself;
3. Any bill whereby any increase or diminution may be made in the number, salary or allowances of the public officers;
4. Any bill affecting the currency of Jamaica or relating to the issue of bank notes;
5. Any bill establishing any banking association, or amending or altering the constitution, powers or privileges of any banking association;
6. Any bill imposing differential duties;
7. Any bill the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Her Majesty by treaty;
8. Any bill interfering with the discipline or control of Her Majesty's Forces in the island by land and sea;
9. Any bill of an extraordinary nature and importance whereby the Queen's prerogative, or the rights or property of her subjects not residing in the island, or the trade, or shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies, may be prejudiced;
10. Any bill whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected or made liable to any disabilities or restrictions to which persons of European birth or descent are not also subjected or made liable;
11. Any bill containing provisions to which Her Majesty's assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Her Majesty.

No private bill is to be passed whereby the property of any private person may be affected in which there is not the saving of the rights of His Majesty, her heirs and such successors, and of all bodies politic and corporate, and of all other persons except such as are mentioned in the said bill and those claiming by, from, through, and under them. The Governor is not to assent to any such private bill until proof has been made before him in Privy Council and entered in the Privy Council Books that adequate and timely notification was made by public advertisement, or otherwise, of the parties' intention to apply for such bill before it was brought into the Legislative Council; and a certificate must be annexed to every private bill signifying that such notification has been given and declaring the manner of giving the same. The laws are to be styled "Laws enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of Jamaica."

The seats of the nominated members are vacated by a dissolution but they may be re-appointed.

Public officers hold their offices on condition of serving as nominated members of the Council if so required.

Provision is made for the suspension by the Governor (subject to disallowance by the King) of nominated members, and for provisionally supplying the places of nominated members suspended or incapacitated or absent from the colony.

Qualifications of Elected Members—No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council, or, having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, who—

- (1) Is the holder of any office of emolument under the Crown, or under the Government of Jamaica; or,
- (2) Is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Council for some electoral district; or,
- (3) Does not possess one of the following qualifications, viz:—
 - (a) A clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands belonging to him in his own right or in right of his wife.
 - (b) A clear annual income of 200*l.* arising partly from lands belonging to him as aforesaid and partly from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
 - (c) A clear annual income of 300*l.* arising from any freehold office, or any business, after deducting all charges and expenses of such office or business.
 - (d) The payment annually of direct taxes or export duty, or both, to the amount of not less than 10*l.*

No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Council for any electoral district, or having been elected shall sit or vote in the Council, unless he either has resided in that electoral district for twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, or possesses a clear annual income of 150*l.* arising from lands in that district belonging to him in his own right or the right of his wife.

Qualification of Voters.—Every male person is entitled to be registered in any year as a voter for a division of a parish who is qualified as follows, that is to say:—

- (1) Has attained the age of twenty-one years.
- (2.) Is under no legal incapacity.
- (3.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization.
- (4.) Either—
 - (a.) is on the 31st day of January in such year, and has since the 1st day of April then preceeding, been an occupier as owner, or tenant of a dwelling house, or in possession of real property within such parish capable of being, during such occupation or possession, rated in respect of the parish general rates, and has during the said period paid taxes to the amount of not less than ten shillings,
 - (b) is on the 31st day of January in such year possessed of personal property in respect of which he has, since the preceeding first day of April, paid within such parish taxes to the amount of not less than one pound and ten shillings, and ordinarily resides within such division of such parish, or
 - (c) possesses a salary qualification, that is to say is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter in the receipt of salary or wages aggregating fifty pounds a year or upwards; or
 - (d) possesses an income qualification, that is to say, is in the parish in which he claims to be registered as a voter, tenant of a dwelling house or part of a dwelling house or of a tenement or part thereof in which he carries on his business or practices his profession and in respect of which he pays rent amounting to not less than ten pounds during the year and is in receipt of an income amounting to fifty pounds a year and upwards.

Every female person who is qualified according to the requirements set out above, as modified by Law 22 of 1919, entitled to be registered as a voter.

The modifications are:—

- (1) Has attained the age of 25 years.
- (2) Is literate.
- (3) Is qualified under 4 (a) above and has paid taxes to an amount not less than £2 during the specified period.
- (4) Is qualified under 4 (b) above and has paid taxes to an amount not less than £2 during the specified period.

Provided:—

- (1.) That no person shall be registered as a voter who has been sentenced by any Court in His Majesty's Dominions to death, or penal servitude, or imprisonment with hard labour, or for a term exceeding twelve months, and has not either suffered the punishment to which he was sentenced, or such other punishment as by competent authority may have been substituted for the same, or received a free pardon from His Majesty;
- (2) That no person shall be registered as a voter in any year who has, since the preceeding first day of August, received any relief from public or parochial funds.

PART V.

GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS AND CIVIL SERVICE.

GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

SIR LESLIE PROBYN, K.C.M.G., 1909; C.M.G., 1903—Ed. at Charterhouse, and in France and Germany; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, 1884; joint author of "The Jurisdiction and Practice of the Mayor's Court," and other Law Books; Attorney General, British Honduras, 1893; Attorney General of Grenada, May, 1896; also acting Colonial Secretary in 1897-8; acting Administrator on several occasions; Governor's Secretary S. Nigeria, 12th April, 1901; Governor Sierra Leone, 4th July, 1904; Governor Barbados, 5th November, 1910; assumed Government, 13th February, 1911; Governor of Jamaica, 11th June, 1918.

Private Secretary—Captain John Dudley Lucie-Smith.

SENIOR MEMBER OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. C. M. Doran, C.B.E., D.S.O., Officer Temporarily Commanding the Troops, Jamaica.

PRIVY COUNCIL.*

Ex-Officio Members.

The Senior Military Officer, Jamaica. The Colonial Secretary The Attorney General.

Nominated Members.

Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G.	Robt. Johnstone, C.M.G., I.S.O.
Thomas Laurence Roxburgh, C.M.G.	David Sampson Gideon.

Clerk to the Privy Council.

D. H. Hall.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.*

The present Council (1911) is the eighth summoned under the Order in Council of 1884. It sits at Headquarters House, Duke Street, Kingston.

1st Council	..	1884-1888	5th Council	..	1901-1905
2nd "	..	1889-1893	6th "	..	1906-1910
3rd "	..	1894-1896	7th "	..	1911-1919
4th "	..	1897-1900	8th "	..	1920-

MEMBERS.

President—His Excellency the Governor.

Ex-Officio Members.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. C. M. Doran, C.B.E., D.S.O., Military Officer, Temporarily Commanding His Majesty's Forces in this Island.
Brev.-Col. Herbert Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonial Secretary.
F. C. Wells-Durrant K.C., Attorney General.
Claude V. Espeut, Director of Public Works.
Robert Johnstone, C.M.G., I.S.O., Collector General.

Nominated Members.

Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G.	C. G. H. Davis.
Alfred Edmund Wigan.	Edward Langley Hunt, C.M.G.
Herbert Henry Cousins, M.A., F.C.S.	Rev. A. A. Barclay.
Horace Victor Myers, M.B.E.	W. A. S. Vickers.

* Members of the Privy Council and Legislative Council and Custodes of the Parishes are addressed as *The Honourable*.

Elected Members.

	Parish.	Elected.
Joseph Henriques Philipps ..	St. Thomas ..	27 Jan., 1920
James Alexander George Smith ..	Clarendon ..	27 Jan., 1920
Major Edward Travers Dixon ..	St. Andrew ..	28 Jan., 1920
Guy Seymour Ewen ..	Trelawny ..	28 Jan., 1920
Charles Wesley Hewitt ..	Hamover ..	28 Jan., 1920
Hubert Ashton Laselve Simpson, O.B.E.	Kingston ..	28 Jan., 1920
P. F. Lightbody ..	St. James ..	10 Feb., 1921
Dunbar Throphilus Wint ..	St. Ann ..	29 Jan., 1921
A. E. French, M.B.E. ..	Portland ..	4 Mar., 1921
Rev. William Thomas Graham ..	St. Mary ..	5 Feb., 1920
Alfred George Nash ..	Manchester ..	5 Feb., 1920
Richard Firewell Williams ..	Westmoreland ..	5 Feb., 1920
Rev. George Lewis Young ..	St. Catherine ..	5 Feb., 1920
Peter Watt Sangster ..	St. Elizabeth ..	6 Feb., 1920

Clerk to the Legislative Council—Philip Stern, K.C., (£300, appointed 4th July, 1908.)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

[The Colonial Secretary's Office is at Headquarters House, Duke Street, Kingston].

As a consequence of the change in the Constitution of the Island in 1865 one of the first steps taken was the reconstruction of the administrative system, in conformity with the form of government to be brought into operation. By an Order of the Queen in Council, dated 11th June, 1866, the offices of Colonial Secretary and of Financial Secretary were created and the duties up to that time exercised by the Executive Committee, together with those previously performed by the Governor's Secretary and new duties arising out of the altered form of administration, devolved upon these officers who were each assigned a salary of £1 500. The office of Revenue Commissioner was also created, the performance of the duties thereof, which were in the nature of a direct supervision of the Revenue Department, being required of the Financial Secretary. As in 1870 the finances of the colony had been satisfactorily re-organized, and a complete reconstruction of the Revenue Departments had been secured whereby the necessity for the special services of a Financial Secretary no longer existed, the opportunity was taken on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Colonial Secretary to abolish the office of Financial Secretary and to transfer its duties to the Colonial Secretary, whose salary was then fixed, upon special grounds, at £2,000 per annum, £1,500 being fixed as the stipend of any future holder of the office. Provision was at the same time made for the appointment of an Assistant Colonial Secretary. The result of the Report of the Royal Commissioners, the salaries of the offices of Assistant Colonial Secretary and of Chief Clerk were in 1884 reduced to £700 and £500 a year, respectively. In August, 1898, owing to the need for economy, the office of Chief Clerk was abolished.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Colonial Secretary ..	Hon. Brevet-Colonel H. Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O.	£1,350 to £1,500 by £50	18th June, '92
Asst. Colonial Secretary	Vacant ..	£600 by 50 to 800	—
Second Assistant Colonial Secretary } ..	D. H. Hall ..	500 by 50 to 600	7th Dec '91
Ditto ..	A. R. Dignum ..	do	1st March '96
Principal Clerk ..	P. G. Duff ..	400 by 25 to 500	1st April, '98
Ditto ..	H. C. Savage ..	do	3rd June, '05
Ditto ..	E. C. Aitken ..	do	20th Oct. '02

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARIAT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
First Class Clerk	J. D. Lucie Smith*	£300 by 25 to 400	6th Aug., '09
Ditto	H. Nankivell	do	1st Aug., '11
Ditto	S. M. F. Binns	do	5th March '08
Second Class Clerk	W. P. O'B. Thomson*	200 by 20 to 300	18th May, '10
Ditto	F. C. H. Wilson	do	7th May '13
Ditto	L. C. Roberts	do	1st April, '16
Ditto	C. L. Swaby	do	21st Oct. '15
Assistant	G. E. McCauley	100 by 15 to 200	2nd April, '19
Ditto	A. C. V. Thomas	do	2nd April, '18
Ditto	Miss I. L. Davis	do	1st April, '07
Ditto	E. McL. Morales	do	3rd May, '21
Typist and Stenographer	Miss T. duMont	£1 per week by 10/ per week to £3 per week	July, '18
Ditto	Miss R. G. Hall	do	1st Jan., '19
Ditto	Miss E. Drew	do	9 h Jan. '19
Ditto	Miss B. I. Wilson	do	19th July, '20
Temporary Clerk	J. M. Casserly	100 0 0	—
Ditto	A. V. Nash	100 0 0	2nd Feb '20
Ditto	M. L. Johns	100 0 0	1st July, '20
Ditto	W. R. Cooke	100 0 0	3rd Aug. '20
Ditto	R. L. Guilfoyle	100 0 0	7th Sep., '21

*Mr. J. D. Lucie Smith has been seconded for service as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and Mr. W. P. O'B. Thomson has been seconded as a First Class Clerk in his place.

Grants-in-aid in addition to the salaries given were made during the five months April to August and the four months September to December, in the year 1921-22 on a diminishing scale to Government servants.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[Head Office, Port Royal St., Kingston.]

MAIN ROADS AND BRIDGES.

AMONG the first of the statutes that were passed after the English conquest of Jamaica was "An Act for the High-ways" (1681). These highways were kept in repair at the expense of the respective parishes through which they ran, but as the progressive spirit of the new settlers induced them to go further inland in search of land "to plant," the parochial funds became insufficient and had to be supplemented by annual grants from the Legislature and tollage on the great highways. This system continued until the year 1836 when the Justices and Vestry of each parish were entrusted with the power of raising money at their discretion for repairing roads other than roads laid out and maintained under turnpike trusts. But this arrangement was not satisfactory and a Committee of the House of Assembly reported in 1843 against its continuance. Their report was not agreed to and the annual grants were continued, the amount for each parish being made payable to the members of Assembly of such parish. The result was that, notwithstanding the large sums voted, the roads were, to quote Phillippo's "Jamaica, its past and present state," "a disgrace to a civilized community and militated considerably against the agricultural prosperity of the country. Even the lines of communication between the principal towns were very little better than river courses which placed the life of every traveller in jeopardy: deaths from this cause indeed were of frequent occurrence."

In 1851 the Legislature with the hope of permanently improving the highways, passed a law repealing all former road Laws and settling a new system for the management

these roads. The system comprised a Board of Commissioners of Highways and Bridges in each parish. To this Board was entrusted the exclusive care of all roads and bridges not being turnpikes. This system of road supervision continued until 1857, but without any appreciable benefit to the highways. In the latter year "it was thought advisable, with a view to facilitate the means of communication between the several parts of the island," to transfer the most important sections of roads (including the turnpike roads) to the care of a body styled the Main Road Commissioners, and to provide for the appointment of County Engineers. To carry out this new system a main road fund was constituted, to which the land-tax and the land-tax redemption and all tolls and special grants for road purposes were transferred. Besides these sources of revenue loans were authorised, for the interest and eventual re-payment of which the general revenue was made liable.

In 1859 a loan of £56,000 was raised, but a much larger sum was required to effect a solid reconstruction of the roads and to provide for the bridging of more than one rapid and dangerous river. Other loans were accordingly raised and the work of reconstruction was proceeded with. The whole scheme, however, soon failed.

The law granting the power to redeem the land-tax was repealed in the session of 1862, and the toll bars which had become a fruitful source of discontent—in some parishes leading to open riot—were abolished in October 1863. Consequently, when the Main Road Commissioners ceased to exist (on the change in the form of government) and their functions were transferred to the Director of Roads, the main road fund was hopelessly insolvent and the roads were but tolerably good. The Government had to assume the entire debt, which at the time that this was finally effected (1870) amounted to £133,045—£100,350 being for loans and £32,695 for overdrafts from the Treasury.

From that time until 1890, the expenditure on main roads was defrayed from the General Revenue of the Island with the exception of a few cases in which roads and bridges were constructed by grants from the Parochial Road Revenue Fund and afterwards taken over and maintained as main roads. A number of bridges were erected during this period.

The most important of these bridges is that over the Dry River, at May Pen which was completed in the year 1874. The necessity for this structure had long been felt. The river had been known to rise as high as 37 feet above the bed within a few hours. The bridge consists of three spans, the centre span being 150 feet in the clear and the two outer ones 75 feet each, the underside of the girders is 46 feet above the bed of the river, that is nine feet above the highest known level of the flood water. The cost of this structure was £16,901, exclusive of the cost of land and of approaches. This was subsequently used as a Railway bridge as well as a Highway bridge.

By Law 7 of 1881, power was given to raise a loan for building Bridges over the Yallahs and Morant or Johnson Rivers in St. Thomas, and the Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish and Swift Rivers in Portland, but this power remained for several years in abeyance. By Law 33 of 1887 power was given to apply a portion of the above-mentioned loan to the building of Bridges over Roach's Gully, the Devil's River, and Harbour Head River in St. Thomas, Priestman's River, and White River in Portland and the Dry River and Pencar River in St. Mary. In 1888, Sir Henry Norman, with the approval of the Secretary of State, ordered the construction of all the Bridges in Portland and St. Mary named in the above Laws, and of the Bridges in St. Thomas named in Law 33 of 1887. The works were begun in the Spring of 1889, and the several Bridges were completed and opened to the public during 1890-91.

All these bridges have wrought iron superstructures, and, with the exception of the Harbour Head Bridge, which is carried on screw piles, all are supported on concrete piers and abutments. The bridges over the seven rivers between Annotto Bay and Port Antonio are all of one type, differing only in the number of openings which are all of 76 feet clear span.

The Rio Grande Bridge was the last of these bridges completed, and is one of the largest in the island, being 520 feet long, and having six openings. The easternmost pier is founded at a depth of 33 feet below low water and has a total height of 48 feet. Its completion was a source of satisfaction to the inhabitants of the parish, who had suffered greatly by the frequent interruptions of communication caused by floods in these dangerous rivers.

It was ultimately found inadvisable to carry out the erection of the bridges over the Yallahs and Morant Rivers in the manner contemplated at the time of the passing of Law 7 of 1881, and Law 1 of 1891 was then passed, under the powers of which a new main road was constructed from the 11th mile post on the Windward Road by Cambridge Hill, Ramble, Cedar Valley and Trinity Ville to Morant Bay on the line of which the

following bridges were erected, viz., at Easington, Ramble, Negro River, Allan Spring, Palmetto Gully, York River, Sandy Gully and Johnson's River. On the completion of this road, an extension from the point where it crossed the Johnson's River Bridge to the town of Bath, and a branch road from where the interior road crossed the Negro River Bridge through Belvedere, to join the coast road on the western side of the Johnson's River were constructed under authority of Law 7 of 1894.

The loans for the system of roads and bridges authorized by these four laws above-mentioned amounted to £120,000, the principal and interest being made a charge against General Revenue.

The rapid growth of the cultivation and export of fruit and the consequent call for improved means of communication induced Sir Henry Blake to provide for the transfer of a considerable mileage of the more important Parochial Roads to the category of Main Roads, and for improved maintenance of the remainder by the consequent relief given to the road funds of the several parishes by the passing of Law 17 of 1890. Under this Law certain taxes were appropriated for providing interest and sinking fund on a loan of £140,000 to be expended in reconstructing the roads so taken over as Main Roads, and also an annuity equal to about £20 per mile per annum for their maintenance. In the succeeding three years an aggregate length of 981 miles were thus added to the schedule of Main Roads. The revenue raised by the appropriated taxes fell off very appreciably in the years 1896-97, and at the same time the average allowance of £20 per mile proved inadequate for the maintenance of the roads. Law 4 of 1898 was therefore passed providing for the maintenance of all the Main Roads from General Revenue and for the merging therein of the net revenue from the appropriated taxes after paying interest and sinking fund on the loan.*

By Law 20 of 1892 a Loan of £100,000 was authorized to be raised chargeable against General Revenue for the erection of bridges over the rivers, on the most important roads of the island, and under the provisions of this Law many bridges were erected.*

By Law 13 of 1895 authority was given for a loan to be raised for the construction of Mountain Roads in St. Andrew, St. Thomas and Portland, and a new driving road was made from the Coopers near Gordon Town, via New Castle and over Hardware Gap to Buff Bay in Portland, with a branch to Silver Hill Gap. Surveys were also made of the road from Gordon Town via Guava Ridge to Windsor Forrest, and from Bath via the Cuna Cuna Mountains to the line of Portland, near Moore Town. During the period of the relief works following the hurricane of 1903, the construction of this road was somewhat advanced, and it was completed as far as Mavis Bank in 1908.

In addition to the work under Loan Laws many bridges and roads were constructed and improved by funds provided by General Revenue during the last 24 years.

In the year 1911, in order to facilitate a growing traffic, it was considered advisable and feasible to construct a driving bridge further down the Johnson River and a short distance above the old Main Road fording near Morant Bay. This Bridge was constructed of reinforced concrete piles, with a superstructure of steel beams and concrete floor, having 16 spans of 50 feet each, giving a total length of 800 feet, being the longest in the Island. The total cost including road approaches amounted to £6,450. It was opened in the early part of 1912 by H. E. Sir Sydney Olivier and it is known as the Olivier bridge.

Many other bridges of less magnitude have been built on all important roads including a ferro-concrete spandril arch bridge at Tucker's river, St. Mary, 50 feet span, and Chepstowe Bridge over the Spanish river, in Portland of 80 ft. span—as well as many smaller ones.

It became necessary in 1914, owing to the continued filling up of the bed of the Yallahs River at Ramble to replace the old bridge by a new structure 220 feet in length and of similar construction to the Olivier bridge, at a more favourable site just above the junction of the Shooting River.

By Law 33 of 1919 a loan of £50,000 was authorised; £10,000 for opening up roads to Crown Lands and £40,000 for new main roads and road improvements.

The main roads have in many places been widened and improved. There are now 2,226 miles open for traffic.

The average cost per mile for ordinary maintenance, excluding flood damages, for the financial year ended 31st March, 1921, was £53 6s. 2d.

In 1920 the effect of the increasing motor truck traffic became very marked; the roads not having been originally constructed for such heavy axle loads, and an extensive programme of road reconstruction and strengthening had to be commenced.

* For a list see Handbooks prior to 1909.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

On the inauguration of the new Constitution in 1866, the Director of Roads also assumed the charge and supervision of the Public Buildings. But no new permanent buildings were taken in hand until the year 1870. Since then various buildings have been erected by the department for the accommodation of the public service in different parts of the island, including court houses, police stations, public hospitals, industrial and other schools, residences for inspectors of police, &c.

Other public buildings have been enlarged and improved.

The new public buildings are situated on the east and west sides of King Street between Barry Street and Tower Street in the City of Kingston.

They form part of a general scheme for the rehousing of the Government offices the remainder of the scheme includes laying out the land (purchased by the Government after the Earthquake) which lies as a square between Peter's Lane on the west, and Church Street on the east; Barry Street on the north and Tower Street on the south.

The two blocks of buildings are laid out so as to leave a strip of grass and trees about 71 feet wide and 187 feet long on either side of King Street, at the north end both blocks are wider and approach to within 61 feet of the centre line of King Street, so that even here the open space is 122 feet wide. This narrower portion is 124 feet long (N. and S.)

The following is the general arrangement :—

ARRANGEMENT OF DEPARTMENTS.

*Western Block.***The Post Office Department.**

On ground floor—Circulation Branch. With access for the public to the following:—Stamp selling department, Registered letters, Post Restante, Newspapers, Telegraphs, Parcels post, Money Orders and P. O. Orders and enquiry office; and also the private letter boxes (and call bell for urgent telegrams at night; the latter is situated in Peter's Lane on N. W. side of building).

1st floor—Telegraph operators, &c. Postmaster's private office. Post Office Correspondence and accounting branches, and Electrical Inspector's Office.

On top floor—G. P. O. Archives. Resident Telegraphist's quarters. Caretaker's quarters. In Financial Offices.

Ground Floor—Surveyor of Customs; Stamp Office; Treasury and Collector General's Vaults.

1st floor—Treasury; Savings Bank; Collector of Taxes and Loan Board.; Collector of Customs.

Top floor—Audit Office; Collector General's Office.

Eastern Block

Ground Floor—Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy; Inspector General of Police; Bailiff.

1st floor—Supreme Court and Registry; Attorney General's Office; Law Library; Kingston Court and Offices.

Top floor—Director of Education; Board of Education; Surveyor General; Registrar of Titles.

The two blocks of buildings are of similar design and are constructed throughout of re-inforced concrete on the Coignet system. The architectural work was done by Messrs. Nicholson & Corlette, of London.

Work was begun on the western block in November, 1903, and the building was taken over from the contractor, in April, 1910. The total cost exclusive of furniture and fittings was about £31,000.

The second block on the east side of King Street, was completed in November, 1912.

OTHER WORKS.

Among the other important works carried out by the Department are the establishing of the extensive Irrigation Works in connection with the Rio Cobre; the construction of the Vere Irrigation Works; the erection of the Post Office Telegraph lines; the erection of a large and convenient Market in Kingston, with public landing places on the harbour; the enclosing and laying out of the Square as a Public Garden; the erection of Gas Works in Kingston; the purchase of the rights of the Kingston Water Company and the improvement of the Works, whereby Kingston has been given a constant water service which is excelled in few places either for quality, quantity or pressure; the erection of Slaughter Houses for Kingston; and the establishment and working of a system of water supply for Spanish Town, Old Harbour, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay and Montego Bay; improvement to that at Falmouth and the erection of a concrete dam 45 feet in height at Port Antonio to form a large impounding reservoir.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.	Date of first appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Director of Public Works	Claude V. Esput	1,200 0 0	June, 1894
Asst. ditto	N. Roots, A.M.I.C.E.	700 0 0	8th Feb., '08
Inspecting Engineer	M. P. Tennant, A.M.I.C.E.	550 0 0	7th June, '05
Ditto	D. L. Fourta lo	550 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	J. M. Fletcher, A.M.A.M.S.C.E., Col. F.S.I.	475 0 0	4th Nov., '19
First Class Superintendent of Roads & Works	J. E. Streadwick	450 0 0	1st April, '91
Ditto	C. S. Farquharson	450 0 0	1st April, '03
Ditto	C. S. Henriques	425 0 0	1st Oct., '05
Ditto	P. M. Cooper, A.M.I.C.E.	400 0 0	1st Jan., '15
Ditto	R. W. Willcocks	375 0 0	31st Jan., '21
Ditto	G. S. R. Walcott	375 0 0	1st April, '10
Ditto	J. G. Cover	375 0 0	8th Jan., '11
Ditto	Vacant	—	—
Second Class Superintendent of Roads & Works	A. M. Hall	350 0 0	1st April, '12
Ditto	D. H. Lynch	345 0 0	1st April, '18
Ditto	T. E. Terrier	325 0 0	1st April, '19
Ditto	N. G. Silvera	300 0 0	1st April, '20
Ditto	C. L. Phillips	300 0 0	1st Jan., '21
Ditto	H. P. Rubie	275 0 0	1st May, '21
Ditto	G. H. E. Lyons	275 0 0	1st Jan., '22
Supt. Pub. Works Stores	L. B. Bicknell	400 0 0	1st April, '17
Chief Draughtsman	J. G. Young, A.R.I.B.A.	450 0 0	3rd Aug., '14
Asst. ditto	S. C. Henriques	350 0 0	1st April, '20
Ditto ditto	E. A. L. Martin	400 0 0	1921
Accounting Clerk	H. C. Livingston	425 0 0	1st Oct., '85
First Class Clerk	G. S. Cox	350 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	A. J. McGlashan	325 0 0	1st April, '08
Second Class Clerk	H. W. Hylton	240 0 0	15th Oct., '06
Ditto	H. E. Mendes	250 0 0	24th April, '20
Ditto	D. C. Mais	160 0 0	16th Oct., '18
Assistant	E. A. Hewitt	138 0 0	13th Jan., '19
Ditto	D. P. Laev	130 0 0	7th Aug., '20
Ditto	H. W. McNair	145 0 0	1st Dec., '20
Ditto	F. A. Hamilton	100 0 0	5th Mar., '21
Stenographer and Typist	Miss A. Tilley	156 0 0	2nd Jan., '17

The Director of Public Works, Assistant Director, Inspecting Engineers are reimbursed travelling expenses according to a scale at present in force.

THE JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

[Kingston Terminus: Barry Street.]

THE Jamaica Railway, under a private Company, was opened for traffic in 1845 to Angels Station—a distance of 14 miles 5 furlongs. In 1869 an extension from Spanish Town to Old Harbour was opened—a distance of eleven miles. In 1879 the Jamaica Railway Company was bought out by the Government of the island for the sum of £43,932 which at the time of the sale represented a capital expenditure of upwards of £267,000. The extension to Porus, 24½ miles from Old Harbour, was opened for traffic in 1885, and that from Angels to Ewarton, 14½ miles, later in the same year.

The Government sold the Railway in 1890 to an American syndicate, for £800,000, under covenants for the extension of the line to Montego Bay and Port Antonio. In 1894 the extension to Montego Bay was completed—66 miles. In 1896 the extension to Port Antonio was opened—5½ miles.

Under the powers reserved to the Government by the conditions of the agreement for the sale, the line was forfeited to the Government for default in payment of interest on the mortgage Bonds on which the capital was raised, and in 1900 the Supreme Court signed the order vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island. It has since been administered as a department of the Government.

In 1913 an extension of 13 miles of line from May Pen to Chapelton up the Rio Minho Valley was opened for traffic, making the total length of line 197½ miles.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary & other Emolument.		
		£	s.	d.
Director	Major Lewis Thomas, O.B.E. (Military Division) ..	1,000	0	0
Office Superintendent, Director's Office ..	Herbert George Pascoe ..	450	0	0
Chief Accountant ..	Henry Cyril Littelljohn ..	650	0	0
Asst. Accountant and Cashier ..	Geoffrey Campbell Gunter ..	450	0	0
Senior Clerk (Acting as Cashier) ..	Albert Babington Milner ..	325	0	0
Engineer of Way and Works ..	J. H. Dodd, A.M.I.C.E. ..	800	0	0
Assistant Engineer ..	J. E. Bird (Acting) ..	600	0	0
Junior Asst. ditto ..	V. J. Streadwick ..	400	0	0
Senior Clerk Engineer's Office ..	Henry Alexander Hamilton ..	350	0	0
Locomotive Superintendent ..	Paul C. Dewhurst, M.I.M.E. ..	800	0	0
Asst. Locomotive Superintendent ..	P. M. McKay ..	650	0	0
Traffic Superintendent ..	H. Creswell Powell (Acting) ..	600	0	0
Goods Agent ..	George Elliott ..	400	0	0
Sunt. of Railway Stores ..	Alan Farquharson ..	525	0	0

ADVISORY BOARD.

(First appointed 7th May, 1902)

Hon. D. S. Gideon, *Chairman*, Henry Cork, E. H. Kerr, Capt. S. D. List, Hon. H. V. Myers, M.B.E., S. S. Stedman, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, L. J. Bertram, C.M.G., Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Major Lewis Thomas, O.B.E., *Director*; *Secretary*, H. G. Pascoe.

(Refer to Part XVII, "Travelling in Jamaica," for time-tables, fares, &c)

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

[Office: Public Buildings, King St., (East Block) Kingston.]

SHORTLY after the commencement of Sir John Grant's administration a Survey and Lands Division of the Public Works Department was established and the Director of Roads was constituted its head. The officer in charge of the division was styled the Govt. Surveyor.

On the 1st October, 1890, the Survey Branch was organised as a separate service, and the Government Surveyor was appointed head of the Department under the designation of Surveyor General.

Government lands have now all been classified, their histories and titles (most of which were previously unknown) inquired into and surveys made and possession taken, in cases where, formerly, the lands had been either unpossessed or in adverse possession. In addition, the titles to lands held by trustees for certain Government purposes and those strictly parochial have been enquired into and verified, and the lands have been surveyed and placed upon stable and certain tenure, and those not required for Government purposes have been leased at fair rentals.

There were also at the time of the establishment of the Lands Department numerous properties all over the island in the possession of squatters, and there were vast tracts on which ordinary quit rents had not been paid for many years. Much of this land was either unowned or unrepresented.

By successive acts from 1867 to 1887 the Government became the trustees of all lands in the possession of persons without any legal or equitable title. The owners may recover the lands upon payment of the expenses incurred by the Government, but after seven

years the Government have the power to sell. In this way 27,073 acres have been recovered from 1,600 squatters. These lands are situated in various parts of the island and consist chiefly of abandoned estates and plantations, whose owners were either not known or who had so neglected their properties that they fell into the hands of squatters. Of this land much has been restored to its legitimate owners, much has been sold after the expiration of the seven years' trusteeship, and the remainder is still in the possession of the Government and leased to various persons. The rents from these lands and other amounted to £3,163 17s. 1d. for the financial year 1920-21.

Law 5 of 1871, and its amendments up to 1896, regulate the forfeiture of lands for non-payment of quit rents. Under these Laws the particulars of no less than 965,273 acres have been investigated, the areas and boundaries ascertained, and the lands advertised as liable to forfeiture. Of this nearly 254,938 acres have been actually forfeited to the Crown; the quit rents on a great deal of the rest have been paid and much remains in process of forfeiture. These forfeited lands are located chiefly in the interior of the island and much of it is very advantageously situated and suitable for new settlements. A large part of it extends over the north-eastern portion of the parish of Portland and the central parts of Trelawny and St. Ann. All these regions consist of virgin lands and much is well watered with numerous springs, possessing a most salubrious climate, ranging from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and embracing some of the finest coffee lands in the island. The geological formation is chiefly of white limestone series.

On the 16th November, 1895, a scheme for the sale of Crown Lands to small settlers was brought into operation. Under this scheme not less than 5 acres nor more than 50 can be sold to any one person. A deposit of one-fifth of the purchase money for the land required must be made by the applicant, after which a survey of the land is made and the applicant is placed in possession, the remaining four-fifths of purchase money together with £2 for the cost of survey, being payable in ten years by 10 equal yearly instalments. If within the period of 10 years the purchaser shall have brought one-fifth of his acreage into good bearing in kola, coffee, oranges or other permanent crop-producing plants, he is released from payment of, or is refunded, as the case may require, one-fifth of the purchase money. The scheme had been partly suspended during the past few years owing to the large amount of land that was out on credit, and on 3rd December, 1914, it was started afresh under amended rules. Under the new Rules Land Boards have been created, and no more than 300 acres will be granted to one purchaser, nor less than 5 acres, except in cases specially approved by the Governor. Up to 31st March, 1921, 4,963 lots covering 46,933 acres have been sold and put in possession of instalment and out right purchasers who have paid £44,850 10s. 8d. This excludes 519 lots covering 5,445 acres taken back from defaulting purchasers and sold afresh.

The following table shows the Government lands that are under lease; those that are unoccupied, and the parishes in which they are situated:—

Parish.	Government Land Unoccupied.	Government Land under lease to various Persons.	Unpatented. Land.	Totals.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kingston ..	110	1,210	—	1,320
St. Andrew ..	4,448	313	—	4,761
St. Thomas ..	23,922	8	—	23,930
Portland ..	72,815	—	1,120	73,935
St. Mary ..	1,183	11	—	1,194
St. Ann ..	28,731	39	4,335	33,108
Trelawny ..	43,765	—	14,307	58,072
St. James ..	12,711	10	1,700	14,421
Hanover ..	1,316	—	—	1,316
Westmoreland ..	2,099	27	—	2,126
St. Elizabeth ..	14,781	5,000	5,570	25,351
Manchester ..	2,530	300	—	2,830
Clarendon ..	6,884	5,478	7,300	19,662
St. Catherine ..	30,356	165	6,200	36,721
Grand Totals ..	245,654	12,561	40,532	298,747

Note.—For Rules as to sale of Government Lands see Part XI.

The stir created by the Government in regard to lands squatted on and land liable to forfeiture for non-payment of quit rents, has induced many people to look after properties which they before deemed almost valueless; and it is believed that many more squatters have been evicted by private individuals than by the Government, and numbers of persons have been induced to pay up the quit rents upon their outlying land.

From time to time 1,251 leases have been effected, covering 150,241 acres.

The Government have realized £59,290 19s. Od. from sales of land, while the lands escheated have been valued at £3,159.

The Survey Department has also had numerous references from the Colonial Secretary's Office and other Departments, involving considerable investigations; searches in the Island Record Office and reports; also correspondence with and instructing the several Government Bailiffs in possession of Government lands all over the island, and receiving and checking their accounts.

Numerous plans, of particular places as well as of districts, for the use of the Government in various ways, have been prepared; and surveys for the Rio Cobre Canal, Railway extension, and for new roads, &c., have from time to time been made.

The Survey Branch has also prepared, in duplicate, cadastral plans, on a scale of four inches to one mile, for the use of the Collectors of Taxes, of all the parishes of the island. These plans represent every property and parcel of land from ten acres and upwards, and show their extent, area, boundaries and names as well as the names of the owners; also the roads, rivers and other topographical details.

In 1889, when the Jamaica Railway was sold to Mr. Frederick Wesson and his associates on condition that the existing lines were extended to Montego Bay and Port Antonio from Porus and Bog Walk, respectively, the Surveyor-General was charged with the duty of acquiring lands for the tracks of these extensions. The tracks are 120 miles long and cover 1,160½ acres of land acquired from 915 landowners, and cost, to 31st March, 1905, £82,639 8s.

Under the 34th section of the agreement attached to Law 12 of 1889, the Promoters of the Railway were entitled to one square mile of Government land for each mile of Railway constructed, and 74,443 acres, or 116½ square miles of land were conveyed to them, leaving 2,367 acres, or 3½ square miles selected by the Promoters, and to be conveyed to them on forfeiture. These lands which were in the hands of the Administrator-General on behalf of the Receivers of the West India Improvement Company of New York, have recently passed back into the hands of the Government by purchase at 5' per acre. A large part of them extends over the northern portion of the parish of St. Thomas and the southern part of Portland. All this region consists of virgin lands and is well watered with numerous springs and rivers. It possesses a most salubrious climate and ranges from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height, and it embraces some of the finest coffee land in the island. The geological formation is chiefly of trappean and metamorphosed series, and it is of the same character as the once rich coffee lands of the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Thomas; but as these are getting worn out this land is the only remaining coffee land of a first class character in the island. It possesses minerals: copper, cobalt, lead and manganese having been discovered in several places. The climate in the higher parts is extremely cool and is suited to the labour of white men in the open air. European fruits have been cultivated in some of these localities.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Surveyor General	A. E. Young, F.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E.*	£ 800 s. 0 d. 0	21st May, '21
Assistant Surveyor General	W. A. Baker, F.S.I.*	525 0 0	1st Dec., '99
Surveyor	H. D. Rogers*	425 0 0	17th April, '05
Surveyor	H. W. Bowker P.A.S.I.*	425 0 0	19th June, '20
Surveyor	Vacant	400 0 0	—
Accountant & First Class Clerk	G. C. Foster	275 0 0	26th May, '04
Assistant	G. L. Keeling	115 0 0	17th May, '20
Clerical Assistant	C. H. Wilson	97 10 0	1st Oct., '19
Typist & Stenographer	J. S. Johnson	104 0 0	4th April, '21

*Reimbursed travelling expenses.

AUDIT OFFICE.

[Public Buildings (West Block), King Street.]

THE expenditure of the various Government Departments is checked and examined every month.

Under a law passed in 1888, the Parochial Boards' Accounts are subjected to an examination in the Audit Office, and half-yearly inspection of the Accounts is made locally by an officer of the Audit Office. The value of these local inspections has been fully demonstrated. In September, 1914, the audit of the Railway accounts was placed under the direction of the Auditor General.

The financial year of the colony is from the 1st of April till the 31st of March.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AUDIT OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Auditor-General	C. G. H. Davis	1,000 0 0	Nov., '87
Deputy Auditor General	J. L. Pietersz	450 0 0	10th Dec. '85
Senior 1st Class Clerk	C. C. Kelly	400 0 0	1st June, '88
First Class Clerk	B. P. Burrowes	275 0 0	15th Mar., '05
Ditto	J. M. Burke	300 0 0	17th Sept., '01
Ditto	G. V. Livingston	300 0 0	1st April, '01
Second Class Clerk	H. Pigou	250 0 0	1st July, '07
Ditto	A. W. Perkins	250 0 0	1st Nov., '06
Ditto	O. A. Burrowes	200 0 0	14th April, '09
Ditto	R. C. Henriques	180 0 0	1st Mar., '12
Ditto	Vacant	160 0 0	—
Assistant	O. R. Nunes	160 0 0	28th Mar. '11
Ditto	Miss J. A. Leak	140 0 0	8th Aug., '14
Ditto	Miss O. Hollar	158 10 0	1st Aug., '17
Ditto	Miss E. C. Lindo	135 0 0	2nd Jan., '19
Ditto	Miss I. Ware	100 0 0	7th Jan., '21
Temporary Clerk	A. L. Harris	100 0 0	—

TREASURY.

[Public Buildings (West Block), King Street.]

THE Receiver General's Office, the headquarters for the collection of all duties, was one of the most ancient institutions of the colony. It was at first established at Port Royal and the records narrowly escaped destruction in the great fire of 1703. In that year it was (with other public offices) transferred to Kingston.

In 1733 a law was passed requiring the Receiver General or his Deputy to attend at his office on all working days from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4, under a penalty of £20 for every default; and in 1802 he was granted a salary of £7,000 currency (equal to £4,200 sterling) in lieu of commissions, except the five per cent. payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act of 1728. Subsequently the salary was reduced to £3,000 which was the amount received by John Edwards, the last patentee of the office.

The Receiver General was, by a law passed in 1733, prohibited from lending out the public moneys or of being concerned in any commercial or other transaction, or of holding any other office or appointment whatsoever. His salary was reduced to £1,000 in consequence of the appointment of an Auditor General; but in 1851 it was increased to £1,200 per annum, and the commissions payable to him under the Permanent Revenue Act, and all such fees as he had been accustomed to receive were made payable into the Treasury for the use of the island.

Law 4 of 1868 repealed the previous Law, in which the rate of interest payable by the Bank on the daily cash balances was specified, and enacted "that the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council shall from time to time establish such rules and regulations as may be necessary for keeping the accounts of the Receiver General with such bank or banking institution, and also for the payment and appropriation of the moneys paid therein." Under one of the rules now in force the same rate of interest as heretofore namely, 2 per cent. is payable by the Bank on the daily cash balances.

Law 3 of 1868 granted to the Governor the power of prescribing regulations and forms for the guidance of all parties having the receipt, collection and payment of the public revenue, and repealed all previous acts detailing these duties.

Law 10 of 1868 abolished the office of Receiver General and created the office of Treasurer giving him all the power and charging him with all the duties hitherto performed by the first named officer. The third clause of this law placed the Treasurer's department under the supervision and control of the Revenue Commissioner appointed under Law 8 of 1866. At the same time the Customs was formed as an independent department, Law 4 of 1869 created the office of Collector General who is now charged with some of the duties of the Receiver General. Until the earthquake of January, 1907, the Treasury was in Harbour Street, where it was first established in 1703.

A Parochial Treasury was established in every parish in 1868, the Collector of Taxes being placed in charge as Local Treasurer. Formerly there was no means of making local payments, however small the amount, except by bills on Kingston. Persons receiving small salaries and all others who had to receive small sums of public money, such as parochial road contractors for example, were seriously inconvenienced under this system, for they could not get their Bills cashed on the spot, without submitting to a heavy charge by way of discount. The smaller the bill and the poorer the holder the more discount he had to pay to get his own money; and this occurred while the Collector of the parish might be put to some risk and difficulty in remitting his collections to Kingston. Under the new system all local payments, so far as local receipts may make it possible to do so, are paid at the Parochial Treasuries under orders, general or special, from the Chief Treasurer.

On the 1st May, 1879, an In'and Money Order System was also established in connection with the Treasury. Orders obtained at the office in Kingston are payable at any Parochial Treasury, and each Parochial Treasurer is authorized to issue orders payable at the Treasury in Kingston or at the following Parochial Treasuries: Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Spanish Town, May Pen, Mandeville, Black River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea. The commissions chargeable are as follows:—

For sums under 10s.	2d.	For sums of £5 and under £6	7d.
“ of 10s. and under £2	3d.	“ of 6	7 8d.
“ of £2	3 4d.	“ of 7	8 9d.
“ of 3	4 5d.	“ of 8	9 10d.
“ of 4	5 6d.	“ of 9	10 11d.
For sums of £10 1s. and 6d. for each additional £10 or fractional part of £10 up to £50.			

ESTABLISHMENT OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first appointment to Pub. Service
TREASURY.			
Treasurer	R. Nosworthy	£ 900 0 0	8th Jan., '80
Deputy Treasurer	W. M. Fraser	500 0 0	1st Feb., '86
Senior First Class Clerk	C. G. C. Kerr	375 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Cashier	E. G. Wilson	350 0 0	1st March, '93
First Class Clerk	A. J. Durant	350 0 0	1st March '93
Ditto	H. E. A. Romney	350 0 0	1st April, '97
Ditto	F. P. Bond	350 0 0	21st Sept., '01
Second Class Clerk	W. A. Hall	250 0 0	22nd Jan., '94
Ditto	S. L. Thompson	250 0 0	1st April, '06
Ditto	M. L. Levy	230 0 0	6th Jan., '08
Ditto	Vacant	—	—
Ditto	C. H. Morris	180 0 0	3rd Oct. '11
Ditto	O. S. V. Brown	180 0 0	1st May '12
Ditto	E. A. V. Gadishaw	160 0 0	10th July, '20
Ditto	G. P. Stephenson	250 0 0	9th Oct., '20
Ditto	A. A. Box	160 0 0	23rd Feb., '17
Assistant	Miss A. Simpson	149 12 0	1st Dec. '15
Ditto	J. S. Mordecai	115 0 0	1st Dec., '20
Ditto	N. F. Holtz	100 0 0	4th Nov., '21
Typist and Stenographer	Miss M. E. Thomas	135 4 0	9th Oct. '16

CURRENCY NOTES.

*Board of Commissioners.*Vacant. *Chairman.*

Hon. Robt. Johnstone, C.M.G., Collector-General, Hon. T. Laurence Roxburgh, C.M.G.

STAFF.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emoluments.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Second Class Clerk	J. R. Lewis	180 0 0	11th July '10
Ditto	V. L. Cappe	160 0 0	27th Jan., '13
Assistant	K. E. Pomier	100 0 0	20th Oct., '19
Secretary	J. R. Lewis	25 0 0	11th July, '10

For information as to issue of Currency Notes, see under Currency.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

[Public Buildings (West Block) King Street.]

The Savings Banks were first established in the Island in the year 1837 under the Act 7 William IV c. 6; but it was not until 1870 that the Government found it necessary to start a Government Savings Bank and Law 20 of 1870 was passed, which Law was amended by Law 33 of 1882. The Government Bank was carried on with success, but on the Commercial Banks starting Savings Branches, which gave higher interest and greater facilities to their depositors, the deposits in the Government Savings Bank declined, and after pressure of public opinion it was decided to reorganise the Government Savings Bank, and as a result, Law 7 of 1917 was passed. This Law repealed the laws in force. Under Section 5, the Governor appointed a

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Hon. Robert Johnstone, C.M.G., *Actg. Chairman.* E. W. Lucie-Smith, *Vice-Chairman.*

Hon. Ellis Wolfe.

Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.

R. P. Simmonds.

S. S. Stedman.

New Regulations have been brought into force, with the object of giving the public facilities equal to if not better than the Commercial Banks.

The reconstruction of the Bank took effect as from 1st January, 1919, and the policy that the Board has decided to pursue is that of extending the facilities of the Bank in order that it must soon gain the confidence of the public. At the present time, it is estimated that over £2,000,000 of the savings of the people of Jamaica are deposited in the Savings Departments of the Commercial Banks, which savings are to a large extent invested by these Banks outside of Jamaica, with the consequence that Jamaica receives no benefit in its development from the savings of its people. In enacting Law 7 of 1917, provision was made that the funds of the Bank could be invested as under:—(i) In British and Colonial securities. (ii) In loans to Agricultural Loan Societies. (iii) In real securities in Jamaica. (iv) On deposit in Banks. (v) In any other manner authorised by the Governor in Privy Council.

The class of investment as detailed above assures the depositor of absolute security for his deposit over and above the Government guarantee, which is absolute. Besides, he knows that to a large extent the money that he deposits in the Government Bank is going to be used for the development of the Island in which his own welfare is wrapped up. If the Island prospers, it is up to him to gain by that prosperity and with thrift to increase his deposit. Consequently, for all Jamaicans and persons interested in Jamaica it is to their advantage to support the Bank. Among the advantages of the Bank are (i) Absolute security. (ii) Interest compounded half yearly at 3% per annum.

Deposits lodged on the first day of a month earn interest as of the month, and in like manner deposits withdrawn on the last day of the month earn interest.

Money lodged in Kingston can be withdrawn at any of the Branches of the Bank at the Parochial Treasuries, and money lodged at any of the Branches of the Bank can be withdrawn in Kingston.

Free postage and Stamp Duty.

The Bank has now 54 branches and postal agencies throughout the Island. In its first year under the new management there was an increase of 71%

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SAVINGS BANK.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Manager	R. Nosworthy	—	8th Jan., '80
Secretary	C. J. Hay	£100 0 0	5th May '08
Second Class Clerk	E. L. Jack	300 0 0	1st Aug. '15
Stenographer and Typist	V. I. Pinto	107 5 0	19th May. '19
Ditto	G. M. Logan	78 0 0	29th July '18
Accountant	A. G. Richards	400 0 0	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk	E. P. Andrews	325 0 0	1st Sept., '98
Ditto	E. Poulle	300 0 0	1st April '03
Ditto	J. B. Facey	300 0 0	14th May, '06
Ditto	A. B. Wood	275 0 0	1st July, '13
Second Class Clerk	E. J. Andrews	180 0 0	3rd Oct. '12
Ditto	L. A. Hall	180 0 0	1st June '16
Assistant	M. L. Hyman	145 0 0	1st March '17
Ditto	I. Sanguinetti	115 0 0	1st Sept. '19
Clerical Aid	—	500 0 0	—

STAMP OFFICE.

[Public Buildings West block, King Street.]

STAMP DUTIES, which were first imposed in this colony in the year 1760, have always extended over a wide area, and, following the English Laws, made dutiable mercantile transactions, law proceedings, the transfer of property, probates of wills, legacies, powers of attorney, land surveyor's commissions, policies and various other documents of a similar character. The Commissioners of Public Accounts were first appointed to superintend the collection of these duties, they were succeeded by two Commissioners of Stamps, and finally the office was confined to one Commissioner, in association with the Receiver-General. The use of adhesive stamps was added to that of impressed stamps in the year 1855, but they are now legal only on Customs Warrants, Receipts and Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and in any manner negotiated in this Island, also letters of allotment and renunciation, Powers of Attorney for voting by Proxy and on Bills of Sight under the Customs Consolidation Law 1877.

The Governor may appoint Distributors of Stamps; and Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes and District Postmasters are, *ex officio*, Revenue Stamp Distributors. Certain Collectors and Assistant Collectors are allowed 1 per cent. of their sales, and the District Postmaster 2½ per cent. A discount of 2½ per cent. is allowed on purchases of £5 at a time made by vendors of adhesive stamps; in no other case is discount allowed.

Bills of exchange, inland and foreign, promissory notes and foreign bills of lading can now be stamped within seven days after execution. Any other document of the description of an agreement, power of attorney, &c. which is *not liable to ad valorem stamp duty*, should be stamped before the expiry of 14 days of its 1st execution, otherwise a penalty of £5 is incurred.

Any document, on which is payable *ad valorem stamp duty* such as conveyances mortgages, leases, &c., should be stamped before the expiration of 30 days so as to avoid incurring a penalty of £5 and a further penalty equal to the stamp duty thereon.

No penalty is imposed on documents first executed out of the island if stamped within 30 days after arrival in this colony. Spoiled stamps are exchangeable in amounts of 5s. and over within six months of the spoiling or return to the island of the instrument bearing the stamp. Unstamped documents, liable to Stamp Duty, are receivable in evidence in criminal proceedings.

A return of the shareholders of all banking co-partnerships, except those established by Royal Charter, is required to be lodged yearly at the Stamp Office. A composition of 3 per cent. is payable quarterly on the notes issued by any banking corporation, to whom also a yearly license is issued by the Commissioner of Stamps.

Stamps are affixed upon Petty Sessions process and licenses, indicating the duty thereon. They are not, however, returnable as stamp revenue except a small portion thereof.

Mortgages, conveyances bonds or other securities made or given to or by Building Societies, which were formerly exempt from stamp duty, are now made liable thereto, with the exception of mortgages to Building Societies which are not taxable till they exceed £500. A stamp duty of two shillings per one hundred pounds, and of one shilling per one hundred pounds is charged for registering and transferring Debentures, respectively, under Law 32 of 1887.

Legacy duty is chargeable on all legacies, the rates varying according to the consanguinity of the legatee to the testator from 1% to 10%. Legacies however for the benefit of the husband or wife of the deceased are exempt. The aggregate value of a legatee's benefit when it does not amount to £20 is also exempt. See Law 14 of 1898.

Certain legacies on which the duty at the rate of one per cent is levied are also exempt. See Section 21, Law 21 of 1916.

A receipt for legacy must be stamped within twenty-one days from the date thereof. When an executor is entitled to a legacy he must pay the duty before retaining the same.

The duty on a legacy given by way of annuity must be paid by four equal payments, the first of which must be made before or on completing the payment of the first year's annuity; and the three others in like manner, before or on completing the respective payments for the three succeeding years.

Estate Duty and Interest collected from April 1st, '20 to 31st March, '21 was £41,126 8d.

The probate duty received for the financial year 1920-21 was £3 14s. The Legacy duty for the same period was £3,025 4s. The total collections on account of stamps for the financial year 1920-21, were £106,238 11s. 5d. Under the provisions of Law 20 of '98, Stamp Duty is payable on all "Successions" to personal or real property. This Law came into operation in July, 1898. Duty collected for the year 1920-21 is £3,243 16s.

Seventeen Laws and parts of Laws were consolidated and repealed by the Stamp Duty Law (40) of 1903. The following laws are read with or are cognate to this Law:—Law 16 of 1879—Legacy Duty Law; 27 of 1886—Imposing Duty on Building Society Mortgages &c.; 14 of 1898—A Law to Amend the Legacy Duty Law, 1879. 20 of 1898—The Succession Duty Law, 1898. 7 of 1899—A Law to amend the Succession Duty Law, 1898. 6 of 1900—The Succession Duty Law, Amendment Law, 1900. 17 of 1910—The Stamp Duty Amendment Law 1910. 29 of 1911—A Law to amend 17 of 1910, and further to amend Law 40 of 1903. 3 of 1914—A Law further to amend the Stamp Duty Law of 1903. Law 21 of 1916 repeals the payment of Probate Duty. Law 10 of 1919—A Law further to amend the Stamp Duty Law of 1903. Law 13 of 1920, a Law further to amend the Stamp Duty Law, 1903.

Estate Duty Law 21 of 1916 imposes Estate Duty on the value of Real and Personal property according to the graduated scale denoted at sec. 18 of the Law. 18—(1) The rate of estate duty shall be according to the following scale:—

For information and comparison the figures are given below of the English rates of Estate Duty, 1914.

Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate		Rate of Duty	Value of the Estate.		Rate per cent.
Exceeds	And does not exceed	per cent.			of Estate Duty.
*£100	£500	£3	£101 to	£500	£1
500	2,000	4	501 “	1,000	2
2,000	5,000	5	1,001 “	5,000	3
5,000	10,000	6	5,001 “	10,000	4
10,000	20,000	7	10,001 “	20,000	5
20,000	30,000	8	20,001 “	40,000	6
30,000	40,000	9	40,001 “	60,000	7
40,000	50,000	10	60,001 “	80,000	8
50,000	60,000	11	80,001 “	100,000	9
60,000	70,000	12	100,001 “	150,000	10
70,000	80,000	13	150,001 “	200,000	11
80,000	90,000	14	200,001 “	250,000	12
90,000	100,000	15	250,001 “	300,000	13
100,000	200,000	16	300,001 “	350,000	14
200,000	300,000	17	350,001 “	400,000	15
300,000	400,000	18	400,001 “	500,000	16
400,000	500,000	19	500,001 “	600,000	17
500,000	..	20	600,001 “	800,000	18
			800,001 “	1,000,000	19
			Above	1,000,000	20

*After 31.8.1920 the minimum estate dutiable is £501 Law 40 of 1920.

SMALL ESTATES.

This Law shall not apply to representation in estates where it is made to appear to the Court to which application is made that the gross value of the estate does not exceed £100. Amended by Law 40 of 1920 to £500 dated 31.8.1920.

Law 27 of 1916. This Law may be cited as the Death Duties (killed in war) Law Exempts from the payment of Death Duties under the circumstances indicated in sec., 2 thereof.

Law (17 of 1910) amends Law 40 of 1903, and consolidates and amends other Laws amending this Law. Under section 3 the Collector General becomes Stamp Commissioner, and the Governor has power to appoint a Deputy Stamp Commissioner.

Law 7 of 1916—A Law to increase the Stamp Duty on certain documents.

No Stamp Act was in force during the undermentioned periods.—

From 1st January to 9th May, 1809. From 1st January to 24th October, 1833.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1842.

The present system of stamping documents is by direct impress by dies in self-recording presses, and also by means of over embossed stamps.

Bond, Covenant or instrument of any kind whatsoever creating a security, conveyance, lease, mortgage, bond, debenture, settlements, transfers, re-conveyances, assignments may be stamped within thirty days from date of execution.

Stamped forms and papers are obtainable at the Stamp Office, Kingston, and at the offices of the several Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes, and at all Post Offices in the country.

Deeds and other documents may be sent to the Stamp Office, Kingston, through the various Collectors and Assistant Collectors of Taxes upon the full amount of Stamp Duty being paid to the Collector or Assistant Collector of Taxes at the time of handing in the deeds or other documents to be sent to the Stamp Commissioner.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP DUTIES.

Agreement under hand not otherwise charged	£0 0 6
“ under Seal including Corporation or Company's Seal	0 15 0
“ of annual tenancy where rent does not exceed 20/ for one year only	0 0 1
An agreement for a lease or with respect to the letting of any lands tenements or heritable subjects is chargeable as a lease	0 0 6
A Lease made subsequently to & in conformity with the above is chargeable	0 0 6
Agreements for rent of land when the annual value does not exceed £5	0 15 0
Appointments	50 0 0
Articles of Clerkship as Solicitor, Attorney, or Proctor	0 15 0
Assignment of Articles of Clerkship as Solicitor, Attorney or Proctor	0 15 0
Award	0 0 2
1. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes (inland) not exceeding £5	0 0 1
2. Bills of Exchange payable on demand	0 0 4
3. Exceeding £5 and under £10	0 0 6
Of or above £10 and not exceeding £20	0 1 0
“ 20 “ 30	0 1 6
“ 30 “ 50	0 2 0
“ 50 “ 100	0 2 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	0 2 0

The duties imposed on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, inland apply to all Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn abroad and expressed to be paid, or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in this island and are payable by adhesive stamps on such bills or notes being so paid, or endorsed or negotiated thereto.

Bills of Exchange (Foreign)—

The duty is now affixed on one of a set after the following rates:—

Where the amount does not exceed £5	0 0 6
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0 1 0
“ 10 “ 50	0 1 6
“ 50 “ 100	0 3 0
For every additional £100 or fractional part thereof	0 3 0

Bills of Lading (Foreign)—The duty of 1/6 is now affixed on one of a set.

On each receipt for goods to be carried Coastwise or to be exported from the island 0 0 3

Section 30 of Law 40 of 1903 declares that the Stamp Commissioner shall not stamp any Inland or Foreign Bill of Exchange, or Promissory Note, or Foreign Bill of Lading after the lapse of seven days from the execution thereof; or any Coastwise receipt or Inland Bill of Lading after the execution thereof.

Bills of Sight—Where the value of the goods exceeds £5 .. £0 10 0
Bonds—Above £30 and not exceeding £50 .. 0 2 0

“ 50 “ 100 .. 0 4 0

“ 100 “ 200 .. 0 8 0

“ 200 “ 300 .. 0 12 0

“ 300 “ 500 .. 0 15 0

“ 500 “ 1,000 .. 1 0 0

And for every additional £1,000 or fractional part .. 0 10 0

Certificates—On the admission of a Barrister .. 15 0 0

On the admission of a Solicitor .. 100 0 0

On every certificate of an officer of any Court or public officer of this Island .. 0 2 0

Charter-party .. 0 10 0

Cheques—See bill of exchange, &c. (Inland),

Conveyances on sale—Where the purchase or consideration money therein or thereupon expressed does not exceed Five Pounds .. 0 1 0

Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10 .. 0 2 0

“ 10 “ 15 .. 0 3 0

“ 15 “ 20 .. 0 4 0

“ 20 “ 25 .. 0 5 0

“ 25 “ 50 .. 0 10 0

“ 50 “ 75 .. 0 15 0

“ 75 “ 100 .. 1 0 0

and for every additional £50 or fractional part of £50 .. 0 7 6

Commission as Land Surveyor, Law 31 of 1894 .. 30 0 0

Copartnership Articles .. 1 10 0

Customs Warrants—Inwards and Outwards, per set .. 0 0 3

Certificate of Naturalization .. 2 0 0

Deeds, executed abroad, &c.—

On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, and not bearing the British *ad valorem* stamp, the same duty as on like Instruments executed in the Island.

On every Deed and other Instruments executed partly out of, and partly in, the Island, on which the British *ad valorem* duty has been impressed, one half the island duty.

On every Deed or other Instrument executed wholly out of the Island, bearing the British *ad valorem* stamp, the Island duty, or in the option of the parties, a duty of .. 3 10 0

On every Deed of any kind whatever not charged in the schedule nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty .. 0 15 0

Escheat—

On every patent of escheat when granted to private parties, if by judgment of escheat, premises under value £200 .. 5 0 0

If over £200 for every additional £100 or fractional part .. 2 10 0

On every letter of preference .. 1 0 0

For every fiat of land on escheat .. 1 0 0

Exchange—

On every Deed, Decree or Instrument whereby lands or other hereditaments are conveyed in exchange, if no sum or a sum under £200 be paid for equality of exchange .. 2 0 0

Above £200 *ad valorem* duty as on a sale on the sum to be paid

Kettubah—On every Kettubah which includes a settlement of property, the same duty as on settlements.

Leases—Law 7 of 1916—Of or above £1 and not exceeding £5 .. 0 0 6

When yearly rent shall be less than £1 .. Free

Law 7 of 1916—

Above £5 and not exceeding £10 .. 0 5 0

“ 10 “ 15 .. 0 7 6

“ 15 “ 20 .. 0 10 0

Above £20 and not exceeding £30	..	..	..	£0 12 6
“ 30 “ “ 50	..	..	..	0 15 0
“ 50 “ “ 100	..	..	..	1 0 0
“ 100 “ “ 200	..	..	..	1 10 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part of £100				0 10 0
Not otherwise charged	..	..	..	0 10 0
Duplicate or counterpart the same duty as on the original but in no case to exceed	..	..	..	0 5 0
Where any lease shall be granted for a consideration, by way of fine, premium, or other gross sum payable in produce, or the yearly rent shall be so payable, such produce shall be estimated for the purpose of reducing the same to a pecuniary value, at and after the rates following:—				
For each hogshead of sugar	..	..	..	12 0 0
For each puncheon of rum	..	..	..	10 0 0
For each tierce of coffee	..	..	..	12 0 0
A Lease made subsequent to and in conformity with an agreement for such lease, duly stamped	..	..	..	0 0 6
And where such rent shall progressively increase, then the amount of duty payable shall be upon the highest rent reserved.				
Lease of Lands &c. granted in consideration of a sum of money by way of fine, premium or other gross sum and also of a yearly rent amounting to twenty pounds and upwards—is chargeable with both the advalorem duties payable on a lease in consideration of a fine only, and for a lease according to the amount of rent reserved thereon.				
Letters or Powers of Attorney—Ordinary Power	..	..	..	£1 10 0
For the recovery of debts or for the sale of property	..	..	..	0 10 0
To manage an estate, pen, or plantation	..	..	..	4 0 0
To manage a place of residence or uncultivated land	..	..	..	1 10 0
To acknowledge payment and satisfaction of mortgage demands	..	..	..	0 5 0
On every other letter or power of attorney and every substitution	..	..	..	1 10 0
On every appointment of a proxy to vote at a particular meeting of any society, &c.	..	..	..	0 0 1
On every appointment of a proxy generally	..	..	..	0 1 0
On every letter of allotment and letter of renunciation or other document having the effect of a letter of allotment—				
(a) of any share of any company or proposed company	..	..	..	0 0 1
(b) in respect of any loan raised or proposed to be raised by any company or proposed company when the nominal amount which is allotted or to which the letter of renunciation relates is less than £5	..	..	..	0 0 6
When the nominal amount is £5 and upwards	..	..	..	0 0 6
Licences—To Insurance Companies	..	..	.. (yearly)	25 0 0
To retail firearms £4 and fee in Petty Session 10s.	..	..	..	4 10 0
To sell gunpowder £4 and fee in Petty Session 10s.	..	..	..	4 10 0
To a Banking Corporation issuing notes	..	..	..	150 0 0
Marriage License by Governor	..	..	..	5 0 0
Insurance of Crops and Property*	..	..	..	1 0 0
Do. Passengers Baggage	..	..	..	1 0 0
Marriage License Law 28 of 1905	..	..	..	0 2 6
Mortgages—Not exceeding £25	..	..	..	0 1 6
Exceeding £25 and not exceeding £50	..	..	..	0 2 6
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	..	..	..	0 5 0
And for every additional £100 or fractional part	..	..	..	0 5 0
Being a Collateral, or auxilliary, or additional, or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above-mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—				
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount secured	..	..	..	0 2 5
Transfer, assignment, disposition, or assignation of any mortgage, or of any money or stock secured by any instrument of mortgage, or by any judgment—				

*Through loss by hurricane or earthquake.

For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100 of the amount transferred assigned or disposed	£0	2	6
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured the same duty as a principal security for such further money.			
Re-conveyance, Release, Discharge, Surrender, Re-surrender, Warrant to vacate, or renunciation of any such security as aforesaid, or of the benefit thereof, or of the money thereby secured—			
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100 of the total amount or value of the money at any time secured	0	1	0
Naturalization, Certificate of	2	0	0
Paper Stamps—All exemplifications of wills, accounts-current, &c., required to be recorded, and all office copies authenticated by the Deputy Keeper of Records, are subject to the following stamps—			
When the same shall be under or amount to 600 words	0	1	6
And for every additional 600 words or fractional part	0	1	6
Stamp Distributors are authorized to charge over and above the amount of stamp impressed upon any sheet of paper or form according to the following scale—			
On every slip bearing a stamp of 1/6, 2/, 2/6, or 3/	0	0	1½
Above 3/	0	0	2
On each sheet or half sheet of foolscap or folio post	0	0	1½
Medium Paper	0	0	3
Royal Paper	0	0	9
Imperial ditto	0	1	0
On each set of Foreign Bills of Exchange	0	0	6
On each set of Foreign Bills of Lading	0	0	6
On each Form of Title	0	1	0
Surveyors Notices	0	0	1
Passports	0	5	0
Patents—			
On every Power of Attorney, applying for and obtaining Letters Patent	0	5	0
On the specification	0	10	0
On the Letters Patent	2	0	0
On certificate, or warrant of Attorney General, disclaimer or memorandum of alteration	0	1	
On assignment of Letters Patent	0	10	0
Policies of Insurance, Fire, Crops, Property, etc.—			
Where the sum insured shall not exceed £20	0	0	6
And for every additional £20 or fractional part thereof up to £500	0	0	6
And where it shall exceed £500 and not exceed £3,000, for every additional £100 or part thereof	0	2	6
And where it shall exceed £3,000	4	0	0
Passengers Baggage	0	0	1
Insurances effected for periods less than twelve months shall be charged as follows:—For any period not exceeding one month, one-fourth part of the annual rate.			
Above one month and not exceeding three months, one-half thereof			
Above three months and not exceeding six months three-fourths part thereof.			
Above six months, the full annual rate.			
Policies of Insurance. Marine, Foreign—Law 13 of 1920.			
(1) Where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of 2s. 6d. per centum of the sum insured	0	0	1
(2) In any other case—			
(a) For or upon any voyage—In respect of every full sum of £100, and also any fractional part of £100 thereby insured	0	0	3
(b) For time—In respect of every full sum of £100, and also any fractional part of £100 thereby insured—			
Where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months	0	0	3
Where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months	0	0	6

Policies of Insurance, Life.—		
Where the sum insured does not exceed £25	£0 0 6	
Does not exceed £50	0 0 9	
Does not exceed £100	0 1 3	
For every additional £100 or fractional part	0 1 3	
For any payment agreed to be made upon the death of any person, only from accident, or violence, or otherwise than from a natural cause, or as compensation for personal injury, or by any way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property	0 0 6	
Private Bills—		
On every Private Bill introduced into the Legislature	50 0 0	
Protests—		
On every Protest or other notarial act	0 4 0	
Receipts—		
Of or above forty shillings	0 0 1	
In full of all demands or of that nature	0 1 6	
On every Receipt granted by the Deputy Keeper of Records for deeds	0 2 0	
For every receipt granted by Deputy Keeper of Records for recording "crop accounts"	0 4 0	
Schedule—		
Where any schedule, inventory or catalogue shall be referred to on any instrument chargeable with a stamp duty exceeding 15s., then for every additional pound of the amount of the last mentioned duty a further progressive duty of	0 1 6	
Scrip— On every scrip certificate or other document when the nominal value of the shares or loan is less than fifty pounds		0 0 1
Where the nominal value is fifty pounds and upwards	0 1 0	
Settlements—		
Whereby property, real or personal, shall be conveyed upon any good or valuable consideration other than a <i>bona fide</i> pecuniary consideration—		
For every £100 or fractional part of £100	0 10 0	
Shares—		
On every assignment and transfer of shares in a registered Company in this Island—		
Where the consideration money shall not exceed £10	0 0 6	
Where the consideration money shall exceed £10 for every fractional part of £10 over the first £10	0 0 6	
If the consideration be a nominal one the stamp duty on such assignment or transfer shall be	0 2 6	
Summons— On every original summons issued by Justices of the Peace on the private prosecution of any party, or on the information to ground same		0 1 6
On every warrant issued in lieu of summons	0 1 6	
Voting— On every instrument for the purpose of voting		0 0 1
Warrants— On every warrant and appointment of interpreter of foreign languages		2 0 0

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
Commissioner of Stamps ..	Robert Johnstone, .. C.M.G., I.S.O.	£ s. d. As Col. Genl.	4th March, '78
Deputy Stamp Commissioner ..	C. C. Manton ..	475 0 0	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk ..	J. A. McNeil Smith ..	275 0 0	April, '02
Second Class Clerk and Cashier ..	Gerald A. Howden ..	220 0 0	Jan., '11
Assistant ..	J. A. Wilson ..	100 0 0	Aug., '20

CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE Revenues of the Island—parochial as well as general—are collected and accounted for by a Department under the control and direction of an officer styled the Collector General of customs, excise and internal revenue, in whose office is a staff consisting of a chief clerk and eighteen other clerks, divided into three classes. In the Collector General's office (Public Buildings, King Street) in addition to the duties devolving on a department charged with the management and direction of the officers employed in the collection of a large and varied revenue, the accounts of the collecting officers are thoroughly examined, and the statistical returns for the whole island are compiled.

In Kingston separate establishments are maintained for the collection of customs revenue and the collection of the excise and internal revenues; but in the other parishes the whole of the duties are performed by the collector of taxes or by subordinate officers acting under his supervision.

The staff for the conduct of customs business at the port of Kingston consists of a collector, who is also shipping master and inspector of invoices; a Senior Clerk, three first class clerks; six second class clerks; four assistants; a surveyor; an assistant surveyor who is also chief tide surveyor, ten landing waiters; a tide surveyor at Port Royal and twenty out door officers, divided into three classes. The staff for the collection of excise and internal revenue consists of a first class collector; a second class collector, one assistant collector; two first class lockers and gaugers; two assistants; and three second class lockers and gaugers.

The staff in each of the other parishes consists of a collector, one or more assistant collectors, landing waiters, lockers and gaugers, clerks and assistants.

Each collector of taxes is stationed at the principal town of the parish, and (except in Kingston) besides the duties devolving on him in connection with the collection of revenue he has to discharge the duties of parochial treasurer, and as such has charge of the local treasure chest, into which all local payments pass and from which all local claims against the Government are met. The Collector is *ex officio* manager of the government savings bank, and he issues and pays money orders drawn on and by the Treasurer in Kingston or any other collector of taxes. The collectors do not travel except in special cases when ordered by the head of the department. In their offices are prepared and kept the rolls of taxpayers and collections, the valuation roll, the militia register and the register of licenses.

Assistant collectors of taxes possess the same powers of collecting and enforcing the payment of taxes as collectors. One or more are allotted to each parish, according to its size and importance, and they are stationed either at the collector's office or at some place of importance, in the parish. They are subordinate to the collectors and aid them by receiving money at their offices and at fixed stations throughout the parish, which they visit periodically for the convenience of the taxpayers. The several distilleries in the island are under the inspection of these officers, who visit them at uncertain periods for the purpose of comparing the still house books and vouchers and checking the quantity of rum on hand.

Collectors and assistant collectors of taxes are also distributors of stamps.

All collectors and a few assistant collectors are provided with clerks to assist in filling up in-givings and receipts, keeping the office records, and performing clerical duty generally. These officers are not allowed to receive revenue as they are not under security for that purpose. One clerk in each office is required to act as check officer and is styled treasury clerk. He is required to give security for the faithful performance of his duty. The treasury clerk initials all vouchers in proof of their correctness; he checks and initials the entries in the cash book, counts the cash at the close of the day with the collector to see that the public money in the chest agrees with the cash book and keeps a second key of the chest.

Collectors and assistant collectors are required to enter into substantial security for the proper collection of, and accounting for, money; and are guaranteed by the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association.

PORTS.

Ports of Entry and Clearance.	Principal Out Bays at which Island Produce is shipped.
Kingston	Cow Bay, Port Henderson.
Morant Bay	Yallahs.
Port Morant	Holland Bay.
Port Antonio	Hope Bay, Buff Bay, St. Margaret's Bay, Orange Bay, Manchioneal
Annotto Bay	—
Port Maria	Oracabessa. Rio Nuevo.
St. Ann's Bay	Ocho Rios. Unity Wharf. Runaway Bay
Dry Harbour	—
Falmouth	Rio Bueno
Montego Bay	—
Lucea	Green Island. Mosquito Cove. Davis Cove.
Savanna-la-Mar	Negril. Bluefields. Parkers Bay. Whitehouse Bay
Black River	Pedro Bay. Alligator Pond.
Milk River	Carlisle Bay. Salt River.

Under Law 21 of 1900, "The Tax Collection Law," the tax collecting year was changed from 1st August to 1st April, in each year. The taxes, &c., which became due on 1st August, 1900, were collected for two thirds of a year to 31st March, 1901.

Section 2 of the above mentioned Law grants permission for quarterly payments of taxes where the gross amount shall exceed eight shillings.

SCHEDULE OF TAXES.

ON PROPERTY.

I.—*In aid of General Revenue.*

Under Law 15 of 1903—Property Tax Law, as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 5 of 1916—

A tax at the rate of one shilling on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of every property in the Island except in the parish of Kingston, where the rate is eight-pence.

SUPERTAX ON PROPERTY.

Law—43 of 1920.

One or more properties the total value of which amounts to or exceeds in the aggregate the sum of £15,000 a tax upon such property or properties as follows:—

Where the value amounts to £15,000 and does not amount to £20,000, three tenths of the total amount of property tax payable.

Where it amounts to £20,000 and upwards supertax shall be the same number of tenths of the total amount of property tax as the aggregate value of such property or properties contains multiples of 5,000.

II.—*For Parochial General Purposes.*

Under Law 16 of 1903 as amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 17 of 1909 and 51 of 1920—A tax at a rate to be fixed every year on every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in each parish as shall be calculated to be sufficient to provide for the purposes to which the proceeds of the General Rate, formerly collected under Sec. 8 of the Parochial Finance Law of 1900, were applicable:

A tax payable into the Road Fund of each parish of such an amount not exceeding six pence on every ten pounds, or fractional part of ten pounds of the value of property in the parish as may be assessed and fixed by the Governor after giving due consideration to the recommendation of the Parochial Board, in the same manner as the Parish General Rate is to be assessed and fixed.

RECONSTRUCTION OF KINGSTON STREETS.

Fund for the repair and Reconstruction of the Kingston Streets—Law 31 of 1890 is amended by Laws 14 of 1907 and 2 of 1918.

NOTE—Kingston was brought under operation of Laws 15 and 16 of 1903 by Law 14 of 1907.

Horsekind	£0	3	6
Each wheel of a vehicle with springs used in the city	0	5	0
Each wheel of a vehicle without springs used in the city	0	3	0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage used in the city	0	6	8

GENERAL INTERNAL TAXES—LAWS 59 OF 1867, 17 OF 1890, 17 OF 1899, 36 OF 1908, 16 OF 1911, 18 OF 1911, 20 OF 1914, 2 OF 1918.

Each bicycle or tricycle used on roads	£0	6	0
Each head of horsekind used on roads	0	11	0
Each head of horned stock used for draft	0	1	0
Each ass	0	2	0
Each entire horse used on roads or found roaming at large	2	0	0
Each wheel of a carriage	0	15	0
Each wheel of a cart	0	6	0
Each hand cart plying for hire	0	1	0
Each wheel of a hackney carriage	1	0	0
Each firearm	0	3	0
Each Traction Engine used on roads £5 or £10 according to its weight	0	0	0
Each Motor Car kept and used	5	10	0
“ “ “ “ for hire	6	10	0

Registration of Motor Cars—Law 26 of 1905, (Motor Cars Law) and 4 of 1919.

Registration Fee, Motor Car	0	10	0
Motor Cycle	0	5	0
Driver's license	0	5	0

DOG TAX—LAWS 10 OF 1868, 10 OF 1898.

On each dog in the city of Kingston and in the towns of Spanish Town, Linstead St Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Mandeville, Chapelton, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Morant Bay and Port Royal	0	4	0
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RUM DUTIES—LAW 10 OF 1878, AMENDED BY LAWS 31 OF 1898, 13 OF 1916 AND 15 OF 1919.

On all rum and other distilled spirits distilled or made in this Island and sold for consumption, 5s per Imperial gallon of strength of proof as ascertained by Sikes' Hydrometer + 60%.

CIGAR AND CIGARETTE EXCISE DUTY—LAW 28 OF 1900, AMENDED BY LAWS 10 OF 1910 AND 5 OF 1919.

On all cigars manufactured in this Island for sale by retail at a price exceeding 10s. per 100 a duty at the rate of 2s. per hundred.

At a price exceeding 5s. but not exceeding 10s. per 100 a duty at the rate of 1s. per hundred.

At a price not exceeding 5s. per 100, a duty at the rate of 6d. per hundred.

(Price means price by the box containing not more than 100 cigars).

On all cigarettes manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 3d. per hundred.

Cigarettes 300 of which weigh more than a pound, shall pay duty as cigars.

On pipe tobacco, except "rope" tobacco manufactured in this Island for sale, a duty at the rate of 1s. per pound.

SOAP EXCISE DUTY—LAW 26 OF 1900, AMENDED BY LAW 39 OF 1903.

On every box of Soap of 56lbs. weight manufactured in this Island 10d.

**BEER DUTY—LAW 19 OF 1896, AMENDED BY LAWS 11 OF 1896
AND 5 OF 1919.**

On every Imperial gallon of beer brewed in this Island 3d. + 10%
MATCH DUTY—LAW 12 OF 1901, AMENDED BY LAW 12 OF 1912 AND 5 OF 1919.
 On every gross of twelve dozen boxes of matches manufactured in
 this Island, each box to contain fifty sticks, and boxes containing
 any greater or less quantity to be charged in proportion, 6d. + 10%

SUGAR EXCISE DUTY LAW 6 OF 1919.

Repealed by Law 2 of 1921.

LICENSES.

Exclusive of Stamps

Brewer's License	£1 0 0
Itinerant trader in horses, Law 30 of 1899	2 0 0
Soap manufacturers	1 0 0
Match manufacturers	1 0 0
Landlord's Bailiff	1 0 0
Hackney Carriage Driver	0 10 0
Pawn Broker	2 10 0
To sell Petroleum	0 10 0
Hawkers and Pedlars—Law 41 of 1867, as amended by Laws 7 of 1893 and 23 of 1914.	
For each license in respect of each parish	£5 0 0
Metal—19 Vic., c. 32, amended by Laws 18 of 1869, 10 of 1872 and 33 of 1906.	
License to deal in the purchase and sale of, or barter and exchange of metals	£0 11 0
(1/ to Collector of Taxes and 10/ to Clerk of Petty Session.)	
License for sale of gunpowder and fire arms	5 10 0
(£1 to Collector of Taxes and £4 10s. to Clerk of Petty Session, conditions specified in Law 23 of 1870, Law 7 of 1877 and Law 19 of 1885.)	

Spirits—Laws 31 of 1905.

For every Wholesale License in the Parish of Kingston ..	£10 0 0
In any other parish	5 0 0
For each retail or Tavern License in the Parish of Kingston ..	25 0 0
In the Town of Port Royal, Halfway Tree, Gordon Town, Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour, Chapelton, May Pen, Mandeville, Porus, Black River, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Savanna-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Duncans, St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, Highgate, Richmond, Port Antonio, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Morant Bay and Bath	£20 0 0
In any other part of the Island	10 0 0
For every Hotel License in the Parish of Kingston	10 0 0
In any other parish	5 0 0
On any passenger steamer plying from port to port	5 0 0
Stamp	0 10 0

Still.—Law 10 of 1878, Sec. 6.

For each Still	£5 0 0
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Trade—Law 7 of 1908.

Merchant, General Factor or Wholesale Dealer—For each designated place of business with liberty to store in and deliver out of public and other warehouses £12 10 0
Auctioneer or Commission Agent—For each person carrying on business and shall include one designated place of business—

For the Island	..	..	..	£7 10 0
For the parish of Kingston	..	..	..	5 0 0
For any other parish	..	..	..	2 10 0
Wharfinger—For each wharf	..	..	..	2 10 0
Supercargo—For each person carrying on business	..	..	..	5 0 0
Proprietor of Newspaper—For each designated newspaper	..	..	..	1 10 0
Retailer—For each place of business at the rate of 2s. 6d. for every £10 of gross value, provided that the license duty payable in respect of any license shall not exceed seven pounds and ten shillings nor be less than ten shillings.				

Entertainments Duty—Law 14 of 1919 as amended by 15 of 1920.

When the payment for admission, in respect of each person exclusive of amount of duty does not exceed 6d.					..	½d.
Exceeds 6d. and does not exceed	1/	..	..	..	1d.	
"	1/	"	"	1/6	..	2d.
"	1/6	"	"	2/	..	3d.
"	2/	"	"	3/	..	4d.
"	3/	"	"	4/	..	6d.
"	4/	"	"	7/6	..	9d.
"	7/6	"	"	10/	..	1/
and one shilling for every ten shillings or part of ten shillings over the first ten. One third of this Tax goes to Parochial Revenue.						

Agricultural Produce Buyers Licenses Laws 7 of 1918.

Class I.

Coffee, pimento, ginger, cacao, nutmegs, orange oil, kola or bissie, annata	£5 0 0
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Class II.

Bunches of Bananas, oranges, shaddock, grape fruit, and other citrus fruit and coconuts	5 0 0
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Class III.

Dyewoods and other economic woods and the roots thereof,	5 0 0
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INCOME TAX.

Law 24 of 1919—Section 8 (1).

Income Tax in respect of the income of any person shall be charged at the following rates:—

(a)	On the first £100	..	..	Nil
	On every pound of the Income beyond—			
(b)	£100 and up to £100	..	..	2½d.
(c)	£100 and up to £500	..	..	3d.
(d)	£500 and up to £750	..	..	4d.
(e)	£750 and up to £1,000	..	..	6d.
(f)	£1,000 and up to £1,500	..	..	9d.
(g)	£1,500 and up to £2,000	..	..	1s.
(h)	£2,000 and up to £5,000	..	..	1s. 3d.
(i)	£5,000 and up to £8,000	..	..	1s. 6d.
(j)	£8,000 and up to £10,000	..	..	1s. 9d.
(k)	On every pound beyond £10,000	..	..	2s.

SCHEDULE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES, &c.

ADMEASURER'S FEES.

These fees are levied under the 53rd section of The Merchant Shipping Act 1894, 57 and 58 Vic., ch. 60, Part 1, agreeably to the Table in Schedule 3 of same Act, which is as follows:

For a ship under 50 tons, reg. tonnage	£	s	d	For a ship from 1,200 to 2,000 tons register tonnage	£	s	d
Do. from 50 to 100 tonnage	1	10	0	Do. from 2,000 to 3,000 tons	7	0	0
Do. from 100 to 200 "	2	0	0	Do. from 3,000 to 4,000 "	8	0	0
Do. from 200 to 500 "	3	0	0	Do. from 4,000 to 5,000 "	9	0	0
Do. from 500 to 800 "	4	0	0	Do. from 5,000 and upwards	10	0	0
Do. from 800 to 1,200 "	5	0	0				

WAREHOUSE RATES.

The charges for storing goods in the King's Warehouse are on a similar scale to those laid down in the Wharfrage Law, 15 of 1895.

These charges cover storage for a period of three months, and for each additional three months or fractional part of three months an additional charge of one-fourth the original rate shall be made.

In case of any expense for carriage having been incurred in conveying the goods to the King's Warehouse, the actual cost thereof, when known, is charged in addition to the rent, but otherwise threepence for a single package and ninepence when more than one, for each quantity not exceeding an estimated single dray load.

No charge for rent or carriage is made for packages for the Government, Army or Royal Navy.

Charges for storing gunpowder at forts or magazines, or some proper place of security, approved by the Governor under Law 18 of 1877, section 95:—2/ per brl. of 100lbs. weight, 1/ per half brl., 6d. qr. brl.

Charges for similarly storing arms, ammunition, and explosive substances other than gunpowder under Law 24 of 1885, section 37: Explosives—6d. per cubic foot for a space not exceeding 8 cubic feet and 3d. for each cubic foot in excess of 8 cubic feet; Arms—6d. per package and 6d. per 112lbs. loose arms.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Law 21 of 1911, 41 of 1914, 3 and 14 of 1916, 1 of 1917, 4 of 1918, 3 and 11 of 1919, 7 and 17 of 1920 and 2 of 1921.

The articles enumerated in the third Schedule to this Law when imported into the Island for temporary use either by an owner or by an exhibitor but not for sale, provided that the articles enumerated in items 2 and 3 had been in use abroad, shall be admitted on the security of a deposit of thirty per centum of the duties leviable on similar articles if imported for Island use, such deposit to be refunded on the exportation of the articles by the owner or exhibitor within two months of importation. Should the articles not be exported within two months of importation the Collector shall withhold a sum equal to five per centum of the duty payable at time of importation for each month or part of a month during which such articles are kept in the island beyond the specified period of two months up to the limit of eight months. But if not exported within eight months of the date of importation the articles shall be deemed to have been finally imported for Island use and shall be entered and the duty thereon paid in the manner prescribed by Sections 48 and 49 of Law 1 of 1877, allowance being made for any deductions already taken and brought to account from the amount deposited.

Articles deemed to have been finally imported for Island use, if not entered and duty paid as aforesaid, shall if sold or kept in the Island beyond eight months be liable to be seized as "uncustomed" goods under the provisions of Section 155 of Law 18 of 1877 or the person appearing as the Importer may be proceeded against under Section 34 of Law 24 of 1885.

The ordinary outside casing or covering of any goods, wares, or merchandise liable to a rated duty as set forth in the first Schedule, or exempt from duty as set forth in the second Schedule shall be exempt from duty under this Law, except as hereinafter stated, but in respect of goods liable to duty on the value thereof, the value of all outside and inside coverings or receptacles containing such goods, together with the value of all labels, wrappers, or other attachments, shall be deemed to be a portion of the value of such goods for duty, and shall be included in such value. Provided, that all packages or coverings containing free or rated goods, apparently designed for use other than in the

importation of the goods they contain shall be subject to the same rate of duty as would thereon be levied if imported empty, or separate from their contents.

All outside packages containing goods liable to rated duties as set forth in the First Schedule as well as goods liable to advalorem duty, shall be liable to advalorem duty and when the package contains advalorem and free goods, the outer package shall be liable to the same rate of duty as such advalorem goods.

Whenever goods liable to duty on importation according to the value thereof are imported, the invoice of such goods shall include the value of all packages, receptacles, coverings and wrappers, in which such goods are packed or contained, together with all charges due or payable in respect of the preparing, packing and putting up of the goods in the condition ready for shipment, and import duty shall be payable on the value of such packages, receptacles, coverings, wrappers and charges.

Wines and malt liquors may be converted into vinegar in any Bonded Warehouse, under such regulations as the Collector General may approve, and thereupon such wines and malt liquors shall be liable to the duty on vinegar only.

Upon the re-importation of articles once exported, of the growth, produce, or manufacture of this Island, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected and paid in such manner as the Collector General may direct, a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal revenue laws upon such articles, if identified as island produce, and if not so identified, then such articles shall be subject to the same rate of duty as other imported articles of the same kind.

Whenever any goods upon which a drawback has been allowed under section 16 of this Law are returned to this Island, there shall be paid as import duty on such return a sum equal to the drawback allowed.

Goods, wares and merchandise upon which any duty under this Law or any previous Law of this Island shall have been paid, if duly exported within two years of their first importation, shall receive a drawback equal to the duty paid on first importation, subject to rules to be made by the Governor in Privy Council for the regulation of such drawbacks.

The duty paid on provisions and stores supplied by local merchants or contractors to His Majesty's Navy or Military authorities in this Island, for the use of His Majesty's Navy or Army, or to Naval Officers, or Naval Messes or to other branches of the public Service and to Public Institutions, shall be refunded under such conditions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor in Privy Council.

Provided that such drawback or refund shall be limited to such articles as would have been entitled to be admitted free of duty, had they been in the first instance consigned to the purchasers.

There shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on their importation on shipbuilding materials, or accessories of any kind for shipbuilding which shall have been imported into this Island and used in the construction or repairs of foreign going vessels of any kind on presentation to the Chief Officer of Customs at the port of importation of a certificate to the effect that such materials and accessories have been used as aforesaid, under the hand of the builder or repairer of such vessel or boat, who used the same, together with a declaration from such builder or repairer, that he believes such shipbuilding materials and accessories to have been imported into the Island.

Paints and oils used in painting any foreign-going ship while temporarily in port shall be included in the term accessory.

Drawback of duties shall not be payable on goods which have become unmerchantable, subsequent to importation or which have been in actual and bona fide use.

Where imported materials on which duty has been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in this Island there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on such materials so used: Provided, that when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials the imported materials or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained.

Provided also that where the actual quantity or measure cannot be ascertained by ordinary methods it shall be lawful for the Governor in Privy Council by regulation made under section 12 of this Law to approve an approximate scale of drawback.

On the exportation of bread or biscuit manufactured in this Island of imported flour there shall be paid a drawback equal to the duty paid on the flour used in making the same, but not to exceed the duty payable on a like quantity of bread or biscuit imported.

The several drawbacks under this Law shall be subject to the regulations and provisions of the several Acts or Laws for the time being in force with reference to such drawbacks

SCHEDULE 1.—RATED.

*Ale, Beer and Porter, Cider and Perry, per gallon	£0 0 9
Animals, alive—Horned Stock, per head	2 0 0
Animals Horses, mares, geldings and mules, per head	3 0 0
Animals Asses, per head	1 0 0
Animals Sheep, goats and swine, per head	0 10 0
No duty to be charged on these animals when under two months old imported with the dam.	
Arrowroot and cornstarch, per lb.	0 0 0½
Bacon, per lb.	0 0 2
Barley (not pearl Barley,) per bushel	0 0 4
Beans and Peas, including Split Peas, per bushel	0 1 0
Beef—wet, salted, or cured, per barrel of 200 lbs.	0 15 0
Beef—smoked, or dried per lb.	0 0 2
Bread and biscuits, viz:—	
Pilot bread, water and oyster crackers, soda biscuits and butter biscuits per lb.	0 0 0½
Butter and butter substitutes, pr lb.	0 0 2
Candles, composition, per lb.	0 0 2
Candles wax or spermacetti, per lb.	0 0 2
Candles, tallow, per lb.	0 0 0½
Cards, playing, per pack of 52	0 0 3
Cartridges of all kinds for firearms, per 100	0 1 6
Cement, which conforms to such standard as may be fixed by the Governor in Privy Council and published in the Jamaica Gazette, per barrel of not less than 400lbs. gross	0 1 0
Cement, other than cement included in the next preceding item per barrel of not more than 400lbs. gross	0 2 0
Cheese, per lb.	0 0 2
Chicory, per lb.	0 0 6
Cocoa beans and pods, per 100lbs.	0 10 0
Coffee, British Colonial, raw, per 100lbs.	1 0 0
Coffee British Colonial, roasted, per 100lbs.	2 0 0
Corn, Indian, per bushel	0 0 4
Fish, dried or salted, per 100lbs.	0 3 6
Fish, smoked, not otherwise enumerated or described, per lb.	0 0 0½
Fish, Herrings, smoked, per lb.	0 0 0½
Fish, Salmon, smoked, per lb.	0 0 2
Fish, Salmon, wet or salted, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 10 6
Fish, Alewives, Herrings, Mackerels and pickled, unenumerated, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 4 0
Flour Rye, per brl. of 196 lbs.	0 8 0
Flour, Wheat, per brl. of 196lbs.	0 8 0
Gunpowder, Dynamite and other explosives, per lb (not to include cartridges for fire-arms, or percussion caps, detonators or fuse.)	0 1 0
Glucose, per lb.	0 0 1
Hams, per lb.	0 0 2
Indigo, per lb.	0 0 3
Lard, per lb.	0 0 1
Lard, substitutes, including Cottolene per lb.	0 0 1
Matches, Lucifers and others, per gross of 12 dozen boxes, each box to contain 50 sticks, and boxes containing any greater or less quantity to be charged in proportion	0 1 9
Meal, not wheat, per brl. of 196lbs.	0 2 0
Meat, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 15 0
Milk, condensed, other than skimmed milk as referred to in Section 9 of Law 25 of 1908 (weight of the tin to be included in the weight for duty per lb.	0 0 0½
Milk, skimmed, as referred to in Section 9 of Law 25 of 1908 (weight of tin to be included in weight for duty) per lb. until including the 31st day of May, one-half-penny, and thereafter	0 0 5
†Naphtha gasolene, and Petro per gallon	0 0 4
*Surtax of 3d. per gallon upon duties paid.	†Surtax of 1d. per gallon upon duties paid.

IMPORT DUTIES, *continued.*

Oats per bushel	£0 0 4
Oils, Castor oil, in tins or in bulk, per gallon	0 0 5
Oils, Cotton Seed oil and Coconut oil, per gallon	0 0 5
Oils, Petroleum and its products, per gallon	0 0 4
Oils, Crude Petroleum, when admitted with the sanction of the Governor in Privy Council, per gallon	0 0 1
Oils, Not otherwise enumerated, not including medicinal, essential, and perfumed oils, per gallon	0 0 5
Opium, in powder, or as the raw drug, or solid extract of opium, but not including medicinal preparations and medicinal compounds of opium per lb.	1 0 0
Pork, wet salted, or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 15 0
Potatoes, per barrel of 180lbs.	0 1 6
Rice, per 100lbs.	0 3 0
Rice undressed, per bushel	0 1 0
Salt, (not rock salt,) per 100lbs.	0 1 0
Sausages, dry or pickled, per lb.	0 0 2
Shot, per 100lbs.	0 8 0
Soap, common, brown, yellow or blue mottled, and all other laundry soaps per 100lbs.	0 2 6
*Spirits—Brandy, whiskey, gin, spirits of wine, alcohol (including absolute alcohol) and all other distilled spirits, per gallon of proof spirits as ascertained by Sykes' (or Sikes') Hydrometer: provided that in no case shall the Duty be less than 13s. 6d. per liquid gallon	0 16 0
*Bitters, cordials, liqueurs and sweetened or mixed spirituous beverages of a like kind, per liquid gallon	0 16 0
*Spirituous compounds, not being methylated spirits nor perfumery nor medicines recognized by the British Pharmacopœia, nor the United States Pharmacopœia, nor recognised medicinal preparations proved to the satisfaction of the Collector General to be of use only in the treatment of disease, and not otherwise enumerated, containing 40 per cent of proof spirit, per liquid gallon	0 16 0
Sugar (refined or unrefined) per 100lbs.	0 2 0
Tea, per lb.	0 1 0
†Tobacco, cigars, per lb.	0 5 0
†Tobacco, Cigarettes or Snuff per lb. (The weight of the Cigarettes to include the paper covering)	0 1 6
*Tobacco, Leaf, per lb.	0 1 0
†Tobacco, manufactured, including Cavendish, per lb.	0 2 0
Tongues, salted or cured, per brl. of 200lbs.	0 15 0
Tongues smoked or dried, per lb.	0 0 2
Wheat, per bushel	0 0 6
*Wines of all kinds, including medicated wines, in bulk or bottle, per gallon containing not more than 40 per cent. proof spirit. Wines containing a greater proportion of proof spirit to be deemed a spirituous beverage	0 3 6
*And an additional duty on all Wines of avalue of 12s. per gallon, and upwards, per gallon	0 1 6
Wood, per 1,000 ft. of pitch pine, white pine lumber, or other lumber in rough or sawed, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0 9 0
Wood per, 1,000 ft. of pitch pine, white pine, or other lumber planed, smoothed, grooved and tongued, ceiling and flooring boards, clinker or beaded boards, but not otherwise manufactured, by superficial measurement of 1 inch thick	0 14 0
Shingles, Cypress, more than 12 inches in length, per thousand	0 6 0
Shingles, Wallaba, per thousand	0 6 0

*Surtax of 37½ % upon duties paid.

‡ Surtax of 5s. per pound.

†Surtax of 2/ per pound.

¶ Surtax of 1s. per pound.

IMPORT DUTIES, *continued.*

Shingles, Boston chips, and all shingles not otherwise enumerated or described, per thousand advalorem

£0 4 0

*And all goods not enumerated in the Law as subject to any other rate of duty nor declared free of duty by or under the powers conferred by the Tariff or any other Law and not being goods, the importation of which is by any Law prohibited, shall be subject to a duty of £16 13s. 4d. on every £100 value, and after these rates for any greater or less quantity of such goods respectively.

Upon motor cars and motor car parts and accessories a surtax of 20% upon the import duties paid.

SCHEDULE II.—FREE LIST.

1. Agricultural implements, namely; Axes, agricultural forks, bills hooks, banana gouges, banana knives, barratones, cultivators, clod crushers, cane bils, cane knives, cane digging bills, cutlasses, dubbles, fruit pickers, field rollers and pulverisers, grass knives, ginger knives, harrows, hay balers and binders, hay knives, horsehoes, hoes, mattocks, mowers, such as are used for cutting grass to make hay but not lawn mowers, pickaxes, ploughs, pruning saws, pruners including pruning scissors, rakes, sewing machines, stump extractors, spuds, sickles, scythes, spades, shovels, sprays, (but not such as are ordinarily used for watering gardens or sprinkling lawns) trenching spades, watering cans.
2. Articles of Naval, Military and Civil Uniform also robes of office, imported by members of these services for their personal use.
3. Articles, the growth and produce of the Pedro and Morant Cays, on production to the Collector of Customs of satisfactory evidence to that effect.
4. Articles the property of Foreign Governments, imported into this Island for the purpose of furnishing, decorating or equipping the Consulates of such Governments; provided that the like concession is granted to British Consulates by such Foreign Governments.
5. Artificial limbs, crutches and other appliances for the relief of bodily disablement.
6. Artisans' tools and implements namely, the distinctive tools and implements ordinarily used by an artisan in his trade or calling. The term 'Artisan' to be limited to mean fitter, mason, bricklayer, plasterer, smith, carpenter, painter, cabinetmaker, cooper, bootmaker, saddler, watchmaker and tailor and the things exempted to be limited to articles such as are *prima facie* not ordinarily used in connection with other or domestic purposes, and not to include any article entering into the construction as part of the thing worked upon.
7. Apparatus necessary for generating, storing, conducting converting into power or light and measuring electricity.
8. Apparatus necessary for generating, measuring, conducting and storing gas.
9. Bags and sacks made of flax, hemp, or jute, for exporting Island produce.
10. Bees, beehives and all accessories for apiarics.
11. Books printed, bound or unbound, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers, atlases, toy books, prints of photographs bound into a volume, but not account books, diaries, estates registers, statistical records and similar matter, usually classed as stationery but bound in book form and in part printed.
12. Brass, old scrap.
13. Bullion and coin.
14. Britannia metal in pigs and bars.
15. Cattle, neat viz., dairy cows and heifers when bred in and imported from the United Kingdom, British Possessions, India or United States of America.
16. Coal, Coke, and potent fuel.
17. Copper in pigs.
18. Fire engines and fire extinguishers to include hand grenades.
19. Fertilizers of all kinds, natural and artificial, including guano and other manures.
20. Iron, viz.: pig.

*Law 17 of 1920 provides for a duty of 10% advalorem on all cotton piece-goods manufactured in the United Kingdom, and 8½% on all cotton piece-goods manufactured in the United Kingdom if made entirely of cotton grown within the British Empire; and subsequently these rules were extended to the whole of the British Empire.

FREE LIST, *continued.*

21. Locomotives, railway rolling stock and parts thereof, rails, railway ties and all materials and appliances to be used exclusively for construction and equipment of railways and tramways.
22. Lymph for vaccination.
23. Lead, viz.; old scrap and pig.
24. Medicines, the remedy known as "606" Salvarsan (Dioxy-Diamido Arsenobenzol and the following disinfectants when in liquid form: carbolic acid and coal tar, including Cyllin and Jeyes' fluid.
25. Mess plate, furniture and Band instruments for the use of the Navy, Army, or Militia, on the certificate of the Military or Naval Commanding Officer.
26. Magic Lanterns and slides therefor not to include biographs, projectographs and similar apparatus.
27. Medals of gold or silver or copper and other metallic articles actually bestowed as trophies or prizes and received and accepted as honorary distinctions. This to include shields and cups—and the exemption not to extend to persons stocking such articles for purposes of trade.
28. Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts and industries, but no article shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use otherwise.
29. Manuscripts.
30. National flags.
31. Printing paper.
32. Parts of articles free under the Tariff:—The component parts of any article which is free under the Tariff shall be also admitted free of duty; provided such parts of free things cannot be used for any other purpose than for making up or completing any article which is itself free, and provided such parts have been specially prepared and manufactured to replace or fit such free articles.
33. Provisions and stores imported by the Local Government for the Public Service, and stores, tools and materials for the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners, or for any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, on the certificate of the Revenue Commissioner. Whenever any local merchant or trader shall have supplied to the local Government for the Public Service, or to the Kingston General Commissioners, the Spanish Town Water Works Commissioners or to any Parochial Board for any public or parochial service, any goods which would otherwise have been entitled to come in free under this Section, the purchaser, on production of a certificate from the Revenue Commissioner, shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods: Provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which the drawback may be claimed on goods exported.
34. Provisions and stores, arms, equipment and uniforms, imported for the use of His Majesty's Navy, Army, or Militia on the certificate of the Officer Commanding the Navy or the Troops that they have been solely imported for the use of the Navy or Army or Militia as aforesaid.
35. Provisions, wines, spirits and malt liquors, imported for the use of the Naval Staff and Naval Messes in this Island, consigned by Bills of Lading to any Naval Officer, or the President of a Naval Mess, on the production of the Bills of Lading and the certificate of the Officer, such certificate being countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces, that they have been solely imported for the use of such Officer or Naval Mess, and on an undertaking that they shall not be sold in the Island without special permission of the Collector of Customs, such permission to be given only on payment of the duty. This exemption shall also extend to similar goods withdrawn from a bonded warehouse on production of a certificate of a Naval Officer countersigned by the Officer Commanding the Naval Forces that such goods are for the sole use of such Officer or Naval Mess and on an undertaking as aforesaid that they will not be sold in this Island without the payment of duty.
36. Personal effects, not being merchandise, of natives of Jamaica dying in foreign countries.
37. Professional plans, specifications and tracings.
38. Pure bred horses, pigs, sheep, cattle, goats and rabbits imported specially for breeding purposes from the United Kingdom, British Possessions, India and United States of America provided that no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed and duly registered in the book or record established for that purpose and provided further that certificates of such record and of the pedigree of such animals shall be produced and submitted to the proper Officer of Customs at the time of import-

FREE LIST, *continued.*

tation, duly authenticated by the proper custodian of such book or record, together with the affidavit of the owner, agent or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in the said certificate of record of pedigree. And provided further that the Director of Agriculture shall determine and certify to the Collector General what are recognized breeds and pure bred animals under the provisions of this paragraph.

39. Poultry and other birds.
40. Pans for boiling sugar, of not less than 10 gallons capacity.
41. Quinine, sulphate of and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark, Quinine as here described does not include Quinine compounded with other drugs.
42. School slates and slate pencils.
43. Sewing machines.
44. Shooks for tierce, puncheon, hogshead, barrel and cask, and shooks for boxes or crates used in packing native agricultural produce.
45. Specimens illustrative of natural history, mineralogy and geology not being such as are of an ornamental character.
46. Steam engines boilers prime motor engines of all kinds machines machinery and apparatus whether stationary or portable worked by power or by hand for manufacturing or preparing for market the agricultural and mineral product of the Colony, including sugar, coffee, cocoa, pimento, ginger, kola, annatto, cocoanut, tobacco, cassava, fruits of all descriptions, vegetables of all descriptions, woods of all descriptions, fibres; and for raising water for the development, manufacture or preparation of the agricultural or mineral products aforesaid.
47. Steel, viz: Ingots.
48. Stills and parts thereof.
49. Steel bars expanded metal wire cloth and any other steel material, specially manufactured for reinforcing concrete in building work.
50. Tan bark of all kinds whole or ground.
51. Telephones and telephone switchboards.
52. Tow.
53. Trees, plants, bulbs, cuttings, vines seeds and grain of all kinds for propagation or cultivation.
54. Tortoise shell and turtle shell, unmanufactured.
55. Turtle, live.
56. Tin, viz: in blocks and pigs.
- 57 The following apparatus and appliances when specially imported by the Managing Body or person in charge of a Secondary School for the equipment of such School, viz.,
 - (a) benches, chairs, desks, tables, globes and charts for use in class rooms;
 - (b) utensils and suitable apparatus for chemical laboratories.

Whenever any Local Merchant or Trader shall have supplied any of the above articles to the Managing Body or person in charge of a Secondary School for the equipment of such School, the purchaser shall be entitled to a refund of the duty proved to have been paid on the first importation of such goods, provided they have been imported within the limit of time fixed as the limit within which drawback may be claimed on goods exported.
58. Weather service, articles imported for the use of the weather service of the United States of America, being the property of the United States Government.
59. Wire for fences, wire fencing, staples and tying wire for fastening the wire of fences; the terms "wire for fences" and "wire fencing" not to include hurdles manufactured from wire or mesh wire and manufactures of wire.
60. Wood hoops and truss hoops.
61. Wood staves and headings.
62. Wrought iron and steel work specially manufactured for the construction of the framework of the walls, floors, roofs, partitions and stairways of formed buildings, the panels of which are to be filled in with brickwork, masonry, concrete or similar non-metallic material.
63. Zinc, viz: in blocks and pigs.

THIRD SCHEDULE—SECTION 3.

1. Animals brought into the Island temporarily for the purposes of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by an Agricultural or Racing Association, and wild animals intended for exhibition in Zoological collections.
2. Theatrical scenery, properties, apparel and other paraphernalia brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical or other exhibitions.
3. Professional implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation or employment in the actual possession of persons coming to the Island, but not to settle. This item not to be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment.
4. Works of art, drawings, engravings, photographs, philosophical and scientific apparatus and appliances brought by professional artists, lecturers or scientists arriving from abroad for use by themselves temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion and encouragement of art, science or industry in the Island and not for sale.
5. Used postage stamps for examination and selection by collectors.
6. Microscopic slides imported for temporary use by students of natural science.

LAW 9 OF 1919—Continued by 7 OF 1920.

A LAW TO IMPOSE A TEMPORARY TAX ON PACKAGES.

SCHEDULE.

On every package other than a package containing Kerosene oil	
or containing Condensed Milk	1/
Lumber, on every 1,000 ft. or less quantity	2/
Shingles of any kind, on every 1,000, or any less number	1/
Iron, unmanufactured	Free
Coal	Free
Bricks, tiles and slates (per 1,000)	2/
Ironware, pewter, copper, lead, tin and brass of every description, (per cwt)	1/
Stoves, iron pots, and other hollow ware, not being packed in package (per cwt)	1/
Oars and hand spikes (per doz.)	1/
Paint per keg and drums (per 112 lbs.)	1/
Salt	Free
Spades, shovels and forks	Free
Cutlasses	Free
Factory and also agricultural machinery, which in the opinion of the Governor in Privy Council, is imported for the purpose of im- proving economically, the manufacture of exports out of local products	Free

*Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council, under Section 12 of the Tariff Law 21 of 1911,
regulating the Drawback of Duties on the exportation of goods from Jamaica.*

Notice of intention to export goods on which Drawback is to be claimed must be given by the Exporter in the following form at least two working hours before the attendance of the Examining Officer is required:—

Jamaica,

Collector of Customs,

19

Port of

I hereby notify you of my intention to export*

on the

for

on which Drawback

of duty will be claimed, and to request that an officer be detailed to examine and take
account of the goods at

I am, &c.,

* Here give general description of the goods.

The entry on exportation required by section 100 of Law 18 of 1877 must be made previous to the Customs Officer's inspection of the goods.

A list giving the details of the goods for drawback must be furnished by the Exporter to the Customs Officer, who will check each item with the list and retain it for verifying the Drawback claim in due course.

All goods for Drawback must undergo the personal examination of the Customs Officer and the contents of each package must be ascertained and certified on the drawback papers by him.

In the case of unenumerated goods before certifying the shipment and exportation the original invoices must be produced to the officer and compared by him with the Drawback claim in respect of values, etc., and the certificate of the officer is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the goods above-mentioned were packed in my presence, and the value of £ was found to agree with the Invoice values upon which Import Duty was paid, and that the said goods were duly shipped on the as per warrant No. dated for as per warrant No.

In the case of rated goods each package must undergo examination including weighing, gauging, &c., and the full particulars of such examination, including tares, returned on the Drawback papers by the Examining Officer, and the certificate of shipment and exportation for rated goods is to be in the following form:—

I hereby certify that the above-mentioned *were weighed in my presence and found to contain and that they were duly shipped on the as per warrant No. dated

The name of the import ship and the number and date of the export warrant must be shown in the notice to export required by section 112 of Law 18 of 1877.

In the case of rated goods, drawback will not be allowed when the quantity exported is less than one whole original package, complete and unbroken as when imported.

Drawback on goods exported will not be granted when the amount of duty to be refunded would be less than four shillings.

When Drawback is claimed on liquids, exported in bottles included in items 1, 45, 46, 49, 59, 60, 61 and 71 of the First Schedule Section 2 Tariff Law 1911, the Officer must examine the contents of one bottle at least of each package, and when in bulk, the contents of each cask or other package. The strength of the contents of each bottle, cask or other package of spirits, brandy, whisky, gin and such like, so examined, must be ascertained by means of the Hydrometer, and recorded on the Drawback papers by the Customs Officer.

When the following goods are entered for drawback samples as hereunder set forth shall be taken and sealed up by the Customs Officer at the time of inspection, the Officer shall then forward such samples to the Collector after affixing to each one a label showing the particulars of exportation.

Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like	} in bulk	{ not less than 4 gills from each cask or other package
Spirits, Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Alcohol and such like		
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like, also Wines	} in bottles	{ not less than 4 gills of each 24 bottles
Bitters, Cordials, Liqueurs, Spirituous Compounds and such like also Wines		
Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, and Oils other than Petroleum	} in bulk	{ not less than 2 gills of each cask or other package
	} in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills for each 24 bottles
	} in bottles	{ not less than 2 gills of each 48 bottles or cask, or other package

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes	..	at least two ounces from each package
Matches	..	at least twelve boxes from each package
Soap	..	at least 1 pound in weight of each shipment
Candles	..	at least 1 pound in weight of each shipment
Biscuits and Crackers	..	(Item 12 First Schedule of Tariff Law) at least one half ounce in weight out of each package

These rules may be added to, altered or amended from time to time.

* Or gauged, or measured and tested as to strength by me, &c., as the case may require.

DECLARATIONS.

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof are in sound and merchantable condition, that they have not been in use in this Island and that they were imported at a date within the two years limit fixed by Section 12 of Law 21 of 1911, outside of which drawback is barred.

I further declare that the values endorsed herein are the true values of the goods upon which import duties were paid.

I declare also that the aforesaid goods have been actually exported as shown on the back hereof and that they have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed in any port of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipment of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared to before me }
this day of }
19 }

J.P.

RATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified on the back hereof are sound and in merchantable condition and that the import duties have been duly paid thereon, and that they were imported at a date within the two years limit fixed by Section 12 of Law 21 of 1911 outside of which Drawback is barred.

I further declare that the aforesaid goods have been actually exported and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed in any port of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon.

Declared before me }
this day of }
19 }

J.P.

DECLARATION OF EXPORTER WHEN NOT ORIGINAL IMPORTER OF THE GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods specified in the back hereof were purchased by from the parties whose names are set opposite thereto; and I further declare that the goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed, and are not intended to be re-landed in any port of Jamaica, and that at the time of the entry and shipping of the said goods I was and continued to be entitled to the Drawback thereon, the duty having been paid and the goods not being unmerchantable or not having been in actual use.

Declared to before me }
this day of }
19 }

J.P.

DECLARATION OF IMPORTER NOT BEING THE EXPORTER.

NON-ENUMERATED GOODS.

I do hereby declare that the goods referred to in the Declaration of were sold by to the said and that the said goods were duly imported by and that the values of the goods upon which import duties were paid, and that the particulars of importation furnished herewith are correct in every respect.

Declared to before me }
this day of }
19 }

J.P.

Made by the Governor in Privy Council this fourteenth day of May, 1912.

F. L. PEARCE, Clerk Privy Council

Rule made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911. "The Tariff Law, 1911."

Concessions made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911 may be either (a) general or (b) limited. In the former case all articles of the character designated may be passed on ordinary free entry; in the latter the entry must be accompanied by a certificate in the following form signed by the importer, and in which is embodied a declaration to the effect that the goods for which free entry is made fall within the intentions and limits of the concession:

For Original Importer.

I.....do solemnly and truly declare that I am the importer of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and invoice, that the goods have been imported for the purpose of.....
and that I am in a position to make this declaration by virtue of the goods remaining under my control until they have been put to the use in connection with which exemption from duty has been granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911.

For Middleman.

I.....do solemnly and truly declare that I am the importer of the merchandise described in the annexed entry and invoice, that the goods have been imported for the purpose of.....
and that I am in a position to make this declaration by virtue of the goods having been specially prepared for the purpose and being prima facie unsuitable for other purposes than the use in connection with which exemption from duty has been granted by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 9 of Law 21 of 1911.

LIGHT DUES.

Island Lights—Law 8 of 1900.—1d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of steamers and 3d. per ton upon the registered tonnage of sailing vessels that shall enter at any port of the Island. Such dues in respect of droghers and other ships, sloops and vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the Island, or trading within the tropics shall be demandable not oftener than once within any period of twelve calendar months, and in respect of all other ships not oftener than once within any period of three calendar months.

Ships of War and private pleasure yachts are exempt from Light and Harbour Dues, as well as ships putting into any Port of the Island for repairs or medical assistance and half fees are levied on vessels calling only for orders, coal, water and necessary ships stores—provided no passenger or cargo or ballast is landed or shipped—passengers may only be landed on account of sickness—Law 12 of 1904.

Schedule of Harbour Dues under Law 24 of 1889.

Ports.	Tonnage.	Within tropics.	Beyond tropics.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	Under 70 tons ..	0 7 6	0 15 0
	70 tons and under 160 tons ..	0 10 0	1 0 0
	160 tons and under 350 tons ..	0 15 0	1 10 0
	350 tons and under 850 tons ..	0 17 6	1 15 0
	850 tons and upwards ..	1 0 0	2 0 0
All other Ports	Under 160 tons ..	0 5 0	0 10 0
	160 tons and upwards ..	0 10 0	1 0 0
<i>Droghers.</i>			
Kingston	{ Once in every period of (3) three months	8/	
All other Ports		1/	

Steamers plying regularly from New Zealand, Australia or Tasmania to the Atlantic via Jamaica during the years 1921, 1922 and 1923 were made exempt from tonnage and light dues and a similar concession has been granted to vessels of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

WHARFAGE AS AMENDED BY LAW 53 OF 1920.

Public Wharfrage is regulated by Law 15 of 1895 and Law 53 of 1920 and the following Schedules limit the charges of Wharfingers:—

- I. A Wharfinger in Kingston shall in the case of any of the goods enumerated in Schedules A and B to this Law which shall be landed or received at his wharf, be entitled to demand and receive wharfrage at and after the rate stated in the first column of the said Schedules respectively opposite to such goods and in the case of any such goods landed at his wharf as shall be re-shipped from his wharf, wharfrage at half the above rate.
 - II. The Wharfinger of any wharf out of Kingston shall be entitled, in respect of any of the goods enumerated in the said Schedules A and B, which shall be landed or received at his wharf, to demand and receive wharfrage at and after the rate stated in the second column of the said Schedules respectively opposite to such goods and in the case of any such goods landed at his wharf as shall be re-shipped from his wharf, wharfrage at half the above rate.
 - III. A Wharfrage includes receiving from, or delivering to, the ship (if alongside the Wharf) or lighter and stowing, shedding, weighing, skidding, gauging, securing and delivering together with all labour involved therein.
 - IV. In Kingston the storing referred to is limited to 14 clear days in respect of goods landed and enumerated in Schedule A and to three months in respect of those landed and included in Schedule B while in respect of goods received for shipment, the rates cover a period of three months prior to the arrival of the ship in which they are to be shipped.
 - V. At Outports the charge for storing goods landed is covered by the Wharfrage rate for a period of three months, the time in cases in which by the terms of the Bills of lading, the goods are to be delivered free of Wharfrage to be calculated from the expiry of 14 clear days and in other cases from the time of landing while in the case of goods received for shipment the rates cover a period of three months as in Kingston.
 - VI. For storing goods specified in Schedules A and B for any period in excess of the period of 14 days or three months, as the case may be, a Wharfinger is entitled to charge at the rate of one-fourth the specified rate for every additional month or part of a month.
 - VII. For lumber and coal the rates specified in Schedule C and D shall be charged; column 1 referring to Kingston and column 2 to the outports. In the case of lumber the charge covers a keeping on the Wharf for three months and in the case of coal for six months.
 - VIII. Before extra wharfrage shall be charged the person chargeable or his Agent shall be given 3 clear days' notice of the Wharfinger's intention to charge extra wharfrage.
 - IX. For use of a Wharf for shipping fruit the Wharfinger shall be entitled to wharfrage at the rates stated in Schedule D.
 - X. Any goods not specifically named shall be charged for in proportion to the rates fixed provided that in respect of machinery and other heavy packages exceeding two tons in weight the charge shall be fixed by special agreement.
- Where any goods are left on a wharf after the time allowed by this Law a Wharfinger may by giving notice in writing by registered post to the consignees or shippers of such goods, request that such goods be removed from his wharf within such time as may be specified in such notice being not less than three months after the date of such notice; and in default of such goods being removed, storage may be charged at the full rate for each month or part of a month during which such goods may remain on the wharf.

SCHEDULE A.

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
	s. d.	s. d.
Apples, potatoes and other fruit and vegetables in baskets, barrels, boxes or other packages, per package	0 6	0 9
Boxes or other packages, per package	0 6	0 9
Bales, bundles, boxes, cases, chests, trunks, and crates of cordage, dry goods, earthenware, glassware and groceries, except as hereinafter specified, not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
For every additional cubic foot above 8	0 1½	0 2½
Bacon, hams and dried meat 'sin casks or tierces, per 100 lbs. ..	0 4	0 6
Beef, pork, tongues, and other wet provisions, per tierce ..	1 4	2 0
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions per barrel ..	0 8	1 0
Beef, pork, tongues and other wet provisions, per half-barrel ..	0 4	0 6
Bellow's Smith's, each	1 0	1 6
Boats, per foot, keel measurement	0 6	0 9
Bricks, tiles, slates, per 1,000	12 0	18 0
Butter, lard in firkins per 50 lbs. each	0 4	0 6
Candles, in boxes 25 lbs. each	0 3	0 4½
Canvas, oznaburg or crocus, loose per bolt	0 4	0 6
Carriages four wheels, including wheels, each	15 0	15 0
Carts and carriages of two wheels, including wheels, each ..	6 0	6 0
Cement, per barrel	1 0	1 6
Cordage, per 100 lbs.	0 6	0 9
Corn and pulse, including barley, maize, oats, wheat, beans, peas, and grits, per barrel	0 6	0 9
ditto per bag of 2 bushels	0 4	0 6
Cheese in hampers or boxes per 36 lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Demijohns, jars and jugs of any description, empty per gallon ..	0 1	0 1½
Dynamite, 50 lbs. boxes, per box	1 0	1 6
Detonators per box in quantities not exceeding 5,000	1 0	1 6
Earthenware, glassware or hollowware per hogshead	2 0	3 0
Fish, dried, per tierce	1 4	2 0
Fish, dried per box	0 6	0 9
Fish, smoked, per barrel	0 8	1 0
Fish, smoked not including red herrings, per box	0 4	0 6
Fish, smoked red herrings, per small box	0 1	0 2
Fish, pickled or wet, salted per barrel	0 8	1 0
Fish, pickled or wet, salted per half-barrel	0 4	0 6
Flour, meal, biscuits or other dry provisions, per barrel or bag per 100 lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Furniture, including chairs, tables, jointers, pianofortes, desks, sideboards and other articles of furniture, not exceeding 8 cubic feet per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
For every additional cubic foot above 8 an additional	0 1½	0 2½
Gasolene, per drum	2 0	4 0
Gunpowder, per keg of 50 lbs.	1 0	1 6
Hoops, truss, per set	0 8	1 0
do wood, per 1,000	6 0	9 0
Horses, mules, and horned cattle passed through the wharf, each ..	5 0	6 9
Ice, loose, per block 200 lbs.	0 4	0 6
do per hogshead	2 4	3 6
Iron ware, pewter, cooper, lead, tin and brass or every description in packages not exceeding 20 cwt. per 100 lbs. ..	0 4	0 6
do in, packages over one ton as per agreement	0 0	0 0
Iron pots, taches and other hollow ware, per 100 lbs. ..	0 6	0 9
Iron or Steel in Engines and Machinery, pipes, girders, and other large pieces, not exceeding one ton in one piece per 100 lbs.	0 6	0 9

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
	s. d.	s. d.
Lime temper or other, per puncheon	2 0	3 0
Lime temper or other, per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, per hogshead	1 6	2 3
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, per barrel	1 0	1 6
Malt liquors, cider and vinegar, bottled, in barrels or cases of 4 dozen quarts and 7 dozen pints, per barrel or case	0 8	1 0
Nails and staples in kegs, per 100lbs.	0 4	0 6
Oars and handspikes, per dozen	1 0	1 6
Oil, Kerosene and other, per case of 8 gallons	0 6	0 9
Oil, Kerosene and other, per drum of 5 gallons	0 4	0 6
Oil, Kerosene any other, per 40 gallons drum or cask, per drum or cask	2 0	3 0
Ox bows, per dozen	0 4	0 6
Paint in kegs or drums per 100lbs.	0 4	0 6
Ploughs or Harrows, each	1 4	2 0
Rice, in bags, per 100lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Salt, loose per bushel	0 2	0 3
Salt, in bags or sacks, per 200lbs.	0 6	0 9
Salt, per barrel	0 6	0 9
Sheep, hogs, and goats passed through the wharf	0 6	0 9
Shooks for hog-heads, per set bundled	0 4	0 6
Shooks for barrels in bundles, 10 in each bundle, per bundle	0 6	0 9
Shooks for puncheons, per set bundled	0 6	0 9
Staves for butts and pipes per set bundled	0 6	0 9
Staves for hog-head and puncheons, per set bundled	0 6	0 9
Spades, shovels and forks, per dozen	0 6	0 9
Soap in boxes, per 56lbs.	0 3	0 4½
Stones, dripstones, each	1 0	1 6
do grindstones, and tombstones, not exceeding one ton, per 100lbs.	0 6	0 9
Ditto above 1 ton, by agreement paving stones, 12x12 inches, each	0 2	0 3
Spirits or wines, per pipe or butt	4 0	6 0
ditto per hogshead	2 0	3 0
ditto per quarter cask	1 4	2 0
ditto bottles in cases of 1 dozen quarts or two dozen pints, per case)	0 6	0 9
ditto per barrel	1 0	1 6
Tar, pitch, or turpentine, per barrel	0 6	0 9
Tea in chests, half chest and boxes, per 50lbs.	0 4	0 6
Tobacco in boxes, bales, or seroons, per 100lbs.	0 6	0 9
Turtle, each	1 0	1 6

SCHEDULE B.

	Kingston.	Other Parishes.
	s. d.	s. d.
Produce manufactured or otherwise the Exports of this Island:—		
Annotto, arrowroot and beeswax, per barrel	0 6	0 9½
Cigars in boxes and cases, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Cocoanuts, loose, per 1,000	9 0	13 6
Do in bags of 100, per bag	0 6	0 9
Cocoa, in bags and barrels per 200lbs.	0 6	0 9
Coffee, per tierce	1 4	2 0
Do per barrel	0 6	0 9
Do per bag not exceeding 200lbs.	0 6	0 9
Ginger, per tierce	2 0	3 0
Do per bag or barrel	0 6	0 9

	Kingston.	Other Parishes.
	s. d.	s. d.
Hides, wet, each	0 3	0 4½
Do dry, each	0 3	0 4½
Honey, per cask of 25 gallons	0 8	1 0
Lime juice, per puncheon	2 0	3 0
Pimento, in bags per bag	0 4	0 6
Rum, per puncheon	2 0	3 0
Do per hogshead	1 4	2 0
Do per quarter cask	0 8	1 0
Sugar, in barrels, per 100 lbs.	0 4	0 6
Do in bags, per 100 lbs.	0 4	0 6
Wood, logwood, fustic, bitterwood and other dye or any native wood, per ton	8 0	12 0
Do Mahogany, cedar and other cabinet woods, per 1,000 feet	12 0	18 0
Do Native shingles, loose per 1,000	8 0	12 0
Do Native shingles, in packages per 1,000	0 6	0 9
Do Walking sticks in bundles not exceeding 8 cubic feet, per bundle	0 6	0 9
Do Walking sticks, loose, per 100	2 0	3 0
Wood, sheep's in bales, or bags, per cubic foot	0 3	0 4½
Yams and ground provisions, exclusive of labour, per cwt.	0 4½	0 6½

SCHEDULE C.

For landing, receiving keeping on wharf and delivering therefrom within three months.

	Column No. 1.	Column No. 2.
	s. d.	s. d.
Lumber, dressed or undressed, per 1,000 feet	12 0	18 0
Shingles, loose, 1,000	8 0	12 0
Shingles in bundles, per 100	0 6	0 9

SCHEDULE D.

For use of wharf for landing or shipping, exclusive of labour.

Bananas, per bunch of any size	0 1	0 1
Bananas, per bunch of any size, for merely passing through the wharf	0 0½	0 0½
Oranges, per barrel	0 3	0 4½
Oranges per crate	0 1½	0 2½
Coal and patent fuel, including keeping on wharf for three months, per ton	3 0	4 6
For keeping on wharf for every subsequent month, per ton	0 6	0 9
Re-shipping same per ton	1 0	1 6
Labour, receiving and delivering Coal by agreement		
For use of wharf inclusive of labour.		
Oranges and other fruit, per barrel	0 6	0 9
per crate	0 3	0 4½

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
HEAD OFFICE.		£	s.	d.	
Collector-General	Robt. Johnstone, C.M.G., I.S.O.	1,000	0	0	Mar., 1878
Supervisor	W. B. Isaacs	675	0	0	Mar., 1882
Chief Clerk	A. S. Spratt	450	0	0	Mar., 1885
First Class Clerk	A. P. Williams	350	0	0	Mar., 1891
Ditto	T. E. Fray	350	0	0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	J. W. Gayner	325	0	0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	G. A. Robinson	300	0	0	Mar., 1895
Ditto	W. DeW. Logan	300	0	0	July, 1906
Second Class Clerk	E. S. Hendriks	220	0	0	April, 1910
Ditto	M. A. Sullivan	220	0	0	Sep., 1897
Ditto	G. T. Foster	180	0	0	Nov., 1917
Ditto	V. Johns	180	0	0	April, 1912
Ditto	R. K. Stimpson	160	0	0	May, 1918
Ditto	H. C. Stedman	200	0	0	May, 1912
Ditto	M. A. Segre	160	0	0	Mar., 1918
Assistant	D. K. Wynter	138	0	0	Jan., 1919
Ditto	H. B. Brown	115	0	0	June, 1920
Ditto	Miss E. I. Vine	160	0	0	Aug., 1905
Ditto	L. V. Thomson	115	0	0	April, 1920
Ditto	Miss I. P. M. Cooke	100	0	0	Jan., 1921
Ditto	E. A. C. Smith	100	0	0	April, 1921
Typist	Mrs. V. Mildare	130	0	0	Aug., 1920
<i>Kingston Customs.</i>					
Collector and Inspector Invoices	B. deS. Bell	650	0	0	Oct. 1879
Shipping Master	"				
Senior Clerk	D. Norman	400	0	0	Mar., 1893
First Class Clerk	D. T. Seaton	350	0	0	Feb., 1890
Ditto	A. C. Murray	275	0	0	Nov. 1894
Ditto	K. V. Samuel	275	0	0	Feb., 1902
Ditto	R. R. Faery	275	0	0	May, 1907
Second Class Clerk	D. E. Lofthouse	180	0	0	April, 1910
Ditto	A. H. C. Packer	180	0	0	July, 1916
Ditto	F. G. Burrowes	180	0	0	Mar., 1909
Ditto	H. H. Hutchings	200	0	0	Nov., 1920
Ditto	L. C. Isaacs	160	0	0	Feb., 1919
Ditto	A. D. V. Gauntlett	160	0	0	Feby., 1918
Assistant	L. A. Doran	138	0	0	Jan., 1919
Ditto	A. G. Turner	115	0	0	April, 1920
Ditto	G. R. Johns	115	0	0	June, 1920
Ditto	J. A. Francis	115	0	0	Oct., 1920
Surveyor	O. G. Gauntlett	500	0	0	Feb., 1890
Assistant Surveyor	A. W. L. Laing	350	0	0	Feb., 1891
First Class Landing Waiter	G. A. Gauntlett	350	0	0	Mar., 1893
Ditto	H. W. Mortlock	350	0	0	Feb., 1887
Ditto	A. J. Mohrman	300	0	0	Feb., 1892
Ditto	D. A. Hudson	300	0	0	Jan., 1890
Ditto	C. H. Dickson	300	0	0	April, 1898
Ditto	D. G. Archer	300	0	0	June, 1893
Ditto	A. E. Marshall	300	0	0	Mar., 1896
Ditto	F. C. Lofthouse	300	0	0	April, 1904
Ditto	D. V. Jacobs	300	0	0	July, 1902
Ditto	E. T. Moore	300	0	0	Feb., 1892
Tide Surveyor, Port Royal	V. A. Bird	200	0	0	Dec., 1906

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT *contd*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Kingston Customs, contd.</i>			
First Class Out-Door Officer	B. L. F. Davis	£ 150 0 0	Oct., 1900
Ditto	J. H. Smith	150 0 0	March, 1897
Ditto	B. C. Hylton	143 15 0	Jan., 1907
Ditto	V. D. Barclay	137 10 0	April, 1908
Ditto	R. A. Oliver	137 10 0	March, 1910
Second Class Out-Door Officer	G. B. Jopp	125 0 0	April, 1908
Ditto	J. C. Hudson	125 0 0	June, 1911
Ditto	J. A. Francis	125 0 0	March, 1912
Ditto	E. B. Stanley	118 15 0	June, 1912
Ditto	S. Walker	118 15 0	Sept., 1905
Ditto	R. V. Steele	118 15 0	Mar., 1914
Ditto	E. L. Hamilton	112 10 0	April, 1914
Ditto	H. Taylor	106 5 0	Dec., 1916
Third Class Out-Door Officer	C. Hudson	80 0 0	April, 1914
Ditto	H. Forbes	87 10 0	Mar., 1919
Ditto	H. Hall	87 10 0	Nov., 1919
Ditto	F. H. Stedman	87 10 0	Nov., 1919
Ditto	W. C. Gibbons	81 5 0	May, 1920
Ditto	H. Willoughby	81 5 0	May, 1920
Ditto	V. L. Cover	75 0 0	July, 1921
Ditto	D. A. Hudson (Jnr.)	75 0 0	July, 1921
Ditto	R. B. Harris	75 0 0	July, 1921
Ditto	C. H. Ferguson	75 0 0	July, 1921
Ditto	C. S. Willis	75 0 0	Nov., 1921
<i>Kingston Internal Revenue.</i>			
First Class Collector	R. O'C. Livingston	550 0 0	Jan., 1880
Second Class Collector	E. T. Reed	475 0 0	Sept., 1892
Third Class Collector	C. R. Campbell	275 0 0	April, 1906
	Travelling allowance	35 0 0	
Senior Locker and Gauger	J. K. Collymore	250 0 0	Dec., 1883
Ditto	E. A. Leeson	250 0 0	Jan., 1890
Junior Locker and Gauger	J. F. Hill	195 0 0	Feb., '01
Ditto	W. B. Clark	160 0 0	Jan., 1919
Ditto	N. V. Millingen	160 0 0	June, 1920
Second Class Clerk	J. P. H. McLaughlin	180 0 0	Jany., 1917
Assistant	J. M. Jones	115 0 0	—
Ditto	G. L. Logan	115 0 0	June, 1920
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Third Class Collector	L. G. Carvalho	350 0 0	Feb., 1892
	Travelling allowance	37 10 0	
Second Class Clerk	C. A. Robinson	160 0 0	—
Assistant	A. R. Brandford	115 0 0	April, 1920
Ditto	E. Thompson	115 0 0	July, 1920
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. P. Mudie	500 0 0	June, 1881
Third Class Collector	R. E. Fonseca	300 0 0	March, 1900
	Travelling allowance	62 10 0	
Ditto	R. H. Nicholas	275 0 0	Jan., 1905
	Travelling allowance	25 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	H. L. Murray	202 10 0	Feby., 1910
Second Class Landing Waiter	E. A. Steele	200 0 0	Nov., 1906
Ditto	L. A. Robertson	182 10 0	July, 1909
Assistant	E. H. Evans	115 0 0	April, 1920
<i>Portland.</i>			
First Class Collector	C. H. Vidal-Hall	550 0 0	Feby., 1883

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Portland, continued.</i>			
Third Class Collector	F. L. Nicholas	£ s. d. 350 0 0	Feb., 1890
	Travelling allowance.	62 10 0	—
Ditto	J. C. B. Corinaldi	270 0 0	Nov., 1901
	Travelling allowance	62 10 0	—
Second Class Clerk	O. W. Grossett	180 0 0	Sept., 1913
Second Class Landing Waiter	F. R. Dehaney	206 0 0	Oct., 1906
Ditto	Vacant	—	—
Assistant	D. A. Stirling	115 0 0	Jany., 1920
Out-Door Officer	H. L. Payne	137 10 0	Mar., 1897
Ditto	G. W. Facey	121 5 0	July, 1919
Ditto	J. L. Gayner	100 0 0	March, 1921
Ditto	A. H. C. Walcott	100 0 0	May, 1921
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Second Class Collector	W. C. Gauntlett	500 0 0	March 1887
Third Class do.	H. B. Batley	350 0 0	Oct., 1889
	Travelling allowance	62 10 0	—
Ditto do.	G. L. Facey	300 0 0	March, 1896
	Travelling allowance	62 10 0	—
Second Class Clerk	L. F. Reid	180 0 0	Jan., 1913
Second Class Landing Waiter	E. C. Forbes	212 0 0	Feb., 1905
Ditto	Vacant	—	—
Assistant	A. M. Bennett	115 0 0	June, 1920
Out-Door Officer	D. D. Oliver	121 5 0	April, 1918
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. C. Harriott	475 0 0	Nov., 1887
Third Class do.	H. F. Isaacs	350 0 0	Feb., 1891
	Travelling allowance	72 5 0	—
Ditto do.	A. J. DePass	300 0 0	Mar., 1893
	Travelling allowance	84 0 0	—
Second Class Clerk	L. L. Ingram	180 0 0	April, 1912
Second Class Landing Waiter	A. W. Kennedy	220 0 0	June, 1886
Ditto do.	C. F. Crooks	206 0 0	May, 1906
Assistant	Vacant	—	—
Ditto	E. A. Morrison	115 0 0	June, 1920
Ditto	A. V. L. Cummings	100 0 0	Jany., 1921
<i>Trelawny.</i>			
Second Class Collector	S. H. Allwood	500 0 0	April, 1885
Third Class do.	St. G. V. Thompson	300 0 0	March, 1895
	Travelling allowance	125 0 0	—
Ditto do.	C. H. Cameron	275 0 0	Jun., 1903
	Travelling allowance	62 10 0	—
Second Class Clerk	A. H. Hendriks	202 10 0	Aug., 1910
Ditto Landing Waiter	D. B. Barned	175 0 0	April, 1908
	Travelling allowance	12 10 0	—
Assistant	S. S. Owen	115 0 0	July, 1920
<i>St. James.</i>			
First Class Collector	G. A. Burke	575 0 0	Mar., 1882
Second Class do	E. B. Levy	350 0 0	Feb., 1892
	Travelling allowance	87 10 0	—
Senior Locker and Gauger	T. A. Foote	250 0 0	Dec., 1902
Second Class Landing Waiter	E. A. Davis	220 0 0	Feb., 1891
Ditto	A. J. Barned	200 0 0	Oct., 1906
Second Class Clerk	J. A. Binns	182 10 0	April, 1912
Assistant	H. H. Ellis	138 0 0	Feb., 1919
Ditto	R. Evans	115 0 0	April, 1920

ESTABLISHMENT OF CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND INTERNAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT, *contd.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Second Class Collector	E. F. Wilson	£ 500 0 0	June, 1883
Third Class Collector	A. B. McCatty	300 0 0	Jan., 1894
	Travelling allowance	125 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	J. H. Scott	202 10 0	Dec., 1909
Second Class Landing Waiter	W. P. Watkins	182 10 0	Dec., 1907
Assistant	J. S. Marshall	115 0 0	Sep., 1920
<i>Westmoreland</i>			
Second Class Collector	G. S. Shaw	475 0 0	Feb., 1890
Third Class Collector	J. C. Whyte	300 0 0	Mar., 1896
	Travelling allowance	137 10 0	
Ditto Ditto	E. A. Millengen	275 0 0	Feb., 1891
Second Class Clerk	S. A. Chambers	213 10 0	Aug., 1906
Ditto Landing Waiter	J. W. Weller	212 0 0	July, 1902
Ditto Ditto	W. S. Murray	182 10 0	June, 1907
Assistant	E. D. G. Coombs	130 0 0	July, 1919
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Second Class Collector	P. J. Brownie	500 0 0	July, 1883
Third Class Collector	C. M. Arscott	300 0 0	March, 1893
	Travelling allowance	131 5 0	
Ditto Ditto	V. H. de V. Fonseca	275 0 0	July, 1902
Second Class Clerk	I. A. Wallace	160 0 0	May, 1918
Ditto Landing Waiter	G. T. Farquharson	195 0 0	Dec., 1907
Assistant	Vacant	—	—
Ditto	Vacant	—	—
Out Door Officer	J. L. Hill	115 0 0	July, 1920
<i>Manchester.</i>			
First Class Collector	J. M. V. Thomson	550 0 0	June, 1881
Second Class Collector	L. D. Brandon	300 0 0	March, 1894
	Travelling allowance	93 15 0	
Second Class Clerk	E. A. Swaby	182 10 0	April, 1908
Assistant	H. V. Lewis	115 0 0	April, 1920
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Second Class Collector	J. H. B. Mais	500 0 0	May, 1883
Third Class Ditto	J. M. Fonseca	350 0 0	Mar., 1895
	Travelling allowance	93 15 0	
Ditto Ditto	C. S. L. Hogarth	275 0 0	April, 1906
	Travelling allowance	93 15 0	
Second Class Clerk	H. A. Wallace	180 0 0	April, 1916
Ditto Landing Waiter	D. A. Saunders	182 10 0	Sept., 1912
Assistant	H. G. Williams	130 0 0	Aug., 1919
Ditto	R. D. Robinson	115 0 0	April, 1920
Ditto	Vacant	—	—
Ditto	E. J. Gale	115 0 0	Oct., 1920
<i>St. Catherine.</i>			
Second Class Collector	W. E. M. Drummond	500 0 0	May, 1880
	Travelling allowance	37 10 0	
Third Class Ditto	A. H. Packer	350 0 0	Feb., 1892
	Travelling allowance	25 0 0	
Ditto Ditto	J. S. Lopez	275 0 0	Feb., 1905
	Travelling allowance	275 0 0	
Second Class Clerk	C. L. Campbell	202 10 0	Feb., 1908
Ditto Ditto	H. E. Hitchings	182 10 0	Sep., 1911
Assistant	P. F. Francis	155 0 0	Nov., 1918
Ditto	C. T. Livingston	115 0 0	Mar., 1920
Ditto	H. A. E. James	115 0 0	May, 1920

VALUATION COMMISSIONER.

A VALUATION of all real property in the island was undertaken in 1901, under Law 22 of 1901, to enable the Government to see whether one tax for general, and one for parochial purposes, could be made to take the place of the many different rates then payable by landowners.

Prior to this, holders of real property were required to pay a house tax on its annual value, a property tax on each acre of land according to the cultivation or crop upon it, and a school tax on the annual value of houses. They also paid a quit rent of one penny per acre, and a holding tax according to the size of their holding. In addition to these, poor, sanitary and other rates were levied for municipal purposes.

A Valuation Commissioner was appointed to direct and bring to completion the preparation of the valuation rolls.

This law was a tentative measure to last for five years, but on its expiration in 1906 the condition of the country did not appear to warrant a re-valuation, and the time was extended for a further period of five years. The law was from time to time amended and in 1911 a consolidation and amending permanent law was passed, Law 3 of 1911, under which a general revision of the values previously obtained was made. This law was amended by Law 23 of 1919 under which the Valuation Commissioner ceased to be a member of the Board of Assessment and the number of members appointed by the Governor was increased to four in each Parish.

Under these laws every person is required to render an ingiving of the description and value of his property, and where no ingiving is made the Collector issues his assessment. For the purpose of settling cases in which the ingiver and Collector cannot agree as to the value of the property, a Board of Assessment for each parish has been appointed. The Board is composed of the Resident Magistrate and the Chairman of the Parochial Board of the parish and four other persons appointed by the Governor. The following persons have been selected for the several parishes:—

KINGSTON.	M. D. Farrier, R. E. H. Melhado, W. R. Gillies, A. S. Hendricks.
ST. ANDREW.	H. E. Bolton, G. W. Byrnes, Geo. P. Myers, S. Soutar.
ST. THOMAS.	C. Hope Levy, W. Dougall, L. G. Harrison and W. T. Lannaman.
PORTLAND.	C.A.S.Hinshelwood, E. Ernest Gray, Samuel D. Smith, W. A. O'Sullivan.
ST. MARY.	A. D. Goffe, J. H. Scarlett, F. H. DeLisser, S. Magnus Walker.
ST. ANN.	Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., C. N. Hemming, H. A. Fowler, Charles Costa.
TRELAWNY.	H. P. Sewell, A. L. Delgado, D. O. Kelly-Lawson, J. H. Clerk.
ST. JAMES.	David Mills, Joseph Shore, A. B. Lowe, Edmund T. Hart.
HANOVER.	Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben, J. G. Robertson, A. W. Watson-Taylor, Robert Hay.
WESTMORELAND	J. W. Mennell, R. M. Ewen, C. T. Cahusac, W. H. Farquharson.
ST. ELIZABETH.	Stafford Maxwell, C. E. Isaacs, M. H. M. Farquharson, A. E. Harrison.
MANCHESTER.	R. J. Miller, W. H. Coke, John G. Miller, L. B. Meikle.
CLARENDON.	F. G. Sharpe, Quintin Logan, George D. Murray, Alexander Stewart.
ST. CATHERINE.	Hon. Dugald Campbell, T. H. Sharp, M. O. V. French-Mullen, Rev. T. M. Sherlock.
PORT ROYAL.	G. W. Clements, George P. Myers, James J. Dahl. One vacant.

A Re-Valuation of Property was completed in 1919 and became effective from 1st April, 1920. Taxes are levied on the value of properties thus obtained, under Laws 15 and 16 of 1903, 14 of 1907 and 5 of 1916 as set out on page 115.

VALUATION COMMISSIONER

W. B. ISAACS.

* Mr. Isaacs holds the office of Supervisor of Revenue.

RECORD of the Totals of the several Volumes of the Valuation Roll (compiled under Law 3 of 1911, as amended by Law 23 of 1919) on the 1st April, 1921.

Volume and Parish.	Total for Parish.				Grand Total.	
	Taxable.		Non-taxable.		Holdings.	Value.
	Holdings.	Value.	Holdings	Value.		
		£		£		£
I. Kingston ..	8,465	1,845,988	318	508,110	8,783	2,354,098
II. St. Andrew	11,577	981,708	251	152,164	11,828	1,133,872
III. St. Thomas ..	10,945	587,598	167	36,254	11,112	623,852
IV. Portland ..	12,695	635,252	280	88,489	12,975	723,741
V. St. Mary ..	15,035	1,373,527	187	75,690	15,222	1,449,217
VI. St. Ann ..	17,453	978,725	204	57,450	17,657	1,036,175
VII. Trelawny ..	9,188	530,704	93	23,208	9,281	553,912
VIII. St. James ..	7,973	582,850	119	39,237	8,092	622,087
IX. Hanover ..	8,437	528,192	100	26,132	8,537	554,324
X. Westmoreland	12,578	781,688	125	32,992	12,703	814,680
XI. St. Elizabeth	18,255	763,355	169	101,596	18,424	864,951
XII. Manchester	15,609	660,758	124	51,263	15,733	712,021
XIII. Clarendon ..	19,847	897,109	226	32,953	20,073	930,062
XIV. St. Catherine	22,138	1,190,917	281	149,551	22,419	1,340,468
XV. Port Royal ..	207	18,489	11	116,144	218	134,633
	190,402	12,356,860	2,655	1,491,233	193,057	13,848,093

POST OFFICE.

[*Historical details of the development of the Post Office will be found in issues of the Handbook prior to 1898.*]

The General Post Office in Kingston is situated in the Public Buildings, West block, King Street.

THE Circulation Branch, Money Order Office, Parcel Post and Telegraph Offices, are all maintained at the north-west portion of the Public Buildings, King Street. The Control Branch, Cash on Delivery and Detained Packet Offices, and the Telegraph Office are on the first floor of the same building.

The ordinary office hours of the Circulation Branch are from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.; but the office is opened earlier or later should the arrival or departure of important ship mails render it necessary.

The Money Order and Parcels Post Offices are kept open from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. each working day.

District Post Offices are open for the transaction of all business from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

INTERNAL POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.	POST-CARDS.		Local		PRINTED AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS.	PARCELS.	
For the first ounce: penny half-penny, and for every ounce or fractional part, after the first,	Single.	Reply paid.	Newspapers and Prices	Registra- tion Fee.	For each two ounces.	(1) (Sample packets.) For each two ounces.	(2) For each pound cubic inches at the option of the Department.
			Current each.†				
One penny.	One-penny.	Two-pence.	Half-penny.	Two-pence	Half-penny.	One penny.‡	Threepence

† N.B.—Any publication, printed and published in the British Islands or in some British possession, which is registered at the London General Post Office as a Newspaper, may be sent to any address within the Island at the local newspaper rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each copy. All other newspapers are subject to postage at the rate for "Printed Papers," i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each 2 oz. of weight.

‡ No receipt is given for parcels sent under this scale, they are treated as ordinary letters and should be posted in the letter box.

REGULATIONS.

I. Letters.—No letter for delivery in Jamaica may exceed 18 inches in length, 9 inches in width or 6 inches in depth, except it be sent to or from a Government Office.

Letters sent in open envelopes are not admitted at rate for "Printed Papers."

Letters, newspapers, prices current and book packets which are wholly unpaid will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the prepaid rate; and, if they be insufficiently prepaid, to a surcharge equal to double the deficiency.

At the General Post Office, Kingston, circulars, accounts, &c., (but not newspapers) may be pre-paid in money instead of postage stamps; provided that the articles are chargeable with an uniform rate of postage, that the amount paid is in no case less than 10s., and that they are tied in bundles representing a postage of 2s. 6d. each, with the addresses arranged in the same direction. Such mail matter must be presented at a time pre-arranged with the General Post Office.

II. Post Cards.—Private post-cards prepaid by means of penny postage stamps may be sent by the Inland Post on the following conditions:—They must not exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches nor be less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The right hand half of the face is reserved for the postal directions and address; the left hand half is available for the purposes of the sender, subject to the following restrictions:—In addition to stamps for prepay-

ment post cards may bear small labels showing the name and address of the sender and the addressee; and engravings and photographs on very thin paper may be affixed to the back and left hand half of the address side, provided that they are *completely adherent*. Newspaper cuttings may also be attached to the back and left hand half of the address side. A post-card must not be enclosed in a cover of any kind.

Cards bearing the title "Post Card," or its equivalent, are admitted at the rate for printed matter, provided that they conform to the general regulations respecting printed papers: if they do not conform either to these regulations or to the rules applicable to post cards *they are treated as letters*.

Cards must be manufactured of cardboard or paper of such consistency as not to hinder manipulation.

III. Printed Papers.—The articles which are entitled to be sent at the rate applicable to printed papers are mostly impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, or cardboard, by means of printing, lithography, engraving, photography, or any other mechanical process easy to recognise.

This description includes the undermentioned articles wholly printed: books (stitched or bound), newspapers, periodical works, pamphlets, sheets of music, visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, announcements, circulars, notices, engravings, photographs, and designs.

Besides these articles, there are some others which, though not printed matter, are admitted, as, for instance, **manuscript intended for the press**,* papers impressed for the use of the blind, albums containing photographs, and cardboard drawing models stamped in relief.

Anything, not being of glass, usually attached or belonging to any of the before-mentioned articles, in the way of binding, mounting, or otherwise, and anything convenient for their safe transmission by post, may also pass at the rate applicable to such articles, provided it is contained in the same packet.

The products of the copying press and type-writer are not admitted at the rate for printed papers; nor, as a rule, are printed papers the text of which has been modified after printing, either by hand or by means of a mechanical process. The following important *exceptions* to this rule are allowed:—

Printed circulars may be dated in manuscript or by a mechanical process, and the name and address of the sender and of the recipient, as well as an indication of his trade or profession, may be added. Corrections and insertions may be made in manuscript or by a mechanical process in relation to names of commercial travellers, dates of their journey, and the places they intend to visit, the names and dates of arrival and departure of ships, names of persons invited to meetings, and the place, date, and object of the meetings; and the date of despatch may be inserted in advices of despatch of goods.

On printed visiting cards and Christmas and New Year cards the address and title of the sender may be written, and conventional initials, such as "p.c.," as well as good wishes, congratulations, thanks, condolences, or other formulas of courtesy, in each case expressed in not more than five words.

Packets of Christmas and New Year cards may contain the relative invoices. This provision applies to books, newspapers, music, photographs and engravings, which may also bear a presentation inscription.

PRINTERS' PROOFS may be corrected in manuscript; additions which relate to accuracy, form, and printing may be made, and in case of want of space additional sheets may be used; the author's manuscript may be enclosed; printers' errors in other printed documents may also be corrected, and figures may be inserted or corrected in prices current, tenders for advertisement, trade circulars, prospectuses, and stock and share lists.

In forms of order or subscription for books, the works required or offered may be indicated in manuscript.

To cuttings from newspapers and periodical publications may be added in manuscript or by a mechanical process the title, date, number and address of the publication from which the article is extracted.

CIRCULARS which are in other respects admissible, but which are printed or lithographed in characters resembling those of the typewriter, or are produced by means of any *mechanical process from type-written originals*, will be admitted at the rate for printed papers, provided that they are handed in at the Post Office, that special attention is drawn to the fact that they are printed or reproduced in type-written characters, and that at least *twenty copies* are posted at the same time.

* MS. for the Press, when not accompanied by its relative proof, addressed to places abroad, is subject postage rate for foreign "Commercial Papers." See p. 173 for rates.

The undermentioned articles are *excluded* from transmission at the rate applicable to printed papers:—

Postage stamps, whether obliterated or not, and in general all printed articles constituting the sign of a monetary value.

Blank paper, note paper or envelopes (with or without printed address), and all other articles of stationery pure and simple.

IV. Commercial Papers comprise all papers or documents written or drawn wholly or partly by hand (*except letters or communications in the nature of letters*, or other papers or documents having the character of an actual and personal correspondence), documents or legal procedure, deeds drawn up by public functionaries, copies of or extracts from Deeds under private seal written on stamped or unstamped paper, way bills, bills of lading, invoices, receipts for goods or money, and other documents of a mercantile character, documents of insurance and other public companies, all kinds of manuscript music, the manuscript of books and other literary works, letters and post-cards of old date which have already served their original purpose, and pupils' exercises either in original or with corrections, but without any comment on the work, and other papers of a similar description.

For fuller details concerning this class of mail (III and IV) reference should be made to the *London Postal Guide*, pp 45 to 47.

The **LOCAL rate of postage** on "Printed" and on "Commercial" Papers is the same, but for **FOREIGN mail** the rate differs. See p. 173

V. Parcels.—The postage on a parcel must be fully prepaid or it cannot be forwarded.

Under scale (1) a parcel may not exceed 11lb. in weight, 2 feet in length nor 1 foot in width or depth.

Under scale (2) a parcel may not exceed 11lbs. in weight nor 1,000 cubic inches in size, three feet in length and 1 foot in width or depth.

A local packet of "Printed" or "Commercial" Papers may not exceed 3 pounds in weight, nor 2 feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth, except it be intended for transmission as a parcel.

Rules for the mode of packing, &c. of inland parcels and samples are identical with those relating to foreign parcels and samples. (See pages 163 and 166.) Limit of weight of local parcels is 11 lbs.

Newspapers, prices current, book packets and parcels must be posted without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination. The mere clipping of the corners or of the sides of an envelope or other cover is insufficient. They must not contain any letter or communication of the nature of a letter, nor anything that may injure the officers of the Post Office or the contents of the mail bags.

If any letter or communication of the nature of a letter be found in a newspaper, prices current, book packet or parcel the entire packet will be surcharged at the *unpaid-letter rate of postage*.

REGISTRATION (Inland).*

Any letter or other mail matter may be registered on pre-payment of the registration fee and postage. Packets containing money, jewellery or other value, *must be registered and must be prepaid at the letter rate of postage*. Any Packet found to contain value, but not registered, will be liable to a surcharge equal to double the registration fee.

I.—FEES.

The fees payable over and above the postage, and the respective limits of compensation, are as follows:—

Fee	..	2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 11d., 1s.
Limit of compensation		£2, £10, £20, £30, £40, £50, £60, £70, £80, £90, £100.

These fees *include* the ordinary registration fee 2d. The highest amount of compensation obtainable for any one packet is £100.

II. COMPENSATION FOR LOSS.

1. The Postmaster for Jamaica is not legally liable for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the loss, damage, delay, non-delivery, or mis-delivery of anything sent by post, and he does not, in any circumstances, pay compensation in respect of unregistered

* Conditions governing registration of inland correspondence differ from those governing foreign correspondence. See p. 164.

letters, post-cards, printed matter, packets, newspapers or local parcels. But subject to the rules stated below, he pays compensation voluntarily and as an act of grace in those cases and in those cases only in which there has been a total loss of the contents of correspondence of the following descriptions not being loss due to breakage or damage.

2. No compensation is given in respect of correspondence compulsorily registered.

3. Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.) will only be given in those cases in which the money is enclosed in one of the Registered Letter envelopes sold by the Post Office and the packet is tendered for transmission by Registered Letter Post. The compensation given in respect of coin, which should be packed in such a way that it cannot move about, will in no case exceed £2.

4. It must appear that the loss occurred in the post, and did not arise wholly or in part by the fault of the sender, as, for instance, from inadequate fastening.

5. The compensation given will not exceed the value of the article lost. The right is reserved of reinstating the contents of an envelope instead of giving pecuniary compensation.

6. In the case of loss of contents the envelope should be retained for inspection as nearly as possible in the state in which it was delivered. If complaint be made that the contents of an envelope have been abstracted the envelope must be produced.

7. In the case of bank notes, money and postal orders, cheques, bonds, and similar documents, particulars sufficient for their identification must be furnished.

8. No compensation for loss is given in respect of an envelope containing anything not legally transmissible by post, or an envelope not posted in the manner prescribed; or in respect of glass crockery, greases, liquids or semi-liquids, colouring powders, eggs, fish, meat, fruit, or vegetables, sent by Letter Post.

9. No compensation is given for injury or damage consequential upon—i.e., indirectly arising from—the loss of anything sent by post.

10. Without prejudice to any of the preceding rules, the Postmaster for Jamaica will if he thinks fit, refuse to give compensation for loss on any ground on which a common carrier might in like case claim exemption from legal liabilities.

11. The final decision upon all questions of compensation rests with the Postmaster for Jamaica.

12. In these rules the term "money" means—(a) coin, and (b) paper money. The term "coin" means coins of all kinds whether or not current in Jamaica or elsewhere. The term "paper money" means notes of the Colonial Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia, or Royal Bank of Canada or of any bank of issue in the United Kingdom, and notes current in any Foreign State or British Possession, money orders and postal orders, unobliterated postage and revenue stamps, exchequer bills, bank post bills, bills of exchange, promissory notes, cheques, credit notes which entitle the holder to money or goods, and all orders and authorities for the payment of money, whether negotiable or not, bonds, coupons, and securities for money whether negotiable or not.

Advice of Delivery.—The sender of registered correspondence may obtain an acknowledgment of its receipt by the addressee on payment of an extra fee of 2d. in addition to other charges.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

List of Officials and other Public Functionaries who send and receive official correspondence through the post free of charge: His Excellency the Governor; the Governor's Private Secretary and A.D.C.; Colonial Secretary; Assistant Colonial Secretary; Adjutant, Jamaica Militia; Administrator General; Analytical Chemist; Attorney General; Auditor General; Chairman, Assessment Committee; Chairman of the Board of Supervision; Chief Justice; Clerks of Courts; Clerk Legislative Council; Clerk Victoria Jubilee Hospital; Collector General; Collectors of Customs Kingston and Outports; Collectors of Taxes and Assistant Collectors; Command Paymaster and Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter Master General; Crown Solicitor; Custodes of Parishes; Director of Agriculture; Director of Education; Director of Public Works; Director of Jamaica Government Railway; General Officer Commanding the Troops; Government Electrical Inspector, Geologist and Meteorologist; Harbour Master; Inspector of Income Tax; Inspector General of Police and Prisons; Inspectors of Police; Inspectors of Schools; Keeper of Records and Deputy Keeper; Manager, Government Savings Bank; Naval Agent and Officer i.e. Coleville Wireless Station; Officer commanding Jamaica Militia Artillery; Parochial Treasurers; Postmaster for Jamaica; Principal of Shortwood College; Protector of Immigrants; Puisse Judges; Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages; Registrar of the Supreme Court; Registrar of Titles; Resident Magistrates,

Secretaries of the following Boards and Societies:— Assessment Committee ; Board of Education, Board of Supervision, Institute of Jamaica, Jamaica Purity Assn., Kingston Athenæum, Marine Board, Land Board and Agricultural Loan Societies Board, Public Tenders Committee, Sugar Industry Aid Board, Senior Medical Officer, Public Hospital, Kingston; Solicitor General; Stamp Commissioner and Deputy Stamp Commissioner; Superintendents of General Penitentiary, Prisons and Reformatories; Superintendent Government Printing Office; Superintendent Industrial School; Superintendent Lunatic Asylum; Superintending Medical Officer; and D.M.O.'s (including Dr. L. O. Crosswell; Inspector Hookworm Campaign); Superintendent Public Gardens; Superintendents and Inspecting Engineers of Public Works; Surveyor General; Treasurer; Vere Irrigation Commissioners and the Secretary to the Vere Irrigation Commissioners, limited to correspondence on the business of the Commission passing between any one of the Commissioners and the Secretary.*

The Officials and other Public Functionaries who have been approved by His Excellency to send *but not to receive* official correspondence through the Post free of charge are : Comptroller of the Jamaica Civil Service Widows and Orphans' Pensions; Inmates of the Lepers' Home; Secretary Jamaica Agricultural Society;† Travelling Instructors of the Board of Agriculture, Head Master of the Kingston Technical and Continuation School, Rio Cobre Irrigation Advisory Board, provided letter bears the signature of the Secretary, Mr. G. G. Fleming.

Letters headed "Infectious Diseases Notification" bearing the signature of the Medical Practitioner and addressed to a Medical Officer of Health or the Central Board of Health, or a Local Board of Health, are admitted free of postage.

Packets addressed to Mrs. Bourne, Medical Office, Kingston, are to be allowed through the Post free of charge.

Letters for the technical officers of the Department of Agriculture, viz.: Deputy Island Chemist, Microbiologist, Entomologist, Veterinary Surgeon, Headmaster Farm School, Superintendent Experimental Station and Inspector of Plant Diseases, addressed "care of the Director of Agriculture," are delivered free.

Elected members of the Legislative Council have the privilege of franking letters relating to public business which they may write in their official capacity as members of the Council and sending them through the post free of cost, their signature and title to be placed on the envelope. Letters to Elected Members will not be surcharged.

Rules regarding FRANKING of Official Correspondence.

1. The envelope or cover of the official letter or other packet may be "franked" under authority of His Excellency the Governor in either of the following ways:—(a) By the impression of an approved "official frank stamp." (b) By the signature and official designation of the Head of the Department, or other duly authorised officer or functionary, on the lower left hand corner of the envelope or cover. The envelope or cover must be superscribed with the words "On His Majesty's Service."

2. The envelope or cover must be addressed to the head of the department or to a public officer or functionary who is entitled by the authority of His Excellency the Governor to receive official correspondence free of charge for postage.

3. No public officer will be permitted to make use of any stamp for franking letters or to frank letters without the authority of the Governor.

4. Heads of Departments and all postmasters must exercise vigilance to prevent any abuse of the franking privilege, and any evasion or attempt to abuse the privilege or any departure from the rules, must be reported, with full particulars, to the Colonial Secretary or to the Postmaster for Jamaica.

5. The franking of envelopes, &c., either by means of the franking stamp or by signature, is strictly forbidden, unless the envelopes, &c., contain at the time of franking the official correspondence or matter to be transmitted through the post, subject to the following exception, namely:—

* The V. I. Commissioners are A. W. Farquharson, Kingston; Percy Lindo, Kingston; Clarence Lopez, Hayes; Conrad Watson, Race Course; Theophilus Harty, Alley; C. O. Magnan, Secretary.

† The Secretary to the Agricultural Society is authorised to issue envelopes or other coverings franked and marked "O.H.M.S." and addressed to himself as Secretary of the Society, so as to enable members of its Board of Management to reply to him without paying postage. He is also authorized to issue envelopes, similarly franked and superscribed to persons receiving money from the Society for prizes, &c., to enable receipts to be furnished without payment of Postage.

That any written or printed matter properly issued in a franked envelope or covering for circulation among members of a Board or any body of individuals, and for ultimate return to the office of issue, may be passed from one member of such board or body to another in an envelope or covering provided for the purpose and duly franked in advance by a duly authorised officer.

N.B.—All Registered Letters, posted by the public and not franked as above described, addressed to the above-named officials must be prepaid with the registration fee of two pence, with the exception of registered letters addressed to the Manager of the Government Savings Bank.

STREET AND RAILWAY LETTER BOXES.

Letter boxes are to be found at the following places in Kingston and Lower St. Andrew. (The times at which they are cleared are stated on each).

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. King and North Streets | 22. Smith Village, Percy and Wellington Sts. |
| 2. Colonial Secretary's Office | 23. Campbell Town, Liverpool and Hampton Streets. |
| 3. Charles and East Streets | 24. Woodford Park |
| 4. Kingston Gardens | 25. Duke and Harbour Streets |
| 5. Fire Brigade Station | 26. Manchester Square, South Race Course |
| 6. Jamaica Club | 27. Laws and East Streets |
| 7. Torrington Bridge | 28. Hannah St. and Rose Lane |
| 8. Allman Town Constabulary Station | 29. Arnold Road, north of Connolly Avenue |
| 9. South Camp Road near North Street | 30. Studley Park Road |
| 10. Highholborn & Laws Streets | 31. South Camp Road Hotel |
| 11. Park Lodge | 32. Marescaux Road and Club Lane |
| 12. Brown's Town Constabulary Station | 33. Corner of Hope Road and Oxford Road |
| 13. Tower Street & Elletson Road | 34. Retirement Road near Retirement Pen |
| 14. Marine Gardens | 35. Knutsford Park Gate |
| 15. Spanish Town Road and Beeston Street | 36. King's House Gate |
| 16. Parade, by Parish Church | 37. Bedford Park Gate on the Constant Spring Line near Sandy Gully |
| 17. Princess & Harbour Sts. | 38. Barbican Road |
| 18. Princess and West Queen Streets | 39. Papine Corner |
| 19. Gardner's, Harbour Street | 40. Brentford and Curphey Roads |
| 20. Orange and Charles Streets | 41. Grove and Central Roads, Kencot Lands |
| 21. Franklin Town Police Station | 42. Molines Road & Tarrant Lane |

Letter Boxes have been also erected at all Railway Stations in the Island. These boxes are cleared ten minutes before the departure of each passenger train.

Passengers on all trains may post letters in the posting boxes provided for the purpose.

TRAIN POST OFFICES.

Train P.O.s are maintained on the through trains between Montego Bay and Port Antonio, where postage-stamps, post-cards, and wrappers may be bought, and telegraph forms obtained.

HOUSE DELIVERY.

(KINGSTON AND LOWER ST. ANDREW.)

Correspondence is delivered by Letter Carriers in all parts of the City of Kingston, including Smith's Village, Hannah Town, Campbell Town, Franklin Town, Brown's Town, Passmore Town, the northern limits of Arnold Road and South Camp Road, including the Goodwin Lands and to the east of the city as far as Portland Road, four times daily. viz., 8.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m. and 4.15 p.m.

Correspondence is delivered in Lower St. Andrew as below:—

From HALFWAY TREE Post Office at 8.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

NORTH—Camperdown Switch on the Constant Spring Road and the road leading to King's House.

SOUTH—Oxford Road, Kencot Lands included.

EAST—Matilda's Corner and Hope Road, from Oxford Road.

WEST—Hagley Park on Hagley Park Road. Molines Road to junction with Tarrant Lane; Old Pound Road and Lyndhurst Road to junction of Retirement Road

From CROSS ROADS Post Office at 9.15 a.m. and 2 p.m.:—

NORTH—From Cross Roads Post Office, along Caledonia Avenue, up to Halfway Tree and Hope Road to corner of Oxford Road.

SOUTH—Torrington Bridge and Slipe Pen Road.

EAST—Marescaux Road.

WEST—From Cross Roads, along Retirement Road to corner of Lyndhurst Road and Old Pound Road, including Brentford Road.

RE-DIRECTION OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Additional postage is not charged upon any mail matter which is re-directed by an Officer of the Post Office, or upon any *Letter* which may be re-directed and re-posted intact at the Post Office of delivery. Post Cards, newspapers, prices current, book packets and parcels which may have been taken out of the Post Office, will, however, when re-directed and re-posted, be charged additional postage, at the prepaid rate.

The fee for detaining and delivering in Kingston, packet letters addressed to District Post Offices, or for detaining and re-directing such letters to any other postal address is 1s for each service.

POSTE RESTANTE.

The Poste Restante is intended solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and even they may not use it for more than three months.

Letters addressed to initials, or to fictitious names, or to a christian name without a surname are not taken in at the Poste Restante, but are treated as undelivered and returned to senders.

POSTAGE STAMPS, POSTCARDS, ENVELOPES, WRAPPERS, &c.

Postage Stamps of the following denominations are kept in stock :—

½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1/., 2/., 3/., 5/., 10/.

Books containing eighteen 1d. stamps and twelve ½d. stamps are issued, price 2/.

Post-cards are sold at 1d. each, Reply Paid post cards at 2d. each.

Newspaper wrappers are sold at ½d.

Registered letter envelopes bearing a 3d. stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of registration fee 2d. and postage 1d. are sold at 3½d. each.

Judicial Stamps of the values 3d., 6d., 1/., 2/., 5/., and 8/6 are sold at all post offices where there is a demand for them.

Impressed stamps title deeds and blank slips are on sale at all post offices.

The following is a description, together with the dates of issue, of all postage stamps in circulation:

Denomination.	Description.	Date of issue.
½	Jamaica Exhibition, 1891	Nov. 12, 1920.
1d.	Arawak Indian making cassava	Oct. 3, 1921
1½d.	Contingent embarking: Inset, head of H.M. King George	July 4, 1919
2d.	King's House, Spanish Town	Feb. 18, 1921
2½d.	Return of a contingent	do
3d.	"Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494"	Apl., 8, 1921
4d.	The Cathedral, Spanish Town	Jan. 21, 1921
6d.	Head of H.M. King George	—
1	"Queen Victoria of Jamaica Lady Supreme"	Dec. 10, 1920.
2	The Rodney Memorial	do.
3/	"Sir Charles Metcalfe Governor of Jamaica 1839-'42"	do.
5	"Isle of Wood and Water."	Apl. 15, 1921
10	"George V of Jamaica Supreme Lord"	May 6, 1920.

The following is an extract from the Jamaica Gazette of April 14th, 1921, descriptive of the 5 stamp which is perhaps the most notable of the new issues: "It is, of course, difficult to symbolize all these things [the origin of the name 'Land of Wood and Water'] within the narrow limits of a postage stamp, but the 5/ stamp has done its best in the hope that it may please. At the right of the foreground, one sees a little stream falling over rocks, and beyond one sees the god Pan playing his pipes whilst he sits on a boulder:..... The stream turns to the right, being flanked by tall trees, thus a glade is formed through which distant mountains are visible..... The constellation of Aquarius [is seen] rising over the mountains, the great Square of Pegasus being hidden by the trees at the left of the picture. The design of the stamp is, therefore, almost lavish in its use of the symbols of wood and water."

The origin of the unique titles of the 1/ and 10/ stamps can be traced to the special seal which is attached to the Commission granted to Lord Windsor by Charles II.,—"Carolus Secundus Dei gratia . . . Dominus Jamaicæ." The wording of these inscriptions will not be found on any other postage stamp within the Empire; in other words, Jamaica is the only part of the Empire which His Majesty holds not only as King, but also in the personal manner implied by the title 'Supreme Lord.'

All postage stamps of the colony are now being printed on the Multiple Crown Script (C. A.) water-mark paper.

STAMP VENDORS.

The following is a list of Vendors of Postage stamps with their addresses:—

KINGSTON.—W. M. Alberga, 1a Kingston Lane; F. Allen, Waldeck Grocery; Miss R. S. Bosdel, 136d Orange Street; A. M. Burke, Allman Town; A. C. Campbell, 82 Harbour Street; Albert Chang, 26 Victoria Ave.; Mrs. C. F. Forbes, Hannah Town; F. N. Hidalgo, Parade; A. W. Gardner & Co., Harbour Street; Thomas M. Gunter, 15 West Race Course; Ho Fung, 86 King Street; Michael Lindo, 40 Orange Street; W. A. Lindo, Rae Town; H. A. Madden, 2 Stephen Street; Miss Hilda McCaw, 29 Windward Road; Henry McIlchrist, south-east corner North and Orange Streets; A. C. McKay, 21 West Parade; Miss Ada Pearson, Arnold Road; Miss Robertson, 63½ Tower Street; C. A. Scott & Son, 66 North Street; Eugene Surridge, 33 West Parade; Miss T. Tennyson, R. M. Court's Office; Y. M. C. A., Hanover Street; Chang You, 53 Tower Street.

COUNTRY.—Chin Fook, Pt. Antonio; Mrs. U. Evans, Cleveden Ville, Kencot, Haliway Tree; Ng Yen, Cross Roads; John Chin Yaw Kong, Washville, Highgate; C. Gordon Parkin, Montego Bay; Oscar Seaton, Sav.-la-Mar; Michael Shaw, Marlie Hill, Bartons.

MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders are issued at the head office, Kingston, and at the several Parochial Treasuries in the chief town of each parish. Applications for Money Orders addressed either to the Postmaster for Jamaica or to a Parochial Treasurer are free of postage. (The registration fee of 2d. must, however, be prepaid).

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom, Panama, Costa Rica and the Cayman Islands are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	..	..	0s. 9d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	..	..	1 6
" 5 "	7	..	..	2 3
" 7 "	10	..	..	3 0

and 5d. for each additional £1 or fractional part thereof.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on the United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands, are 1d. in advance of current Bank Rates.

The commissions on Money Orders drawn on Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Bermuda, Turks Islands and Trinidad are as under:—

For any sum not exceeding	£2	..	..	0s. 6d.
Above £2 and not exceeding	5	..	..	1 0
" 5 "	7	..	..	1 6
" 7 "	10	..	..	2 0

and 6d. for each additional £3 or fractional part thereof.

The limit amount for Money Orders drawn on United Kingdom, Panama, Costa Rica, Barbados, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, British Honduras, Bermuda, Turks Islands, Trinidad and Cayman Islands is £40, and on United States of America, Canada, Canal Zone and Philippine Islands, £20 10s. 8d. or \$100.

No application can be entertained for compensation for alleged injury from the non-payment of a Money Order at the expected time. When a Money Order is applied for it must be on the clear understanding that no such claim will be allowed, and that the Post Office is not liable, under any circumstances, to more than one payment of a Money Order, even when, notwithstanding the precautions that are taken, the Order has been paid to a person not entitled to receive the money. Re-payment to the Remit-

ter of a Money Order cannot be made until the chief office of the paying country has been communicated with; and applications for re-payment should be accompanied by a sum equal to the *original* commission on the Order.

A Through Money Order Exchange also exists between Jamaica and *certain* British Colonies and Foreign Countries via the United Kingdom. Such Through Money Orders are subject on payment to a deduction of two-pence for each £1 with a minimum charge of four-pence. The full name and address of the Payee of a Through Money Order must be given to enable the Chief Money Order Office, London, to forward to the payee a Money Order for the net amount payable, the Money Order issued to the remitter being only of value as a receipt for the amount paid and should be retained by the remitter.

List of British Colonies, Protectorates and Postal Agencies abroad, and of the Principal Foreign Countries to which Money Orders may be sent. §

*Aden, Algeria, Alsace and Lorraine, *Antigua, Argentine Republic, *Ascension, Azores, *Bahamas, *Bahrein, *Barbados, *Bisutoland, *Bechuanaland (British) *Bechuanaland (Protectorate), Belgium, *Beluchistan, *Bermuda, Bolivia, Borneo, *British Central Africa, *British East Africa, *British Guiana, *British Honduras, British New Guinea, *Burma, Cameroons (British Sphere), *†Canada (Dominion of), Canal Zone, *Cape of Good Hope (Province of), Cape Verde Islands, *Cayman Islands, *Ceylon, Chile, China:—
*(a) British P.O. Agencies, (b) Japanese P.O. Agencies. Congo (Belgian), Congo (French), Corea (Chosen), Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao (Dutch West Indies), *Cyprus, Dahomey, Danish W. Indies, (now Virgin Islands of the United States), Denmark, *Dominica, Dutch E. Indies, Dutch Guiana (Surinam), Dutch West Indies, East Africa (formerly German East Africa), Ecuador, *Egypt, *Falkland Islands, *Fanning Islands, *Federated Malay States, *Fiji, Finland, Formosa, France and Algeria, French Congo, French Guiana, Friendly Islands, *Gambia, *Gibraltar, *Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate, *Gold Coast, Greece, *Grenada (W. Ind.), Hawaii (Sandwich Is.), Holland, Honduras (Republic of), *Hong Kong, Ireland, *Inagua, *India, *Indian P.O. Agencies in Mesopotamia; *Indian P.O. Agencies on the Persian Gulf, *Indian P.O. Agencies in Tibet, Italy, Japan, Korea (Chosen), Levant (The) Liberia, Libya, Luxemburg (Grand Duchy of), Madagascar, Maderia, *Malay States (Federated), *Malta, Manchuria (Japanese Postal Agencies in) Mauritania, *Mauritius *Mesopotamia, Mexico, (United States of), Montenegro, *Montserrat, *Morocco, Mozambique, *Muscat, *Natal (Province of) Netherlands, *Nevis, New Caledonia, *Newfoundland, *New Guinea (British), New Guinea (Late German), New South Wales, *New Zealand, *Nigeria, Norfolk Island, *North Borneo (State of), Norway, *Nyasaland Protectorate (late British Central Africa Protectorate), *Orange Free State (Province of), *Palestine (Occupied Territory), Panama (Brit. P.O.), Papua, Persian Gulf (Postal Agencies on), Peru, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Portugal, (including the Azores and Madeira), Portuguese Colonies, (except Macao, Mozambique, and Portuguese India), Portuguese Guinea, Portuguese India, Queensland, *Rhodesia (Nth. and Sth.), Russia, *St. Helena, *St. Kitts, *St. Lucia, *St. Vincent, Salvador (Republic of), Sandwich Islands, Sarawak, Senegal, *Seychelles, Siam, *Sierra Leone, *Singapore, *Solomon Islands (British Protectorate), *Somaliland Protectorate, South Africa, Union of (Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State and the Transvaal), South Australia, *South West Africa Protectorate, *Straits Settlements, *Sudan, Surinam (Dutch Guiana), *Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, *Tasmania, *Tibet, *Tobago, *Togoland (British), *Togoland (French), *Tortola, *Transvaal, Province of (including Swaziland), *Trinidad, Tripoli, Barbary (Tripolitana), Tunis, *Turks and Caicos Islands, *Uganda Protectorate, United States, Upper Senegal and Niger, Uruguay, Victoria, (Australia), *Virgin Islands, Virgin Islands of the United States, West Australia, Yukon, *Zanzibar, *Zululand.

TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDERS.

The system of Telegraph Money Orders is in operation between the United Kingdom and Jamaica. The remitter of a Telegraph Money Order is required to pay, in addition to the M.O. commission, the cost of the Telegram of Advice at the ordinary rate (2/6) or at the "deferred" rate (1/3) per word. Every word in the telegram has to be paid for;

[Note—For complete list of places in which Money Orders are issued and paid, see London Postal Guide, pp. 625 to 632.

*British Postal Orders are also issued and paid in these countries. See "Postal Orders."

†British Postal Orders are paid at certain Offices in Canada, but are not issued in Canada.

in the case of a "deferred" telegram, the instruction "L.C.O." is charged as one word, and the word "Postmaster" has also to be sent in every case and must be paid for. Further details may be had from the Chief M.O. Office, Kingston or from Parochial Treasuries.

POSTAL ORDERS.

Amounts and poundage.—The only Postal Orders sold in Jamaica are British Postal Orders, and they are issued and paid at all the Post Offices in the Island. They are available for use in the colony and in the British Colonies and other places abroad marked with an asterisk * above.

The commissions charged on orders issued are as follows:—

At 6d. 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.	..	..	..	1d.
At 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s.	..	..	..	1½d.
At 7s. 6d.	..	..	..	2d.
At 8s., 10s.	..	..	..	2½d.
At 20s.	..	..	..	4½d.

Postage Stamps Affixed to Postal Orders.—The sender of a Postal Order, whether made payable in the United Kingdom or elsewhere (excepting Canada), may increase its value by an amount not exceeding 5d. by affixing Postage Stamps not exceeding three in number to the face of the Order. No credit will be given for stamps which are in excess of three or which are affixed elsewhere than in the spaces provided. Odd half-pence will not be paid. Stamps perforated with initials or marks, or embossed or impressed stamps cut out of envelopes, post-cards, &c. cannot be accepted for this purpose.

Period during which Orders are payable.—If an order be not paid within three months from the last day of the month of issue, a commission equal to the original poundage will be charged. The commission thus paid must be affixed in Postage Stamps to the back of the Order. Postal Orders which are not presented for payment within six months from the last day of the month of issue are not paid until reference has been made to London.

Filling in of Order.—The purchaser of a Postal Order must, before parting with it, fill in the name of the person to whom the amount is to be paid, and is recommended to fill in the name of the Office of Payment as a precaution in case the Order should be lost or stolen. If the purchaser does not know which Post Office is most convenient to the payee, he should insert the name of the town, village or district where the payee resides. The Order will then be paid at any Post Office in the place named.

Counterfoils.—Every person to whom a Postal Order is issued should tear off and retain the counterfoil. Its production will facilitate inquiry if the Order should be lost.

Miscarriage or loss.—The Postmaster cannot undertake to consider any application respecting a Postal Order which has miscarried, or which has been lost or destroyed, unless the counterfoil be produced, and unless proof be given to his satisfaction that the name of the payee was inserted in the Order before the holder parted with it.

After a Postal Order has once been paid, to whomsoever it is paid, the Postmaster will not be liable to any further claim.

Payment to the public.—Before a Postal Order is paid the name of the payee and the name of the office of payment must have been filled in and the order must be properly receipted.

Payment through Bankers.—If a Postal Order be crossed, payment will only be made through a bank; and if the name of a bank be added, payment will only be made through that bank.

Repayment to sender.—The sender of a Postal Order can obtain repayment of the amount (but not the poundage) on presenting the Order and the Counterfoil at the issuing Office. If the Order has been crossed for payment through a bank the sender must first cancel the crossing by writing across the face of the Order the words "Please pay cash" and adding his initials.

Erasures, alterations, &c.—If any erasure or alteration is made, or if the Order is cut, defaced, or mutilated, payment may be refused.

Postal Orders not negotiable.—Postal Orders do not, like Bank of England Notes, represent value in themselves. If an Order is lost or stolen no person into whose hands it may fall, though himself innocent, is entitled to receive the amount of the Order. The rightful owner is alone entitled to cash the Order.

REPLY COUPONS.

Coupons exchangeable for stamps of the value of 25 centimes (2½d.) each in any country participating in the arrangement can be purchased at the Money Order Office, Kingston, at the price of 3d. each for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters. The coupons can be exchanged by the addressees of such letters at the Post Office of the place of destination for local postage stamps. The countries and colonies included in the system are indicated by an asterisk * in column 1 of the Table which appears on pages 175 to 182.

Coupons received from other countries may be exchanged for postage stamps at the G.P.O.

INLAND MAILS.

DAYS AND HOURS OF POSTING AND ARRIVAL.

Explanation of Marks of Reference.

- a.—Registered Letters, Parcels, Newspapers, Books, &c., must be posted at 2.15 p.m. and at 9.15 a.m.
 b.—Newspapers, Books, &c., must be posted at 12.15 p.m. and Registered letters and parcels 12.30 p.m.
 c.—Newspapers, Books, &c., must be posted at 2.30 p.m. Parcels at 3 p.m.
 t.—Telegraph Offices. *tel*—Telephone.
 Ry. t.—Railway Telegraph Offices.

All offices transact parcel post business, but parcels addressed to those offices marked 'l' are occasionally subject to delay.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston	Post at Kingston.			Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.			Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.			Arrive at Kingston.		
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.		Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.		Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.		Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	
Above Rocks, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	18	10.30 a.m. a	10.30 a.m. a		4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.		7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.		12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	
Adelphi, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. James	120	1.10 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		11.20 a.m.	11.20 a.m.		2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Albany, <i>Ry. t.</i>	St. Mary	42	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		4.50 p.m.	4.50 p.m.		8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	
Albert Town, <i>tel. l.</i>	Trelawny	103	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.		4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Alderton, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	51	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.		4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Alexandria, <i>l.</i>	do	76	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		1.45 a.m.	1.45 a.m.		8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Alley, <i>tel.</i>	Clarendon	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.		5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Alligator Pond, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	79	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c		9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.		3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Alston, <i>l.</i>	Clarendon	68	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.		5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Anchovy, <i>tel.</i>	St. James	105½	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.		7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Annotto Bay, <i>l.</i>	St. Mary	50	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		5.35 p.m.	5.35 p.m.		7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	
Askenish, <i>l.</i>	Hanover	144	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		1.05 p.m.	1.05 p.m.		5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Balaclava, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	71	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		3.05 p.m.	3.05 p.m.		10.20 a.m.	10.20 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Balcarres, <i>l.</i>	Portland	45	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		10.35 a.m.	10.35 a.m.		2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	
Bamboo, <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	65	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.		4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Bartons, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	30	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.		8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Bath, <i>tel.</i>	St. Thomas	41	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.		1.15 a.m.	1.15 a.m.		8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	
Belfield, <i>l. tel.</i>	St. Mary	42½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.		5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	
Belvedere, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	...	new called Red Hills, which see											
Benson, <i>tel. l.</i>	St. Ann	58	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b		9.35 a.m.	9.35 a.m.		2.05 p.m.	2.05 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	
Bethel Town, <i>tel. l.</i>	Westmoreland	110	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		7.50 p.m.	7.50 p.m.		5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
Black River, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	98	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a		7.20 p.m.	7.20 p.m.		5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	
		104	—	3.15 p.m. c		4.05 a.m.	—		7.25 p.m.	—		—	—	

Bluefields, <i>tel.</i>	118	9.30 a.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	8.00 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Bog Walk, <i>t.</i>	204	6.30 a.m. b	6.30 a.m. b	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Bonny Gak, <i>t.</i>	55	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 a.m.
Boroughbridge, <i>t. l.</i>	69	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.05 a.m.	6.05 a.m.	7.05 a.m.	7.05 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Bowden, <i>tel. l.</i>	42	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Braces River	77	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	7.55 a.m.	7.55 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Brainerd, <i>tel. l.</i>	354	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Broadgate, <i>t.</i>	55	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.10 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Brown's Hall	34	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.25 p.m.	4.25 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Brown's Town, <i>t.</i>	67	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	11.25 p.m.	11.25 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Baff Bay, <i>t.</i>	40	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Ball Bay, <i>tel.</i>	10	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	3.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Bushy Park, <i>Ry. t.</i>	20	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	7.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Bybrook, <i>l.</i>	47	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Cambridge, <i>tel.</i>	98	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	10.10 a.m.	10.10 a.m.	3.10 p.m.	3.10 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Carron Hall, <i>tel. l.</i>	39	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Cascade, <i>l.</i>	148	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.05 p.m.	7.05 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Castleton, <i>tel. l.</i>	19	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Catadupa, <i>Ry. t.</i>	94	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Cave Valley, <i>t. l.</i>	94	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Cedar Valley, <i>tel. l.</i>	23	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	10.36 a.m.	10.36 a.m.	6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Chapelton, <i>t.</i>	45	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.22 a.m.	10.22 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Chalky Hill	62	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	7.07 p.m.	7.07 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Cherster Castle, <i>l.</i>	107	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.40 a.m.	6.40 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Christiana, <i>t.</i>	64	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Claremont, <i>t.</i>	47	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	9.50 a.m.	9.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Clark's Town, <i>tel.</i>	86	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	3.40 a.m.	3.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Clonmel, <i>l.</i>	42	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	1.25 a.m.	1.25 a.m.	10.05 p.m.	10.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Coleville, <i>l.</i>	67	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Colonel's Ridge, <i>l.</i>	53	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Comfort Hall, <i>t.</i>	75	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	2.20 p.m.	2.20 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Constant Spring, <i>t.</i>	6	Three times	Three times	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Craighead, <i>l.</i>	72	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.25 p.m.	6.25 p.m.	6.55 a.m.	6.55 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Crofts Hill, <i>l.</i>	43	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Crooked River, <i>tel.</i>	51	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Cross Keys	70	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston	Post at Kingston.			Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.			Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.			Arrive at Kingston		
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.		Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.		Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.		Mon., Wed. and Sat.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	
Cross Roads, <i>t.</i>	St. Andrew	2	6.30 a.m. 10.30 a.m. 1.00 p.m. 3.15 p.m. 3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	6.30 p.m. 10.30 a.m. 1.00 p.m. 3.15 p.m. 9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>		7.40 a.m. 11.10 a.m. 1.35 p.m. 4.00 p.m. 7.30 p.m. <i>c</i>	7.40 a.m. 11.10 a.m. 1.35 p.m. 4.00 p.m. 7.40 a.m.		8.55 a.m. 12.50 p.m. 2.20 p.m. 5.30 p.m. 2.35 p.m.	8.55 a.m. 12.50 p.m. 2.20 p.m. 5.30 p.m. 4.00 p.m.		9.20 a.m. 1.00 p.m. 2.50 p.m. 5.50 p.m. 3.20 p.m.	9.20 a.m. 1.00 p.m. 2.50 p.m. 5.50 p.m. 3.20 p.m.	
Dallas, <i>t.</i>	St. Andrew	10	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>		7.40 a.m.	10.05 a.m.		2.35 p.m.	4.00 p.m.		3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Darlington <i>tel.</i>	Westmoreland	136	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		7.40 a.m.	10.05 a.m.		1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.		3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.
Deeside, <i>t.</i>	Trelawny	107	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>		4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.		9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.
Devon, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	67	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.		5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Dry Harbour, <i>t. l.</i>	St. Ann	82	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		1.50 a.m.	1.50 a.m.		9.40 p.m.	9.40 p.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Duncans, <i>t.</i>	Trelawny	81	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>		6.10 p.m.	6.00 a.m.		6.45 a.m.	6.15 a.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Eldrslie, <i>t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	91	9.0 a.m. <i>a</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Enfield, <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	39	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.		6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Ewarton, <i>t.</i>	St. Catherine	29	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.		3.50 p.m.	6.10 a.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
			1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>					6.10 a.m.	12.45 p.m.		8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Fairy Hill	Portland	71	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		9.45 p.m.	9.45 p.m.		3.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Falmouth, <i>t</i>	Trelawny	92	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		3.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.		8.35 p.m.	8.35 p.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
			9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.20 p.m. <i>a</i>		8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.		5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.		8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Fellowship	Portland	80	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	2.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.		4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Fort William	Westmoreland	135	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>		9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.		6.35 a.m.	6.35 a.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Four Paths, <i>Ry. t.</i>	Clarendon	37	9.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		12.5 p.m.	12.50 p.m.		6.35 a.m.	12.35 p.m.		3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
			9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.		6.18 p.m.	6.18 p.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.		6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
			3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.		1.35 p.m.	1.35 p.m.		5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Frankfield, <i>tel.</i>	do	57	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.		8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.		11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Fyffes Pen, <i>t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	106	9.30 a.m.	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>		6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.		7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.		9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Gayle, <i>tel.</i>	St. Mary	81	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.		2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Gibraltar, <i>t.</i>	St. Ann		1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.		4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.		3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Giddy Hall, <i>t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	95	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>		6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.		7.35 a.m.	7.35 a.m.		1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
Ginger Hill, <i>t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	91	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>		4.25 p.m.	4.25 p.m.		3.35 a.m.	3.35 a.m.		8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Glengoffe, <i>tel. t.</i>	St. Catherine	20	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>		6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.		7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.		8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Golden Grove, <i>t.</i>	St. Thomas	45	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>		5.36 p.m.	5.36 p.m.		7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.		8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Gordon Town, <i>t.</i>	St. Andrew	9	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>										

Grange Hill, t.	137	9.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Grange Lane, Ry. t.	94	9.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.
		9.30 a.m.	11.20 a.m.	11.20 a.m.	2.10 p.m.	2.10 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
		3.15 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Grantham, tel. t.	60	6.30 a.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Gregory Park, t.	63	6.30 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		9.30 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	11.15 a.m.	2.25 p.m.	2.25 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
		3.15 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Green Island, tl.	152	1.00 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	1.40 a.m.	1.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Guanaboa Vale, t.	224	6.30 a.m.	12.15 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Guy's Hill, tel.	38	1.00 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Hagley Gap, t.	19	3.15 p.m.	8.55 a.m.	8.55 a.m.	4.41 p.m.	4.41 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Halfway Tree, t.	3	6.30 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.
		10.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	12.20 a.m.	12.20 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
		1.00 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	1.50 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.
		3.00 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.
Hampden, t.	100	1.00 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.25 p.m.	3.25 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Hampstead, t. tel.	44	1.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.20 a.m.	5.20 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Harker's Hall, t.	30	1.00 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Harry Watch, t.	67	9.30 a.m.	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Hartlands, Ry. t.	15	6.30 a.m.	8.35 a.m.	8.35 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		3.15 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
		6.30 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	6.05 a.m.	6.05 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Hayes, tel.	40	1.00 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	7.35 p.m.	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Hector's River, t.	51	1.00 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Higgate, t.	38	1.00 p.m.	7.10 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Hill Top, t.	104	9.30 a.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	5.15 a.m.	5.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Hope Bay, t.	49	1.00 p.m.	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Hopewell, tel.	126	1.00 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Inverness	78	9.30 a.m.	4.05 p.m.	4.05 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Ispswich, Ry. t.	86	1.00 p.m.	6.40 p.m.	6.40 p.m.	10.40 p.m.	10.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Islington, t.	46	1.00 p.m.	12.55 a.m.	12.55 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Jackson Town, tel.	90	1.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
James Hill, t.	60	6.30 a.m.	12.10 p.m.	12.10 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Jericho t.	143	1.00 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	Twice daily.	Twice daily.	Twice daily.	Twice daily.
Johns Hall	123	1.00 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Jones Pen, t.	1	Twice daily.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	4.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Keith	73	1.00 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	2.00 a.m.	2.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Kellitts, tel. t.	47	6.30 a.m.	1.55 a.m.	1.55 a.m.	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Lacovia, t.	85	9.30 a.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	9.55 p.m.	9.55 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.

Office.	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		Arrive at D.P.O. from Kingston.		Leave D.P.O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston	
			Mon, Wed. and Fri.	Tues, Thurs. and Sat.	Mon, Wed. and Fri.	Tues, Thurs. and Sat.	Mon, Wed. and Fri.	Tues, Thurs. and Sat.	Mon, Wed. and Fri.	Tues, Thurs. and Sat.
Lamb's River, <i>l.</i>	Westmoreland	103	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.05 p.m.	7.05 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Latum <i>l.</i>	St. James	123	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.05 a.m.	10.05 a.m.	2.25 p.m.	2.25 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Loughlands	St. Ann	61	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	1.25 a.m.	1.25 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Lawrence Tavern <i>tel.</i>	St. Andrew	15	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
Liguanea	do	5	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	4.55 p.m.	4.55 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Lime Hall	St. Ann	53	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.25 p.m.	6.25 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.
Linstead, <i>l.</i>	St. Catherine	24	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	3.05 a.m.	3.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Little London, <i>tel.</i>	Westmoreland	135	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.55 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Little River, <i>tel.</i>	St. James	103	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.10 a.m.	6.10 a.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.
Llandewy, <i>l.</i>	St. Thomas	26½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.25 a.m.	4.25 a.m.	4.05 p.m.	4.05 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Lluidas Vale	St. Catherine	37	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	7.20 p.m.	7.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Lodge <i>l.</i>	St. Ann	68	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.
Long Bay	Portland	68½	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.40 a.m.	8.40 a.m.	12.50 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Lucea, <i>l.</i>	Hanover	139	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.15 p.m.	8.15 p.m.	4.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Lucky Hill	St. Catherine	36	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	10.15 a.m.	10.15 a.m.	1.40 a.m.	1.40 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Maggotty, <i>Ry. l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	83	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	3.50 a.m.	3.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Maidstone, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	69	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.55 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	7.45 a.m.	7.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Malvern, <i>l.</i>	St. Elizabeth	87	9.15 a.m. a	9.15 a.m. a	3.35 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Manchioneal, <i>l.</i>	Portland	56	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	8.20 a.m.	8.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Mandeville, <i>l.</i>	Manchester	58	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.50 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Mavis Bank, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	14	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	8.05 p.m.	8.05 p.m.	2.20 a.m.	2.20 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
May Pen, <i>l.</i>	Clarendon	32½	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.50 p.m.	2.50 p.m.	5.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Middle Quarters, <i>tel.</i>	St. Elizabeth	89	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
		94	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	7.02 a.m.	7.02 a.m.	6.34 p.m.	6.34 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
			3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
			3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
			3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
			3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	9.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
			3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	5.45 p.m.	7.05 a.m.	7.05 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.

Mile Gully, t.	61½	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Milk River, tel. l.	49	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.35 p.m.	1.35 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Milk River Bath	52	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	2.35 p.m.	2.35 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Mocho, l.	44	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Moore Town, l.	86	1.00 p.m. b	2.00 p.m. b	9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Moneague, t.	39	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.05 p.m.	5.05 p.m.	4.25 a.m.	4.25 a.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Montpelier, tel.	103	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Montego Bay, t.	117	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.25 a.m.	5.25 a.m.	6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
	113	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.10 p.m.	6.10 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Morant Bay, t.	31	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	4.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Mount James	14	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	9.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 a.m.
Mount Regale, l.	41	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.45 a.m.	6.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Mountainide, l. tel.	106	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	7.40 a.m.	7.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Myer's Wharf, t.	1	Three times	Three times	daily.	daily.	Three times	Three times	daily.	daily.	daily.	daily.
Myersville, l.	87	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Myrtle Bank, t.	Kingston	three	daily.	thrice	thrice	daily.	daily.	thrice	thrice	thrice	daily.
Negril, l. tel.	147	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Newcastle, tel. l.	14	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.41 p.m.	7.41 p.m.	5.35 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Newmarket, tel. l.	100	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	10.45 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Newport, tel.	64	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	9.05 a.m.	9.05 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Ocho Rios, t.	64	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.25 a.m.	3.25 a.m.	8.35 p.m.	8.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Old England	65	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	5.55 p.m.	5.55 p.m.	7.55 a.m.	7.55 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Old Harbour, t.	24	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	7.20 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
		9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	1.25 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
		3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.45 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Old Harbour Bay	27	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	1.40 p.m.	1.40 p.m.	9.40 a.m.	9.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Orange Bay, Ry. t.	43	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Oracabessa, t.	79	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.55 p.m.	6.55 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.
Pear Tree Grove, l.	40	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Pedro Plains, l.	113	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Pedro, l. tel.	53	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Pepper	71	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	11.15 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	12.40 a.m.	12.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Petersfield, tel.	129	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.40 p.m.	7.40 p.m.	5.35 a.m.	5.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Point, l.	127	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	10.50 a.m.	10.50 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
P. int Hill, l.	43	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Port Antonio, t.	77	—	—	—	—	12.00 m.	12.00 m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
By rail	75	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Port Maria, t.	50	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
						6.15 p.m.	6.15 p.m.				

Offic.	Pass.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Port Morant, <i>t.</i>	St. Thomas	39	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	5.20 p.m.	5.20 p.m.	5.05 a.m.	.05 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Port Royal, <i>t.</i>	Port Royal	6	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	5.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	11.45 a.m.	11.45 a.m.
Forus, <i>t.</i>	Manchester	47	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
			9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	1.20 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	12.05 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	3.15 p.m.
			3.5 p.m.	3.15 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	2.55 p.m.	6.05 p.m.	6.05 p.m.
Pratville, <i>t.</i>	do	73	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	6.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Priestman's River, <i>t.</i>	do	65	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.10 p.m.	9.10 p.m.	1.15 p.m.	1.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Race Cou se, <i>tel.</i>	Portland	50	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	11.10 a.m.	5.05 a.m.	5.05 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Ramble, <i>tel.</i>	Hanover	109	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	6.45 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Red Hills	St. Andrew	10	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	5.40 a.m.	5.40 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.
Redwood, <i>t.</i>	St. Catherine	31	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.10 p.m.	12.10 p.m.	7.15 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Retreat, <i>t.</i>	St. Mary	73	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	7.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Richmond, <i>t.</i>	do	36	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Rio Bueno, <i>t.</i>	Trelawny	76	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Riversdale, <i>Ry. t.</i>	St. Catherine	264	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	3.40 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	9.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Riverside, <i>tel.</i>	Hanover	145	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	1.10 p.m.	1.10 p.m.	7.50 a.m.	7.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Rock River, <i>tel. t.</i>	Clarendon	51	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Runaway Bay, <i>t.</i>	St. Ann	67	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	10.35 p.m.	10.35 p.m.	12.50 a.m.	12.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
St. Ann's Bay, <i>t.</i>	do	57	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.50 p.m.	6.50 p.m.	2.40 a.m.	2.40 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
St. Marg. Bay, <i>Ry. t.</i>	Portland	53	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	6.20 p.m.	6.20 p.m.	6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
St. Peters, <i>t.</i>	St. Andrew	18	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	6.20 a.m.	6.20 a.m.	4.40 p.m.	4.40 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Salt River, <i>tel. t.</i>	Clarendon	56	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	12.35 p.m.	12.35 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Sandy Bay, <i>tel.</i>	Hanover	130	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	4.50 a.m.	4.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Santa Cruz, <i>t.</i>	St. Elizabeth	79	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	12.40 a.m.	12.40 a.m.	11.15 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	—	—
		87	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	6.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	6.50 a.m.	6.50 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.

Savanna-la-Mar, t. ...	Westmoreland	128	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	8.15 p.m. a	8.15 p.m. a	5.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Saforoth, tel. l.	St. Thomas	125	1.00 p.m. b	3.15 p.m. c	9.45 a.m.	9.45 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Sherwood Coiten, l.	Trelawny	37	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.40 a.m.	6.40 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Shooter's Hill l.	Manchester	100	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	9.50 a.m.	9.50 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Sileah, Ry. t. (Appel- ton)	St. Elizabeth	78	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	7.20 p.m.	7.20 p.m.	1.15 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Smith's Village, tel. ...	Kingston	1	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	9.40 a.m.
Somerton, l.	St. James	123	1.00 p.m. a	1.00 p.m. a	12.30 p.m.	12.30 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	4.35 p.m.
Southfield, l.	St. Elizabeth	82	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	9.55 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	2.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Spanish Town, t.	St. Catherine	12	Four times daily.	Four times daily.	Four times daily.	Four times daily.	Four times daily.	Four times daily.	Four times daily.
Spaldings l.	Clarendon	62	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.10 p.m.	4.10 p.m.	9.20 a.m.	9.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.
Springfield, l.	St. Elizabeth	107	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	6.20 a.m.	6.20 a.m.	3.20 p.m.
Spring Hill, l.	Portland	52	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	noon	noon	1.20 p.m.	1.20 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Spar Tree	Manchester	67	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	10.10 p.m.	10.10 p.m.	2.45 a.m.	2.45 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Stewart Town, tel.	Trelawny	85	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	12.30 a.m.	12.30 a.m.	11.10 p.m.	11.10 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Stony Hill, t.	St. Andrew	94	10.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	11.00 a.m.	12.45 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
Sturge Town, l.	St. Ann	84	1.00 p.m. b	3.15 p.m. c	5.40 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.40 p.m.
Swift River, l.	Portland	52	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	6.10 a.m.	6.10 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Thompson Town, l.	Clarendon	48	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	9.10 a.m.	3.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Toll Gate, l.	Clarendon	41	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	2.45 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Trinity Ville, tel. l.	St. Thomas	28	3.15 p.m. c	3.15 p.m. c	11.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	6.35 p.m.	6.35 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Troja, Ry. l.	St. Catherine	31	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	8.25 a.m.	8.25 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.
Troy, tel. l.	do	79	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	4.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	8.45 a.m.	8.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Ulster Spring, tel.	Manchester	100	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	5.50 p.m.	5.50 p.m.	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.
Victoria Town, l.	Trelawny	54	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	3.45 a.m.	5.15 p.m.	5.15 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Wait-a-bit	do	75	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	3.55 p.m.	3.55 p.m.	9.0 a.m.	9.0 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Walderton	Manchester	58	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	6.55 p.m.	6.55 p.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	3.20 p.m.
Walker's Wood, l.	St. Ann	46	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	10.35 a.m.	10.35 a.m.	3.20 p.m.
Warsop, tel. l.	Trelawny	82	9.30 a.m. a	9.30 a.m. a	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Watermill	St. Catherine	27	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	6.55 p.m.	6.55 p.m.	6.25 a.m.	6.25 a.m.	3.20 p.m.
Watson Hill, l.	Manchester	72	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
Watt Town, l.	St. Ann	94	1.00 p.m. b	1.00 p.m. b	7.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	5.25 p.m.	5.25 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
White House, tel.	Westmoreland	110	9.30 a.m. a	3.15 p.m. c	7.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	2.40 p.m.	9.15 a.m.
					6.25 a.m.	6.25 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	9.15 a.m.

Office	Parish.	Miles from Kingston.	Post at Kingston.		Arrive at D. P. O. from Kingston.		Leave D. P. O. for Kingston.		Arrive at Kingston.	
			Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.	Mon., Wed. and Fri.	Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Williamsfield, <i>tel.</i>	Manchester	53	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	9.30 a.m. <i>a</i>	1.45 p.m.	1.45 p.m.	5.50 a.m.	5.50 a.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
Windsor Castle, <i>l.</i>	Portland	37	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	7.15 p.m.	7.15 p.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	3.20 p.m.	3.20 p.m.
Windward Road	Kingston	24	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	8.20 p.m.	8.20 p.m.	5.45 a.m.	5.45 a.m.	11.40 a.m.	11.40 a.m.
Woodford, <i>l.</i>	St. Andrew	15	Thrice daily.	Thrice daily.	Thrice daily.	Thrice daily.	Thrice daily.	Thrice daily.	Thrice daily.	Thrice daily.
Woodhall, <i>l.</i>	Clarendon	51	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	3.15 p.m. <i>c</i>	8.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	3.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.
Yallahs, <i>t.</i>	St. Thomas	19	6.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	9.15 a.m.	9.15 a.m.
			1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	1.00 p.m. <i>b</i>	3.35 p.m.	3.35 p.m.	6.55 a.m.	6.55 a.m.	8.15 a.m.	8.15 a.m.

OUT-GOING.

Mails close as under:

1. For first trains to Porus and Ewarton, daily at 6.30 a.m.
2. For *through* train to Montego Bay, daily at 9.30 a.m.
3. For *through* train to Port Antonio daily at 1.00 p.m.
4. For *Windward*, East via Port Antonio daily at 1.00 p.m.
5. For the *Northside*, daily at 1.00 p.m.
6. For the *Southside*, on Mon., Wed., and Friday at 9.30 a.m. For the *Southside*, on Tues., Thurs., and Saturdays at 3.15 p.m.
7. For Port Royal, Gordon Town, &c., daily at 3.15

SUMMARY.

IN-COMING.

Mails are received as under:

1. From Gordon Town, &c., daily. at 8.15 a.m.
2. From Port Royal, daily at 11.45 a.m.
3. From *Windward*, East via Port Antonio daily at 8.15 a.m.
4. By train from Port Antonio daily at 11.40 a.m.
5. By train from Montego Bay daily at 3.20 p.m.
6. From *Northside*, daily. at 9.15 a.m.
7. From *Southside*, on Mon., Wed. & Fri. at 3.20 p.m.
From *Southside*, on Tues., Thurs. & Sat. at 9.15 a.m.

MAIL COACHES.

EWARTON AND MONTEGO BAY. DAILY.

Miles.	Offices.	Arrival.	Offices.	Arrival.
		p.m.		p.m.
	Ewarton (leave)	.. 4.15	Montego Bay (leave)	.. 6.20
10	Moneague	.. 5.05	Little River	.. 7.15
8	Claremont	.. 5.50	Falmouth	.. 8.15
6	Lime Hall	.. 6.25	Duncans	.. 9.25
4	St. Ann's Bay	.. 6.50	Clarks Town	.. 10.00
4	Laughlands	.. 10.00	Jackson Town	.. 10.30
6	Runaway Bay	.. 10.35	Stewart Town	.. 11.05
8	Browns Town	.. 11.25	Browns Town	.. 11.35
		A.M.		A.M.
5.5	Stewart Town	.. 12.30	Runaway Bay	.. 12.45
4.5	Jackson Town	.. 12.55	Laughlands	.. 1.20
4.5	Clarks Town	.. 1.25	St. Ann's Bay	.. 1.45
4	Duncans	.. 1.50	Lime Hall	.. 3.00
10	Falmouth	.. 3.00	Claremont	.. 3.35
11	Little River	.. 4.25	Moneague	.. 4.20
11	Montego Bay	.. 5.25	Ewarton	.. 5.15

Fares from	Moneague.	Claremont.	Lime Hall.	St. Ann's Bay.	Laughlands.	Runaway Bay.	Browns Town.	Stewart Town.	Jackson Town.	Clarks Town.	Duncans.	Falmouth.	Little River.	Montego Bay.
Ewarton	3/4	6/8	8/10	9/4	10/8	12/8	15/4	17/2	18/8	20/2	21/6	24/10	28/10	32/2
Moneague	-	2/8	4/8	6/7	7/4	9/4	12/10	13/10	15/4	16/10	18/2	21/6	25/6	28/10
Claremont	-	-	2/3	4/4	4/8	6/8	9/4	11/2	12/8	14/2	15/6	18/10	22/10	26/2
Lime Hall	-	-	-	1/4	2/8	4/8	7/4	9/2	10/8	12/2	13/6	16/10	20/10	24/2
St. Ann's Bay	-	-	-	-	1/4	3/4	6/7	7/10	9/4	10/10	12/2	15/6	19/6	22/10
Laughlands	-	-	-	-	-	2/7	4/8	6/6	8/7	9/6	10/10	14/2	18/2	21/6
Runaway Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/8	4/6	6/7	7/6	8/10	12/2	16/2	19/6
Browns Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/10	3/4	4/10	6/2	9/6	13/6	16/10
Stewart Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/6	3/7	4/4	7/8	11/8	15/10
Jackson Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/6	2/10	6/2	10/2	13/6
Clarks Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1/4	4/8	8/8	12/10
Duncans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/4	7/4	10/8
Falmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/7	7/4
Little River	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/4

MONTEGO BAY AND LUCEA. DAILY.

Miles.	Offices.	Arrival.	Offices.	Arrival.
		a.m.		a.m.
	Montego Bay (leave)	.. 8.00	Lucea (leave)	.. 2.00
10	Hopewell	.. 9.35	Sandy Bay	.. 3.40
4	Sandy Bay	.. 10.20	Hopewell	.. 4.35
		m.		
11	Lucea	.. 12.05	Montego Bay	.. 6.25

Fares—4s. between each stage. Hopewell and Sandy Bay being counted as one stage.

KINGSTON AND PORT ANTONIO, DAILY.

Miles.	Offices.	Arrival.	Offices.	Arrival.
		P.M.		A.M.
	Kingston (leave)	.. 2.15	Port Antonio (leave)	.. 12.00
10	Bull Bay	.. 2.55	Fairy Hill	.. 12.40
9	Yallahs	.. 3.35	P. M. River	.. 1.05
12	Morant Bay	.. 4.30	Long Bay	.. 1.25
7	Pt. Morant	.. 5.20	Manchioneal	.. 2.10
9	Bath	.. 6.10	Hectors River	.. 2.45
7	Golden Grove	.. 6.50	Golden Grove	.. 3.20
6	Hectors River	.. 7.35	Bath	.. 4.10
5	Manchioneal	.. 8.05	Pt. Morant	.. 5.00
6	Long Bay	.. 8.45	Morant Bay	.. 5.40
4	P. M. River	.. 9.10	Yallahs	.. 6.50
4	Fairy Hill	.. 9.40	Bull Bay	.. 7.30
8	Pt. Antonio	.. 10.25	Kingston	.. 8.15

Fares from.	Bull Bay.	Yallahs.	Morant Bay.	Port Morant.	Bath.	Golden Grove.	Hector's River.	Manchioneal.	Long Bay.	P. M. River.	Fairy Hill.	Port Antonio.
Kingston	.. 4/	8/	12/6	15/6	20/	23/	25/6	27/6	30/	32/	34/	38/
Bull Bay	.. -	4/	8/6	11/6	16/	19/	21/6	23/6	26/	28/	30/	34/
Yallahs	.. -	-	5/	7/6	12/	15/	17/6	19/6	22/	24/	26/	30/
Morant Bay	.. -	-	-	3/	7/6	10/6	13/	15/	17/6	19/6	21/6	25/6
Pt. Morant	.. -	-	-	-	4/6	7/6	10/	12/	14/6	16/6	18/6	22/6
Bath	.. -	-	-	-	-	3/	5/6	7/6	10/	12/	14/	18/
Golden Grove	.. -	-	-	-	-	-	2/6	4/6	7/	9/	11/	15/
Hectors River	.. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/	4/6	6/6	8/6	12/6
Manchioneal	.. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/6	4/6	6/6	10/6
Long Bay	.. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P. M. River	.. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/	5/
Fairy Hill	.. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/

SANTA CRUZ AND BALACLAVA. DAILY.

Miles.	Offices.	Arrival.	Offices.	Arrival.
		a.m.		p.m.
..	Santa Cruz (leave)	.. 6.50	Balacava (leave)	.. 3.15
6	Braes River	.. 7.50	Braes River	.. 4.55
10	Balacava	.. 9.55	Santa Cruz	.. 6.00

Fares 2s. between each stage.

BLACK RIVER AND IPSWICH. DAILY.

Miles.	Offices.	Arrival.	Offices.	Arrival.
		a.m.		p.m.
..	Black River (leave)	.. 5.50	Ipswich (leave)	.. 4.15
9	Middle Quarters	.. 7.00	Middle Quarters	.. 5.45
9	Ipswich	.. 8.35	Black River	.. 7.2

Passenger fares—3s. Black River to Middle Quarters; 3s. Middle Quarters to Ipswich; through fare 6s.

30 lbs. baggage free to each passenger, 1d. extra for each pound over 30 lbs.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR AND MONTPELIER. DAILY.

Miles.	Offices.	Arrival. a.m.	Offices.	Arrival. p.m.
..	Sav.-la-Mar (leave)	.. 4.00	Montpelier (leave)	.. 5.45
6	Petersfield	.. 4.40	Ramble	.. 6.15
10	Ramble	.. 6.10	Petersfield	.. 7.10
6	Montpelier	.. 7.90	Sav.-la-Mar	.. 7.45

Fares from	To			
	Sav.-la-Mar.	Petersfield.	Ramble.	Montpelier.
Savanna-la-Mar	..	3/	8/	11/
Petersfield	.. 3/	..	4/	8/
Ramble	.. 8/	4/	..	3/
Montpelier	.. 11/	8/	3/	..

Linstead and Gayle.

Miles.	Offices.	Arrival. a.m.	Offices.	Arrival. a.m.
..	Linstead (leave)	.. 10.00	Gayle (leave)	.. 5.15
12	Guys Hill	.. 1.00	Guys Hill	.. 6.50
9	Gayle	.. 2.30	Linstead	.. 9.00

Passenger Fares—Linstead to Guys Hill 7/, Guys Hill to Gayle 5/. Through Fare 12/.

Passengers are carried on the Motor Mail vans between Ewarton and Montego Bay, at the rate of 4d. per mile, and between Kingston and Port Antonio, *via* Morant Bay at the approximate rate of 5d. per mile.

MAIL COACH REGULATIONS.

PASSENGERS—At intermediate stations a passenger must take his chance of finding a vacant seat in the coach, and must, if there be a vacancy, then pay his fare to the local Postmaster, or Contractor's Agent.

In either case the amount for such ticket must be paid in cash, and the ticket must be handed to the driver or guard of the coach before the passenger takes his seat.

In all cases if a passenger intends to leave the coach between stations he must pay the fare to the next station beyond.

The **PERSONAL LUGGAGE** of each passenger is limited to 20lbs. by weight or 2,000 cubic inches by size. Any excess must be paid for as freight, and such excess may not exceed 10lbs. in weight, or 1,000 cubic inches in size. Dogs are not allowed to be carried by coach.

OVERSEA MAIL COMMUNICATION.

I. UNITED KINGDOM—Letter mail for the United Kingdom is sent and received by each available opportunity via the United States, and by the Elders and Fyffe, and Leyland and Harrison Lines of Steamers via Liverpool or Bristol. The Department endeavours to forward mail for the United Kingdom by the most expeditious route in each case. Parcel post mail is conveyed only by the direct steamers.

II. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Mails (both letter and parcel) for the U.S.A., are conveyed by the steamers of the United Fruit Co., Atlantic Fruit Co., Caribbean S.S. Co., Clyde S. S. Co., and Jamaica Fruit and Steamship Co., the most expeditious opportunity being utilized as far as possible.

III. CANADA—Letter mail for the Dominion of Canada is sent and received by each U.S. Mail. Parcel post mail is, however, conveyed only by the steamers of the Pickford and Black Line trading between Halifax N.S. and Jamaica, and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine trading between Mon real and St. Johns and Jamaica about once every three weeks.

IV. CENTRAL AMERICA—Mail communication with these countries is maintained by the steamers of the United Fruit Co., Elders and Fyffe, Clyde S. S. Co., and the Caribbean S.S. Co.. For special information regarding parcel post mail for these places see pp. 165 and 170.

V. WEST INDIA ISLANDS—Letter mail for all, and parcel post mail for the majority of the West India Islands is exchanged regularly by way of the U.S.A.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine maintains (at the moment of going to press), a direct service between Jamaica and the Bahamas.

VI. CAYMAN AND TURKS ISLANDS—An irregular mail service to and from these Islands is maintained by means of schooners and sloops. Letter mail for Turks Island is also exchanged via U.S.A.

VII. Cuba—Mails are exchanged about twice a week. There is no direct parcel post exchange with Cuba.

By courtesy of the United Fruit Co., the following schedule of routes, etc., of their regular mail-carrying steamers is furnished.

NEW YORK-JAMAICA-PANAMA-COLOMBIA SERVICE: A steamer leaves New York every Tuesday p.m. and calls on alternate weeks at the following ports:—

- (a) Kingston (arrives and leaves Monday), Cartagena, Puerto Colombia, Santa Marta, Kingston (arrives and leaves Saturday), New York (arrives Thursday p.m.)
- (b) Kingston (arrives and leaves Monday), Cristobal, Cartagena, Puerto Colombia, Santa Marta, Kingston (arrives and leaves Saturday), New York (arrives Thursday p.m.)—a round voyage of 23 days.

NEW YORK-CUBA-JAMAICA-HONDURAS-GUATEMALA SERVICE: A steamer leaves New York twice a month, calling at the following ports:—

Santiago, Kingston, Belize, Puerto Barrios, Tela, Truxillo, Tela, Kingston, Santiago, New York.

Elders and Fyffe maintain a weekly mail service with the United Kingdom, but as the sailing days and routes of these boats vary somewhat according to the season of the year, their movements cannot be reduced to the precision of a schedule. In addition to the regular weekly closing on Saturdays for New York by the United Fruit Co.'s steamers, a mail for the U.S.A. is made up every Tuesday for despatch (via Port Antonio) by one of the Atlantic Fruit Co.'s steamers.

The service maintained by the steamship companies named on page 161 provides, on an average, two weekly receipts from and three despatches to the U.S. and Europe, and one weekly receipt from and despatch to Central America.

In the foregoing the term "Letter Mail" refers to Letters and Post Cards, and Packages of Printed and Commercial Papers and Samples.

POSTAL UNION.

POSTAGE.

Foreign Correspondence is divided into the following classes:—

- (a) Letters. (b) Post-cards. (c) Printed Papers. (d) Commercial Papers. (e) Samples. (f) Parcel Post Parcels.

For the Rates of Postage on all classes of mail-matter, limits of weight and size, &c., see Table, page 173.

(a) *Letters* posted unpaid or insufficiently prepaid are forwarded, but are charged on delivery with double the deficiency.

Unpaid and insufficiently prepaid letters from places abroad are charged double the deficient postage.

Letters or articles paid at the letter rate of postage may not exceed the weight of 4 pounds 6 ounces, nor in their dimensions exceed 18 inches in any one direction, except that when in the form of a roll they may not exceed 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter.

(b) *Post Cards*: See Inland Regulations, p. 139.

(c) *Printed and Commercial Papers*: See Inland Regulations pp. 140, 141.

(e) *Samples*: The use of the Sample Post is restricted to (1) bona-fide Trade Samples or Patterns of Merchandise without saleable value, and (2) natural history specimens, dried or preserved animals and plants, geological specimens, and scientific specimens generally, keys, fresh flowers, tubes of serum and pathological specimens rendered innocuous by their mode of preparation and packing, when sent for no commercial purpose. Packets containing goods for sale or consigned in execution of an order (however small the quantity) or articles sent by one private individual to another which are not actually trade samples or patterns or scientific specimens, &c., cannot be forwarded by Sample Post.

It is recommended that every sample should be marked "Sample—not for sale," or otherwise defaced in such a way as to render the article unsaleable in the ordinary way of trading.

Special regulations as to certain articles.—Though under the regulations of the Postal Union articles liable to Customs Duty may only be sent by the Parcel or the Insured Box Post, this rule is relaxed for samples in certain countries. In some instances samples liable

to customs duty are delivered either free or on payment of the duty, but in others they may be withheld from delivery. Samples of *tea* exceeding eight ounces in gross weight are not in any case accepted for transmission abroad; and some countries have fixed a still lower limit both for tea and for certain other articles. Samples liable to customs duty are ordinarily admitted into the United Kingdom when sent in quantities so small as to have practically no saleable value; but the importation of *tobacco*, *cigars*, *cigarettes*, &c., by Sample Post is prohibited, with the sole exception of packets of type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding six ounces in gross weight, which are delivered on payment of 2s. 6d. customs duty.

Samples of Spirits (except perfumed spirits) may be sent to the United Kingdom, provided that the samples are plainly marked "*Spirits (not perfumed)*." Each packet is liable to a charge of 3s. 6d. customs duty. Samples of *wine* are admitted free of customs charges. The gross weight of any sample packet containing wine or spirits must not exceed 12 ounces.

Samples of Tea not exceeding 8 oz. in gross weight may be sent to U. K., provided that the packets are plainly marked as containing tea. Each packet, exceeding 3 oz. in weight, is liable to a charge of 3l. Customs Duty. Packets of tea exceeding 8 oz. in gross weight and sent by Sample Post are liable to forfeiture by the Customs.

Sample packets containing *liquids* and *greasy substances* can be sent to countries in the Postal Union: also *live bees* (except when prohibited by the special regulations of the country of destination). They must be made up so that they can be easily opened for purposes of inspection, with the exception of packets containing live bees, which must be enclosed in boxes so constructed as to allow the contents to be ascertained without opening. The bottles used for enclosing *liquids* must be of glass, and all articles of *glass* must be securely packed in boxes of metal or wood.

Liquids, Oils, and substances easily liquefied must be enclosed in glass bottles, hermetically sealed. Each bottle must be placed in a wooden box furnished with sawdust, cotton, or spongy material in sufficient quantity to absorb the liquid in the event of the bottle becoming broken. Finally the box itself must be enclosed in a case of metal with tightly fitting lid, of wood with a screwtop, or of strong and thick leather; but when perforated wooden blocks are used having a thickness of at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ millimetres (about an eighth of an inch) in the thinnest part, sufficiently provided inside with absorbent material and supplied with a lid, it is not necessary for the blocks to be enclosed in a second case.

Fatty Substances which are not easily liquefied, such as ointments, soft soap, resin, etc., must be enclosed in an inner cover (box, bag of linen or parchment, etc.) which must itself be placed in a second box of wood, metal, or strong and thick leather. *Dry colouring powders* must be placed in bags of leather, rubber-dressed linen, or stout oiled paper; but non-colouring powders may be packed in boxes of wood, metal, or cardboard. It is essential that in both cases the bags or boxes of powder shall be themselves enclosed in bags of linen or parchment.

Articles of all kinds which might spoil if packed so as to be easy of inspection, may, as an exception, be accepted for mailing even when hermetically sealed. In this case the postal administrations concerned may require that the senders or the addressees facilitate the examination of the contents of the sealed articles, either by opening whichever of the articles that may be designated for examination or provide for an examination of contents in any other satisfactory manner.

Any article of *glass* must be securely packed in a box. Except in the case of a glass bottle containing liquid, &c. (see above), the box may be either of metal or wood.

Dangerous articles, such as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, are eligible for transmission by Sample Post, provided that they are *bona-fide* samples without saleable value, and are packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined.

Explosives are absolutely prohibited.

(f) *Parcel Post Parcels.* See pp. 165 to 172.

IT IS FORBIDDEN to send in any letter, packet of printed or commercial papers, or sample to a country of the Postal Union—

1. Gold or silver, bullion, pieces of money, jewellery or precious stones, (except to Great Britain and Countries named in foot note.)*

* Coin, gold, silver, &c., may be sent by REGISTERED MAIL to the following places: Ascension, Australia, Barbados, Canada, Canal Zone, Cape of Good Hope, Cuba, Germany, Gibraltar, Grenada, Guatemala, Malta, New Zealand, South Africa (British), United Kingdom, United States of America and possessions of U. S.

2. Any packet (other than a Parcel Post Parcel) containing articles liable to customs duty, in the country of destination.

3. Any article of a nature likely to stain or injure the correspondence.

The insertion in any letter, packet of printed or commercial papers, or sample of opium, morphine, cocaine, or other narcotic is strictly forbidden.

REGISTRATION (Foreign).*

If it is proved to his satisfaction that a *letter or packet duly admitted to Registration has been entirely lost whilst in his custody* the Postmaster undertakes to *pay an indemnity of 50 francs (£2), except in cases beyond control (e.g., tempest, shipwreck, earthquake and war). No compensation, however, is payable except in the case of the loss of the entire letter or packet; and no claim will be admitted if made more than a year after the letter or packet was posted.*

The Postal Administrations of all countries and colonies included in the Postal Union give the same undertaking in respect of registered letters or packets lost whilst in their custody.

If it is desired to obtain *compensation* in the case of *abstraction of contents of a letter, or to provide for a higher maximum than 50 francs, recourse must be had to the Insurance system.* See Insurance below.

The fee chargeable for registration to places abroad is 2d.

Conditions of Registration.—No postal packet addressed to initials or in pencil is admitted to registration.

Every letter presented for registration must be enclosed in a strong envelope securely fastened, preferably in one of the registration envelopes sold by the P.O.

No packet marked on the outside with the declared value of the contents, as required in the case of insurance, may be sent to a country of the Postal Union by registered post, and Postmasters are instructed to refuse packets so marked which are presented for Registration.

Registered packets must be prepaid as regards both postage and registration fee.

Packets to be registered must be given to an Officer of the Post Office, and a receipt obtained for them; they must on no account be dropped into a letter box.

Advice of Delivery.—The sender of registered or insured correspondence addressed to any foreign country or British colony in the Postal Union, may obtain an acknowledgment of its receipt by the addressee on payment of an extra fee of 2d., in addition to other fees.

INSURANCE—Foreign. (*For Letters only.*)

Letters tendered for insurance will be accepted by the Post Office on payment of the fee and subject to the conditions stated below:—

Fee—6d. for every £12 of value *in addition to the postage and registration fee.*

As few stamps as possible should be used to prepay the postage and insurance fee, and the stamps must not be folded over the edge of the cover. When more stamps than one are used they must be affixed with spaces between them.

A LETTER is the only article of mail matter which will be accepted for insurance. Post Cards, Printed Papers, Commercial Papers or Sample Packets will not be accepted.

Letters containing coin, anything made of gold or silver, precious stones, jewellery, or any article liable to Customs duty in the country of destination cannot be insured. Objects of value which cannot be sent in insured letters may generally be sent in insured parcels. (see page 168.)

The insurance system is specially applicable to letters which contain bank-notes, coupons, securities, bonds and other documents of the kind.

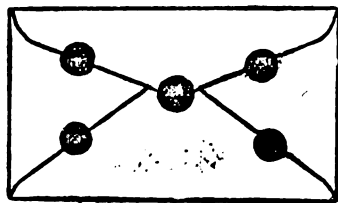
A letter tendered for insurance must not be addressed to initials, or in pencil and it must be enclosed in a strong cover, and be securely fastened and sealed with fine wax in such a way that it cannot be opened without leaving traces of violation. Envelopes with black or coloured borders must not be used. Seals must be placed over each flap, or seam, of the cover of a packet; and if the packet is tied round with string or tape, a seal must be placed on the ends where they are tied. All the seals must be of the same kind of wax, and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing; and the device of the seal must not consist merely of straight, crossed, or curved lines which can be imitated readily.

The onus of properly enclosing and sealing the letter lies upon the sender, and the Post Office does not assume liability for loss arising from the defects of the cover or the seals, which may not be observed at the time of posting.

* Conditions governing registration of foreign correspondence differ from those governing inland correspondence. See p. 141.

The amount for which a letter is insured must not exceed its actual value, and must be written by the sender both in words and in figures at the top of the address side of the cover, thus:—"Insured for £12, (Twelve Pounds)" or whatever the amount may be.

Alteration or erasure of the inscription will not be allowed, if a mistake be made the entry must be completely struck out and a new entry made by the sender. The seals on an ordinary envelope of an insured letter must be placed as shown below:—



Letters which do not fulfil the foregoing conditions will not be accepted for insurance.

Insured letters will have all the safeguards of the Registration system, and a certificate of posting must always be obtained by the sender of an insured letter. An acknowledgment of receipt of the delivery may also be obtained under the same conditions as those applicable to registered letters, i.e., on payment of a further fee of 2d.

Compensation for the loss in the post of a letter, or of its contents, will not exceed the amount of the actual loss, and will not be paid at all for a letter containing any prohibited article, or for any letter which has been delivered without external trace of injury and has been accepted without remark by the addressee.

Claim for compensation will not be entertained if made more than a year after the date of posting of the letter.

Legal liability to give compensation in respect of any letter for which an insurance fee has been paid will not attach to the Postmaster for Jamaica either personally, or in his official capacity. The final decision upon all questions of compensation rests with the postal administration of the country in which the loss has taken place.

Insured letters will only be forwarded by steamers going direct.

For list of countries to which letters may be insured and the limit of insurance, see Table pp. 175 to 183.

PARCEL POST.

A Parcel Post Exchange exists between Jamaica and the countries against which parcel post rates of postage are shown in Cols. 9 to 12, pages 175 to 183. Parcel post business is transacted at all Post Offices.

The parcel mail for the United Kingdom, United States of America, Canal Zone, Canada, Panama, Honduras and Turks, Cayman and Bahama Islands is forwarded by each available direct opportunity. That for the majority of the W.I. Islands is sent and received via New York, and also by any direct opportunity offering.

The parcel mail for Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela is forwarded via Panama.

Parcels for the majority of other countries are forwarded via the United Kingdom.

Postage, Dimensions and Weight—No parcel may exceed eleven pounds in weight.

For postage, maximum dimensions, and other particulars, see Table of Rates of Postage, &c., pages 175 to 182.

Foreign (except to U.S.) and Colonial parcels cannot be registered*, but they may be insured to certain countries under the conditions specified on page 168.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Customs Declaration and Despatch-note.

Parcels are subject to Customs regulations. The sender of each parcel is required to make, for Customs purposes—upon a special form or forms, which can be obtained at any Post Office—an accurate statement of the nature and value of the contents and other particulars. The sender's name and full address must also be filled in. The forms should be filled in, in ink. Two forms of Customs declaration are in use:—(1) A yellow form, No. 711, intended to be affixed to the covers of parcels for British Colonies and Possessions and for a few foreign countries; and (2) a white form, which is used for parcels for all other

* See page 170.

foreign countries. Several identical copies of the latter form must in many cases be made out (see Table on pages 175 to 182, col. 14). *When a white form is used the sender must also fill up a despatch-note. Undervaluation of the contents or failure to describe them fully may result in seizure of the parcels, and in the case of parcels addressed to the United States of America in the imposition of heavy fines, which will not be remitted even if the parcels are returned to the senders. The weight and quantity of the different kinds of articles contained in a parcel should be separately stated.* Any other particulars should be given which would facilitate the assessment of Customs Duty, such as the material of which clothing is composed, and whether it is new or not. In the case of articles returned to the country where they originated, the fact should be stated. For further particulars as to declarations, see note against the names of the various countries in the Table of Rates pp. 175 to 182 (col. 14).

The postage on parcels *must be wholly* prepaid by Postage Stamps.

The Post Office Department will *not* be responsible for the loss or damage of any uninsured parcel.

Each parcel must be plainly directed, such directions setting forth the name and full address of the person for whom the parcel is intended. *A parcel must not be posted in a Letter Box but must be taken into a Post Office and presented at the counter to the Post-master or person in charge.*

A certificate of posting will be given to the person posting a parcel but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Customs duties will be collected before delivery.

A parcel may *not* contain dangerous articles, perishable articles, articles likely to injure other parcels, or the officers of the Post Office, liquids unless securely packed in proper cases and surrounded with absorbent material, or any contraband articles or substances. A parcel must not contain another parcel or other postal packet intended for delivery to a person other than the addressee of the first-named parcel.

If on examination of any parcel there shall be found in or with the same *any letter or communication of the nature of a letter* such paper or communication will be withdrawn therefrom, and will be forwarded to the addressee thereof; or, if it be *not* addressed, to the addressee of the parcel in or with which the same was found enclosed, and the said letter will be surcharged for delivery at the unpaid rate of postage.

An undelivered parcel may be re-directed to the sender in the country of origin on payment of a rate equal to that originally paid on it, such additional postage may either be paid in the country from which the parcel is returned, or be collected from the sender on delivery. This does not, however, apply to parcels from U.S. and Canal Zone.

Parcels re-directed or returned from one country to another will be charged a fresh postage at the rate payable to the country of destination.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, or is refused, the sender, will be communicated with by the Post Office as to the manner in which the parcel shall be disposed of, except in case of U. S. and Canal Zone (see page 170.)

Parcels which cannot be delivered will be kept for a reasonable time before being finally disposed of.

Parcels should be *securely and substantially* packed with due regard to length of journey, conditions of transit, climatic conditions, &c.; e.g., cardboard or ordinary brown paper is not in general sufficient packing for parcels sent to places abroad. Light and bulky articles should be packed in strong wooden cases. In some cases seals may be found necessary; if wax is used it should be of the special quality which will withstand a hot climate. Parcels to U.S.A. may not be sealed.

Parcels containing coin, anything made of gold or silver or other precious article *cannot* be forwarded to a country participating in the insurance scheme except the parcel is insured.

Parcels containing articles of an aggregate value exceeding £50 will not be accepted for transmission. This does not apply to insured parcels (for the limit of the value of which see pages 175 to 182, Col. 8.)

Parcels received at Jamaica from places over sea are, in terms of the Post Office Law Amendment Law, 1886, opened at the Head Office, Kingston, for the purpose of the amount of import duty on the contents being assessed.

After such assessment the parcels are delivered, and the amount of duty collected in the same manner as the postage on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid Mail matter.

Parcels are delivered in Kingston if addressed to a place within the house delivery limit by letter carrier; if beyond such limit, at the Parcel Post Office; in the country, across the Post Office counter.

The amount of duty assessed on any such parcel must be paid before delivery, or before the delivery of the parcel from the custody of the Post Office.

All complaints relating to Customs duty on parcels should be addressed to the Collector of Customs, Kingston, as the Post Office has no control in the matter of duty.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS.—I. UNITED KINGDOM.

A.—Cash on Delivery System. A Cash on Delivery System of parcels is in existence between this Colony and the United Kingdom.

Parcels up to the value of £10 each may be sent either way, and the value together with the fees attendant on the exportation collected from the addressee, and remitted to the sender.

A Cash on Delivery parcel may only be retained at the office of destination for 15 days from the date of arrival, after which if unclaimed it is forthwith returned to origin.

Any further information including fees charged can be obtained from the Parcel Post Office, Kingston, to which only at present, the service is limited.

B.—Prepayment of Customs Duties and other charges on Parcels Post Parcels to the United Kingdom. Persons sending parcels to the United Kingdom and certain other countries, may if they so desire, take upon themselves the prepayment of the Customs duty and other charges which in ordinary cases are leviable on the addressee. The sender will be told at the time of posting what the approximate amount of these charges will be, and a deposit will be taken of the estimated amount. A settlement will subsequently be made when a statement of the total amount of the charges has been received from the British Post Office. The following are the conditions:—

- I. Parcels to be sent under this arrangement must be handed in at the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston, or at any district post office.
- II. The cover must be marked by the sender "To be delivered free of charge."
- III. The sender must fill up and sign a formal undertaking to pay on demand the amount of the charges due. Forms for this declaration may be had on application to the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston.
- IV. Parcels for free delivery will only be accepted from persons whose settled residence is in Jamaica. If the sender is residing only temporarily in Jamaica a parcel cannot be accepted for delivery free of charge.
- V. A fee of 6d. per parcel is charged for the cost of the service in addition to the postage and deposit for duty. This fee must be paid by a stamp or stamps affixed by the sender to his form of undertaking in the place indicated.
- VI. A fee of 2d. for delivery charges must be added to amount deposited for duty.
- VII. The sender must make such deposit on account of the charges for which he desires to provide as the clerk in charge of the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston or the district postmaster may, in each case, decide. This deposit will, for the present, be the amount of the estimated duty and must be paid by stamps affixed to the form of undertaking in the place indicated.
- VIII. When a deposit has been collected the clerk in charge of the Parcels Post Branch at Kingston will fill up and sign the receipt at the foot of the form of undertaking. He will hand it to the sender, if the parcel is despatched from Kingston, or send it to the district postmaster to hand it to the sender, if the parcel is despatched from any other post office.
- IX. One form of undertaking will suffice for two or three (but not more) parcels posted together by the same sender to the same addressee. In such cases the fee will be 6d. for each parcel.
- X. The following are the articles liable to duty under the United Kingdom Tariff which are likely to be despatched from Jamaica by Parcels Post, together with the rates of duty, (and in the case of Tobacco, of certain fines) thereon. These rates are subject to considerable charge and should be read as approximate:—

	£	s.	d.
Coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground	..	per lb.	0 0 6

			£	s.	d.
Tea	..	..	per lb.	0	1 0
Tobacco, manufactured, viz.:					
Cigars	..	..	"	0	15 7
Cigarettes	..	..	"	0	12 7
Cavendish or Negrohead	..	..	..	0	11 10½
Other manufactured tobacco	..	..	..	0	10 4½
Snuff containing more than 13% of moisture	..	..	..	0	9 9½
Snuff not containing more than 13% of moisture	..	..	..	0	11 10½
Tobacco, unmanufactured, containing 10% or more of moisture :					
if stemmed or stripped	..	...	...	0	8 2½
If unstemmed or unstripped ..	..	..	..	0	8 2
Tobacco, unmanufactured containing less than 10% of moisture :					
If stemmed or stripped	..	..	..	0	9 1
If unstemmed or unstripped	...	..	..	0	9 0½

Information concerning the duty levied in the United Kingdom on Rum, Wines, and other spirits can be obtained from the Collector-General's Department.

- XI. Parcels will be accepted in the United Kingdom and certain other countries for delivery in Jamaica free of Customs duty on conditions similar to the foregoing. Such parcels are liable to examination on arrival for Customs purposes, and all pains and penalties attaching for undervaluation or misrepresentation of contents or to prohibited goods will be enforced against the goods themselves or against the parties assuming the charges, as may be decided by the proper authorities.

C.—Insurance of Parcels to the United Kingdom and certain other Countries.

1. Every insured parcel must be packed carefully and substantially, with due regard to the nature of the contents and the length of the journey and must be sealed with wax or lead in such a way that it cannot be opened without either breaking the seal or leaving obvious traces of violation. For instance, seals must be placed over each join and loose flap of the covering of a parcel; and, if string be used in packing, a seal must be placed on the ends of the string where they are tied.

2. All the seals on an insured parcel must be of the same kind of wax or lead and must bear distinct impressions of the same private device. Coins must not be used for sealing; and the device must not consist merely of straight, crossed, or curved lines which could readily be imitated.

3. Parcels containing coin or bullion (not to exceed £5 in value, except in the case of coins clearly intended for purposes of ornament,) watches, jewellery, precious stones or any article of gold or silver must be enclosed in strong boxes or cases, which must be sewn up or otherwise fastened in wrappers of linen, canvas, strong paper, or other substantial material. In such cases the seals must be placed along the edges of each join and loose flap at distances not more than three inches apart. The address of such parcels must be written on their actual covering.

4. If a parcel tendered for insurance does not, in the opinion of the officer of the Post Office to whom it is tendered, fulfil the foregoing conditions as to packing and sealing, it is his duty to refuse to insure it. Nevertheless the onus of properly enclosing, packing, and sealing the parcel lies upon the sender, and the Post Office assumes no liability for loss arising from defects which may not be observed at the time of posting.

5. The amount for which a parcel is insured must be written by the sender both in words and in figures at the top of the address side of the cover, thus:—"Insured for fifteen pounds (£15)". No alteration or erasure of the inscription is allowed. If a mistake is made, the entry must be completely obliterated and an entirely new one made by the sender.

6. No parcel can be insured for more than its actual value, or for more than the sum entered below against the name of the Country or Colony to which it is addressed. A parcel of which the contents have no saleable value may, however, be insured for a nominal sum in order to obtain the safeguard. *Over-insurance is an obstacle to compensation.*

7. All parcels post parcels addressed to the United Kingdom (or other places to which the insurance system extends) containing articles of jewellery, watches, bullion or other articles of gold or silver, must be insured and cannot otherwise be forwarded to destination.

8. The countries to which parcels may be insured, the sum payable for Insurance in addition to the postage which must be affixed to the parcel, and the limit of insured value are shown on Table pp. 175 to 182.

D.—Compensation for loss or damage of uninsured parcels between the United Kingdom and Jamaica. The Postmaster for Jamaica will (not in consequence of any legal liability, but voluntarily, and as an act of grace) give compensation for the loss or damage of uninsured parcels sent by Parcels Post between the United Kingdom and Jamaica, when such loss or damage takes place while the parcels are in his custody, and does not arise from any fault or neglect of the senders or from the nature of the contents.

1. In all cases of loss, abstraction, or damage, except such as are beyond control, the sender, or, in default of or at the request of the sender, the addressee shall be entitled to an indemnity corresponding with the actual amount of the loss, abstraction or damage unless the damage has arisen from the fault or negligence of the sender or from the nature of the article, and provided always that the indemnity does not exceed, in the case of an uninsured parcel, £1, and in the case of an insured parcel, the sum for which it has been insured. The sender of a parcel which has been lost, or of which the contents have been lost or completely destroyed in the post, shall also be entitled to the return of the postage. He is not however entitled to the return of the insurance fee.

2. The obligation of paying the indemnity shall rest with the despatching office, but, until the contrary is shown, the responsibility for the loss, damage, or abstraction shall rest with the office which, having received the parcel without making any observation, cannot prove its delivery in good condition to the addressee, or in the case of a transit parcel, its regular transfer to the next office.

3. The payment of the indemnity to the sender or addressee ought to take place as soon as possible, and at the latest within a year of the date of the application. The administration responsible will be bound to make good without delay, the amount of the indemnity paid.

4. No application for an indemnity will be entertained unless made within a year of the posting of the parcel, and after this term the applicant will have no right to any indemnity.

5. If the loss, abstraction, or damage shall have occurred in the course of conveyance between the exchanging offices, and it shall not be possible to ascertain on the territory or in the service of which the loss, abstraction or damage took place the indemnity shall be shared equally.

6. No responsibility will be admitted for parcels of which the owners have accepted delivery.

II. United States of America and the Canal Zone.

The following are the special regulations which govern the exchange of parcels:—

A declaration of contents and their value with the sender's signature and address, the date of mailing, and the place of address must be made on the authorised form and fixed to the parcel.

An acknowledgment that a parcel to a stated address had been posted will be given to the poster, but no liability attaches to the Post Office in respect thereof.

Letters, post-cards and written matter of the nature of personal correspondence *must* not be enclosed in a parcel.

If such be found the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable; and, if the letter be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. If, however, any such should inadvertently be forwarded the country of destination will collect double rate of postage according to the Postal Union Convention.

A parcel may not contain any other parcel intended for delivery at an address other than that borne by the parcel itself. If such enclosed parcel be detected it must be sent forward singly, charged with new and distinct Parcel Post rates.

It is prohibited to send by Parcel Post any of the undermentioned:—

Publications which violate the Copyright Laws of the country of destination; poisons and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances; confections and pastes; live or dead animals, *except* dead insects and reptiles, when thoroughly dried, and live

bees put up in wooden boxes closed with a wire screen protected by a moveable wooden lid; fruits and vegetables, and substances which exhale a bad odour; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements or lottery circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may, in any way, damage or destroy the mails or injure the persons handling them; cigars or cigarettes in less quantities than 3,000 in a single package; spirituous or intoxicating liquors of all kinds, and bay rum.

Each parcel must be so wrapped or enclosed as to permit its contents to be easily examined by any Postmaster or Customs Officer whose duty it may be to do so; and each parcel will be subject in the country of destination to all Customs duties and all Customs regulations in force in that country for the protection of its Customs revenue.

A parcel for United States and Canal Zone may be *registered* on like conditions to those that govern the registration of other correspondence; or, on payment of the sum of twopence additional to the first charge, the sender can obtain a receipt for such parcel from the addressee, but parcels for the United States, and the Canal Zone *may not be insured*.

Parcels must be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the mails of either country, both in going to the Post Office of exchange of the country of origin, as well as to the office of address of the country of destination; and they must **NOT BE SEALED OR CLOSED AGAINST INSPECTION**, that is, they must not be secured by means of wax, screws or nails, or in any manner which would not admit of their easy examination by the Customs Authorities in the United States.

The country of destination, may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee, for inland service and delivery, a charge not exceeding twopence half-penny (or five cents on each single parcel of whatever weight; and, if the weight exceed one pound, a charge equal to one half-penny (or one cent) for each four ounces or fraction thereof.

If a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed, within 28 days of its receipt, or is refused, it will forthwith be returned to the senders, who must pay at the office of origin an amount equal to the postage originally paid thereon.

Any request that a parcel may be re-addressed or returned must be accompanied by the amount of postage at the original rate for its further pre-payment.

The Post Office Department of either of the contracting countries will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any package; and no indemnity can consequently be claimed by the sender or addressee in either country.

III—Canada.

The regulations governing the Parcels Post Exchange with Canada are identical with those of U.S.A., with the following exceptions.

There is no prohibition or limitation of the numbers of cigars or cigarettes which may be exported.

Parcels for Canada can neither be insured or registered.

Unclaimed or refused parcels are reported to the office of origin which will advise as to their disposition.

If no reply is received to the report, after 3 months from the date of issue, the parcels are sent to the Kings Warehouse.

IV—Panama, etc.

A Parcels Post Exchange now exists between Jamaica and the Republics of Panama, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua and Venezuela, via Colon.

The Regulations governing the exchange with these countries are identical with those of U.S.A., with the following exception:—

Parcels must be properly packed and must be sealed with sealing wax, lead or other material which must bear the special mark or impress of the senders.

CONDITIONS AND PROHIBITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

I.—LETTERS AND PLANTS.

The transmission of any letter whatsoever, no matter to whom addressed, in parcels for the majority of countries is forbidden. The few exceptions to this rule can be ascertained by reference to the London Postal Guide, col. 8 pp. 558 to 623. If any letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence be found in a parcel, and it can be separated therefrom, it will be forwarded to its destination surcharged at unpaid letter rates. But if such letter, &c., can *not* be separated, the whole parcel will be liable to unpaid letter rates of postage.

Except that if a parcel addressed to any place in the United States of America be found to contain a communication of the nature of a letter it shall not be forwarded; but will be held at the sender's risk.

Plants are not in ordinary conditions admitted into most of the countries of Europe, for fear that phylloxera may be introduced with them. There are, however, special conditions in which parcels of plants (except vines) are admitted into some of these countries. The chief conditions are that the plants must be packed securely, but in such a way that they can be easily examined, and must be accompanied by a declaration of the sender, attested by some competent authority, that there has been no vine in or near the ground from which the plants come.

2—DANGEROUS ARTICLES.

A parcel may *not* contain any dangerous or perishable articles, any article likely to injure another parcel, any liquid (unless securely packed in a proper case as described on p. 166), nor any article specially prohibited from importation into a particular country or place (See below)—

II.—SPECIAL PROHIBITIONS.

AUSTRALIA—Opium, except under prescribed conditions; hop extracts and similar preparations; essence of lager beer; essences of whisky, rum, brandy, cognac and oil of cognac; horns and hoofs; tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff, unless bona-fide samples or for the personal use of the addressee, who must satisfy the Commonwealth Customs authorities as to the facts.

BOLIVIA—Brandy; alcohol; tobacco in any form; plants.

BR. GUIANA.—Spirits.

BR. HONDURAS.—Tobacco packed with other goods, tobacco sweetened; saccharin, etc.

CANADA.—Letters; adulterated tea; prison-made goods; trade labels in metal; potatoes; all nursery stock, including trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, scions, cuttings or buds. Parcels containing bulbs, greenhouse grown florists' stock, cut flowers, herbaceous perennials and bedding plants are, however, admitted if accompanied by a detailed statement of the contents, and all spirituous and intoxicating liquors, whether sent as samples or otherwise.

ECUADOR.—Sugar-cane, brandy or its combinations.

EGYPT.—Artificial tobacco; seeds and juice or extract of tobacco.

FRANCE.—Tobacco, except in limited quantities for addressee's use, essence of tobacco.

ITALY.—Unmanufactured tobacco; sugar; brandy and liqueurs; coffee.

JAPAN.—Tobacco.

NIGERIA.—Spirituous liquors and wines.

PANAMA.—Sweets, paste; fats and substances which easily liquefy.

PERU.—Tobacco in any form.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—Same as U.S., except that cigars and cigarettes are admitted without restrictions as to quantity contained in single package.

PORTUGAL.—Tobacco.

ROUMANIA.—Tobacco.

SPAIN.—Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco seed and juice.

SWEDEN.—Tobacco of all kinds, except manufactured tobacco which may be imported by tobacco merchants.

UNITED KINGDOM.—Letters; explosive and dangerous articles; foreign reprints of British copyright works; acetylene; base or counterfeit coin; foreign coin other than gold and silver; fictitious stamps and any die, plate or material for making such stamps; extracts, essences or concentration of coffee, chicory, tea or tobacco (except in transit), indecent or obscene prints, books, pictures, or other articles; snuff work, tobacco stalks, tobacco stalk flour (except by special permission of the British Customs Authorities); cut and compressed tobacco; tobacco packed with the leaves of trees or plants other than the tobacco plant; articles infringing the law as to the marking of merchandise; foreign prison-made goods; lottery advertisements; sugar, saccharin and substances of a like nature or use, such as saxon, &c., or mixtures of the same; liquid celluloid; bounty-fed sugar produced in Russia, Denmark and the Argentine Republic, except in transit to other countries; rags, shoddy, disused and filthy clothing and bedding, and live animals (except bees in properly constructed cases). Subject to the restrictions mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, tobacco, including cigars, cigarettes and snuff, is admitted, if declared, but is subject to a

fine in addition to the duty. Gold and silver plate, imported as merchandise, must be assayed, and is not admitted if below the proper standard.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Letters; opium (except for medical purposes); poisons; prison-made goods; spirituous and intoxicating liquors of all kinds and bay rum; animals; living or dead, except insects and reptiles when thoroughly dried; feathers and skins of wild birds (except ostrich feathers), unless intended for scientific or educational purposes; cigars and cigarettes, unless sent in quantities numbering at least 3,000 in a single package; pearls, cereals, cotton lint (including cotton waste and all forms of unmanufactured cotton), cotton seeds and pods, and the products of cotton seed except oil; sugar canes or cuttings or parts of sugar canes, citrus, nursery stock, and all growing or living plants, seeds and other plant products for propagation (including bulbs, roots and tubers and the seeds of trees and shrubs, but not vegetable and flower seeds and field seeds other than cereals), unless addressed to and intended for the use of the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington. Seal skins and articles wholly or in part made from them are not admissible, unless accompanied by American Consul's certificate of origin.

Observations.—No compensation is paid in respect of loss or damage of parcels or their contents. Parcels must not be sealed with wax, lead, or in any other manner, and must be packed so that they can easily be opened for Customs examination. Parcels closed by means of nails and screws are admitted.

Payment of Customs duty cannot be undertaken by the sender.

The value shown on the Customs Declaration must not be less than the market value in the country of origin. Under-valuation of parcels may involve their confiscation.

For further details, consult London Postal Guide, pp 558 to 623, Column 8.

TELEGRAPHS.

THE Government Telegraphs are under the control of the Postmaster for Jamaica. The Telegraph Offices are in the same buildings as the Post Offices.

The charge for telegrams throughout Jamaica is ninepence for any number of words up to twelve, and a half-penny for every additional word. The address and signature are both counted. The charge is paid in postage stamps affixed to the message.

If the Addressee reside within one mile of the terminal office the telegram is delivered by messenger without any additional charge; but if beyond that limit the following portage fee must be prepaid:—

- a. If the whole distance be under three miles at a charge of sixpence (6d.) per mile counting from boundary of the free delivery.
- b. If the distance be over three miles at a charge of one shilling (1s.) per mile, counting from the office.

The charges for the transmission and for portage of telegrams must be pre-paid by means of adhesive stamps.

Persons resident at a place to which the Island Telegraph Line has not yet been extended can benefit by its use on the following conditions:—

1. If the words "By Post" with the name of a telegraph station be written on a message it will be wired to such station and forwarded from thence to its postal address by first post.

2. If a letter marked "On Post Office Telegraph Business" be sent *by post* to the Telegraph Clerk at any station the message enclosed will be promptly forwarded *by wire* from such station. In this case the letter by post must be registered and the cost of the message enclosed in stamps or coin. Telegrams may also be handed to a mail courier on his way to a telegraph office, but the department does not take any liability for misarrriage.

3. No charge will be made in either case for postage or registration.

4. Telegrams may be sent to certain ports for outward transmission as letters. The senders must write "by Post" before the addressee's name, and the name of the terminal Telegraph Office at the end of the address.

For example:—

"By Post," Brown, 12 Fifth Avenue, New York, Kingston."

In addition to the ordinary telegraph charge the sender must also pay the postage fee.

In such cases registered addresses cannot be used.

5. The office hours are from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., daily—Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted.

Night, Sunday and Holiday Services may be obtained at the following rates:—

Between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m., double rate for telegram, plus a fee of 1/ to each clerk handling the telegram and 6d. for the messenger.

Between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. double rate for the telegrams plus a fee of 2/ to each clerk handling the telegram and 1/ for the messenger.

The charges of 6d. and 1/ respectively for messengers refer only to telegrams for delivery up to one mile from the office.

On Public Holidays all offices are open from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and telegrams are accepted at the ordinary week day rates during these hours.

6. Full rate cablegrams for any part of the world may be handed in at any Telegraph Office, on payment of the inland rate in addition to the amount charged by the Cable Coy.

"Deferred" Telegrams at present are being accepted for Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain and Ireland and France only. The Cable Companies announce from time to time extensions to or curtailments of the "deferred" rate.

The inland rate for radio telegrams is, minimum 5d. for 10 words and ½ penny for every extra word.

Public telephone call offices have been established at Cross Roads and Halfway Tree post offices. The fee is 2d. for a conversation not exceeding three minutes.

Local telegrams sent by Members of the Legislative Council on public business are transmitted free of charge.

BRITISH, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE OF RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.

Rates of Postage from Jamaica.

Letters—A = 1½d. for the first oz. and 1d. for each additional oz.; and B = 2½d. for the first oz. and 1½d. for each additional oz. according to destination (*see separate entries in Table following, column 2*).

Letters for H. M.'s Ships of War and H. M. Troops serving abroad, irrespective of address = 1d. per oz.

Post-Cards—Single, 1d. each; Reply paid, 2d., each.

Printed Papers—½d. per 2 oz.

Commercial Papers—2½d. for first 10 oz. and ½d. per 2 oz. thereafter.

Samples—1d. for first 4 oz. and ½d. per 2 oz. thereafter.

Registration Fee—2d. for all articles.

Advice of Delivery—2d. (for registered articles only).

Insurance Fee (Letters only)—6d. for every £12 of value in addition to the postage and registration fee.

Limits of Size (limits of weight are shown in Table, columns 4 and 5).

Letters—18 inches in any one direction except that when in form of a roll they may measure 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter. *Limit of weight* = 4lbs. 6ozs.

Post-Cards—Maximum size 5½ ins. by 3½ ins.

<p><i>Printed Papers</i> <i>Commercial Papers</i></p>	{	<p>Packets of printed or commercial papers, not in the form of a roll, addressed to the United Kingdom and British Colonies may not exceed 2 ft. in length by 1½ ft. in width or depth; for foreign countries the dimensions may not exceed 18 inches in any direction. If in form of roll dimensions are 30 ins. in length and 4 ins. in diameter.</p>
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Samples—Packets of samples addressed to the United Kingdom and British Colonies may not exceed 2 feet in length and 1 foot in width or depth. Packets for foreign countries must not exceed 12 inches in length, 8 in width and 4 in depth, unless in form of a roll, for which the limits are 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter.

The sender of a parcel post parcel for any place abroad must fill up a Customs Declaration on a form provided for the purpose. There are two forms in use—one yellow, (No. 741) and one white. In column 14 of Table following, the letter "W" signifies that the *white* form must be used, and the letter "Y" that the *yellow* form must be used. The figure following the letter "W" shows the number of copies of the Customs declarations which are required in each case. When the white form is used, the sender must also fill up a Despatch Note (supplied at all Post Offices) which must accompany the parcel.

Every parcel post packet addressed to the United Kingdom or any of His Majesty's Colonies or Dominions will bear an extra tax of 3d., *except those which are addressed to members of His Majesty's Navy and Army.*

On every parcel or packet containing dutiable matter arriving in the Island through the post a tax of 3d., will be collected.

TABLE OF RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.

LETTER ETC., MAIL.			PARCEL POST MAIL.											
1 Place of Destination.	2 Letter Postage. from Jamaica.	3 Limit of Insured Value for Letters.	Limits of Weight.		Limit of size of				Postage on Parcels not exceeding in weight.					14 Number of Declaration Forms. Y. yellow. W. white.
			4 Printed and Commercial Papers.	5 Samples.	6 Length, Breadth or Depth.	7 Length and Girth combined.	8 Insured Value.	9 2 lbs.	10 3 lbs.	11 7 lbs.	12 11 lbs.	13 Insurance fee for each £12 of Insured Value		
		£	lbs.	lbs. ozs.	ft.	ft.	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	W2 Y1 W2	
Abyssinia	B	400	4	1 2	2	4	..	5 3	6 3	7 0	8 6	..	W2	
*Aden	A	120	5	5 0	3½	6	120	2 6	2 6	5 0	7 0	8	Y1	
Afghanistan	A	400	5	No Service										
*Algeria	B	400	4	1 2	2	4	80	2 6	3 6	4 3	5 6	10	W2	
Alsace Lorraine	B	400	4	1 2										
Antigua	See Leeward Is.													
Arabia	B	400	4	1 2	2									
*Argentine Republic	B	400	4	1 2										
Ascension	A	..	5	5 0	3½	6	50	2 6	2 6	4 6	6 6	8	W2 Y1	
Australia	A	400	5	5 0	3½	6	50	2 6	2 6	4 6	6 6	8	Y1	
Austria	B	400	4	1 2	3½	6	24	3 0	3 9	4 6	6 0	8	W1	
Azores	B	400	4	1 2	3½	6	20	4 3	4 3	5 6	6 6	9½	W1	
*Bahamas	A	..	5	5 0	3½	6	50	1 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	6	Y1	
Bahrein	A	400	5	5 0										
Barbados	A	400	5	5 0	3½	6			1/ per lb.†				Y1	
							400	1 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	6	Y1†	
Belgian Congo	B	400	4	1 2	3½	6	400	3 0	4 6	5 3	6 6	8	W2	
*Belgium	B	400	4	1 2	3½	6	400	2 3	2 3	3 9	5 0	8	W2	
*Benadir	B	..	4	1 2	3½	6								

* Included in Reply Coupon System described on page 149. † Via New York, regular service. ‡ By direct mail, occasional service.

TABLE OF RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC., continued.

LETTER ETC., MAIL.			PARCEL POST MAIL.										
1. Place of Destination.	2. Letter Postage from Jamaica.	3. Limits of Insured Value for Letters.	Limits of Weight.		6. Length, Breadth or Depth.	Limit of size of		Postage on Parcels not exceeding in weight.					14. Number of Declaration forms. Y. yellow. W. white.
			4. Printed and Commercial Papers.	5. Samples.		7. Length and Girth combined.	8. Insured Value.	9. s. d.	10. s. d.	11. s. d.	12. s. d.	13. Insurance fee for each £12 of Insured Value.	
Bermuda	A	£ 400	lbs. 5	lbs. 0	ft. 3½	ft. 6	£ 400	1 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	6	Y1†
Do.	A	400	5	0	3½	6	400	1 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	6	Y1†
Biemark Archipelago	A	..	5	5	3½	6	..	3 9	3 9	5 6	7 9	..	W4
Bolivia	B	..	4	1	2	4	..	4 0	4 0	5 9	7 6	..	W1
*Brazil	B	400	4	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Brit. East Africa & Uganda	A	120	5	5	0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*British Guiana	A	400	5	5	0	3½	400	1 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	6	Y1†
*British Honduras	A	400	5	5	0	3½	400	1 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	6	Y1†
British New Guinea	See Papua.	..	5	0	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*British Somaliland	A	120	5	0	3½	6	400	2 6	2 6	5 0	7 0	9	Y1
Bulgaria	B	..	4	1	2	6	..	2 9	2 9	4 3	5 6	..	W1
*Cameroons (British)	A	60	5	5	0	3½	..	2 3	2 3	4 0	5 6	..	Y1
*Cameroons (French)	B	..	5	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	B	..	5	5	0	6	..	..	6d.	per lb.	..	..	Y1
*Canada	A	..	5	5	0	2½†	..	..	6d.	per lb.	..	..	Y1
Canal Zone	B	..	4	1	2	3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	Y1
Canary Is.	B	400	4	1	2	3½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

† Parcels for Canada measuring as much as 3 ft. 6 in. in length, but not exceeding 6 ft. in length and girth combined, are admitted provided that the contents are articles, such as umbrellas, golf clubs, etc., which cannot be divided and packed in shorter parcels. ‡ Via New York, regular service. ¶ By direct mail, occasional service.

	See South Africa.	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Cape of Good Hope	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Cape Verde Is.	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Caroline Is.	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Cayman Islands	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Ceylon	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Chili	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•China { Chinese Offices	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•China { Br. Agencies	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Colombia	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Cook Is.	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Cora (Chosen)	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Corsica	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Costa Rica	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Crete	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Croatia	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Czechoslovakia	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Cuba	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Cyprus	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Danomey	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Danish W. I.	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Denmark	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Dominica	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Dominican Rep.	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Dutch East Indies	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Dutch Guiana	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Dutch W. Indies	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•East Africa	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•East Africa (formerly Germ. East Africa)	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Ecuador	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Egypt	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Falkland Is.	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Fanning Is.	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Fiji Is.	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Finland	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•Formosa	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•France	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3
•French Congo	..	1	2	3½	6	20	3	9	3	9	5	0	6	3	8	W3

*Included in Reply Coupon System described on page 149
†The International rate of postage, (2½d. first oz. 1½d. each oz. after) now applies to letters for Shanghai, Canton and other treaty Ports to China.

TABLE OF RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC.—continued.

LETTER ETC., MAIL.				PARCEL POST MAIL.									
1. Place of Destination.	2. Letter Postage from Jamaica.	3. Limit of Insured Value for Letters.	Limits of Weight.		Limit of size of								Number of Declaration Y. white Y. yellow.
			4.	5.	6 Length. Breadth or Depth.	7 Length and Girth combined.	8 Insured Value.	Postage on Parcels not exceeding in weight.					13 Insurance fee for each £12 of Insured Value.
			Printed and Commercial Papers.	Samples.				9	10	11	12	14	
		£	lbs.	ozs.	ft.	ft.	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
*French Guiana	B	400	4	1	2	4	..	3 3	4 9	5 6	6 9	..	W2
*French Guinea	B	400	4	1	2	4	..	3 3	4 9	5 6	6 9	..	W2
*French India	A	120	4	1	2	3½	120	2 6	2 3	4 0	5 6	8	Y1
*French Indo-China	B	400	4	1	2	4	8	4 0	5 6	6 3	7 6	10	W2
French Settlements of Oceania	B	..	4	1	2	4	..	4 3	4 3	6 3	9 0	..	Y1
*French Somali Coast	B	400	4	1	2	4	..	3 3	4 6	5 3	6 6	..	W2
*French West Indies	B	400	4	1	2	4	..	3 3	4 6	5 3	6 6	..	W2
Friendly Is. (Tonga)	A	..	5	5	0	6	400	2 3	3 0	3 9	5 0	8	W1
Gambia	A	400	5	5	0	3½	50	2 3	2 3	4 3	6 0	8	Y1
*Germany	B	400	4	1	2	6	..	2 3	3 0	3 9	5 0	8	Y1
*Gibraltar	A	..	5	5	0	6	50	3 0	3 0	5 0	7 0	8	Y1
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	A	60	5	5	0	6	..	3 6	3 6	5 0	7 0	8	W2
*Gold Coast Colony	A	..	4	1	2	6	Same as	Denmark.	..	..	..	..	..
*Greece	B	400	4	1	2	6	..	3 6	3 6	5 0	7 0	8	Y1
*Greenland	B	400	4	1	2	6	..	3 6	3 6	5 0	7 0	8	W2
Grenada	A	400	5	5	0	3½	..	1 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	6	Y1†

†Via New York, regular service.

‡By direct mail, occasional service.

[illegible]

* Included in Reply Coupon System described on page 149.

† Via New York or Canada, regular service.

‡ By direct mail, occasional service.

TABLE OF RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC., continued.

LETTER ETC., MAIL.				PARCEL POST MAIL.									
1. Place of Destination.	2. Letter Postage from Jamaica.	3. Limit of Insured Value for Letters.	Limits of Weight.		Limit of size of				Postage on Parcels not exceeding in weight.				14. Number of Declaration Forms. Y, yellow. W, white.
			4. Printed and Commercial Papers.	5. Samples.	6. Length, Breadth or Depth.	7. Length and Girth combined.	8. Insured Value.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13. Insurance fee for each £12 of Insured Value.	
		£	lbs.	lbs. ozs.	ft.	ft.	£	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Y1
*Newfoundland	A	..	5	0	3½	6	..	..	..	1/ per lb.	..	..	Y1
New Guinea	A	..	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Hebrides	A	..	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*New Zealand	A	400	5	0	3½	4	400	2 6	3 6	4 3	5 9	8	Y1
Nicaragua	B	..	4	1 2	3½	6	1/9 for 1st lb. and 9d. for each additional lb.	3 0	3 0	5 0	7 0	8	W2
Nigeria	A	60	5	0	3½	6	60	3 0	3 0	5 0	7 0	8	Y1
Norfolk Is.	A	..	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Borneo	A	120	5	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Norway	B	400	5	0	3½	6	400	2 6	3 6	4 3	5 9	8	W1
Nyasaland Protectorate	A	..	4	1 2	3½	6	20	4 3	4 3	6 3	8 0	9	Y1
Palestine	B	..	5	0	3½	6	..	3 6	3 6	5 3	6 9	..	W2
*Panama Rep.	B	..	4	1 2	3½	6	..	..	..	6d. per lb.	..	..	Y2
Papua (B.N.G.)	A	..	5	0	2	4	..	3 9	3 9	5 9	..	..	W2
Paraguay	B	..	4	1 2	3½	6	120	3 3	3 3	5 6	7 9	10	W1
Persia	B	..	4	1 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persian Gulf Ports	A	..	5	0	3½	6	..	4 3	4 3	..	..	..	W1
Peru	B	..	4	1 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Y1
*Philippine Is.	B	..	4	1 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE OF RATES OF POSTAGE, ETC., continued.

LETTER ETC., MAIL.				PARCEL POST MAIL.										Number of Declaration Forms. Y. white. Y. yellow.
1. Place of Destination.	2. Letter Postage from Jamaica.	3. Limit of Insured Value for Letters.	Limits of Weight.		Length, Breadth or Depth.	Length and Girth combined.	8 Insured Value.	Postage on Parcels not exceed- ing in weight.					Insurance fee for each £12 of Insured Value.	
			4. Printed and Commercial Papers.	5. Samples.				9	10	11	12			
*Straits Settlements	A	£ 400	lbs. 5	lbs. ozs. 5 0	ft. 3½	ft. 6	£ 400	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 4 3	s. d. 6 3	s. d. 8	Y1	
Sudan	See Egypt.	400	4	1 2	3½	6	400	3 3	3 3	5 0	6 6	8	W2	
*Sweden	B	400	4	1 2	3½	6	400	2 9	3 3	4 6	6 6	8	W1	
*Switzerland	B	400	4	5 0	3½	6	80	2 6	3 6	4 3	5 6	9	W2	
Syria (West)	B	400	4	5 0	3½	6	..	4 0	4 0	5 6	7 3	..	W2	
Syria (East)	B	400	4	5 0	3½	6	..	4 6	4 6	6 0	7 6	..	W2	
Tibet	A	..	5	5 0	3½	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobago	See Trinidad.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Togoland	A	..	5	5 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tortola	See Leeward Is.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
*Trinidad	A	400	5	5 0	3½	6	400	1 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	.. 6	Y1	
*Tunis	B	400	4	1 2	2	4	16	3 0	4 0	4 9	6 3	10	Y1†	
Turkey (British Offices)	B	..	4	1 2	3½	6	..	2 0	2 0	4 0	5 6	..	Y1	
Turks Is.	A	..	4	1 2	3½	6	..	1 0	1 0	2 0	3 0	..	Y1	
*United Kingdom	A	400	5	5 0	3½	6	400	1 7	1 7	2 10	4 0	.. 6	Y1	
*United States of America	B	..	4	1 2	3½	6	..	..	6d.	per lb.	..	..	Y1
Uruguay	B	..	4	1 2	3½	6	..	3 6	3 6	5 6	7 3	..	W2	
Venezuela	B	..	4	1 2	3½	6	1,9 for 1st lb.	and 9d.	for each additi	..	..	..	W2
*Virgin Is. of U. S. A.	B	..	4	1 2	3½	6	..	..	6d.	per lb.	..	..	Y1
Zanzibar	A	..	5	5 0	3½	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

† By direct mail, occasional service.

† Via New York, regular service.

* Included in Reply Coupon System described on page 149.

SPECIAL SCALE—PARCEL POST.

Place of Destination.	RATES OF POSTAGE.										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	lb.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
Australia	2	12	7	3	1	4	4	4	10	5	4
New Guinea (except Dutch New Guinea)	2	12	11	3	9	5	4	6	2	7	0
New Hebrides	3	3	10	4	5	5	9	6	4	6	11
New Caledonia	2	12	11	3	9	5	4	6	2	7	0
Papua	2	12	11	3	9	5	4	6	2	7	0
South Africa—British—											
I. Union of South Africa	1	6	2	3	3	0	4	6	5	3	6
II. Rhodesia* (a) Southern Rhodesia:	2	13	5	4	9	6	10	8	2	9	6
(b) Northern Rhodesia:	2	5	4	1	5	9	8	2	9	10	11
III. Bechuanaland Protectorate	1	9	2	9	3	9	5	6	6	6	7
IV. Basutoland	1	6	2	3	3	0	4	6	5	3	6
V. Swaziland	1	6	2	3	3	0	4	6	5	3	6
VI. South West Africa (formerly Ger- man South-West Africa).	1	9	2	9	3	9	5	6	6	6	7

*The addresses of all parcels for Rhodesia should indicate clearly whether the place of destination is in Southern or Northern Rhodesia.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary or other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Postmaster for Jamaica	E. Wolfe	£750 0 0	1st Aug., '80
Chief Clerk	R. H. Fletcher	500 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Accountant	S. W. Royes	350 0 0	1st March '93
First Class Class	W. E. B. Sinclair	350 0 0	1st Jan., '89
Ditto	T. H. Smith	350 0 0	..
Ditto	A. E. Pullar	325 0 0	6th May, '01
Ditto	W. A. Campbell	300 0 0	20th June, '03
Ditto	A. E. Fielding	275 0 0	24th Feb., '05
Second Class Clerk	B. T. Josephs	250 0 0	13th Jan., '89
Ditto	E. L. Morris	180 0 0	24th June, '11
Ditto	L. J. McPherson	180 0 0	27th Jan., '13
Ditto	G. F. White	180 0 0	28th July, '13
Ditto	L. Lewis	180 0 0	28th July, '14
Ditto	E. A. Bell	160 0 0	27th Jan., '17
Ditto	A. C. Brandon	160 0 0	24th April, '17
Ditto	G. Lynch	160 0 0	10th Oct., '17
Assistant	V. L. Murphy	130 0 0	1st Feb., '17
Ditto	B. C. Maish	115 0 0	1st July, '18
Ditto	S. R. Braithwaite	115 0 0	14th June, '20
Ditto	E. O. Marson	115 0 0	1st Aug., '20
Ditto	E. L. Maxwell	115 0 0	15th Sept., '20
Ditto	I. Cruchley	100 0 0	..
Ditto	N. Pomier	100 0 0	..
Ditto	E. Seivright	100 0 0	..
Ditto	Vacant	..	..
Electrical Inspector	G. A. Rock	550 0 0	11th Dec., '04
Superintendent of Telegraphs	T. J. Guilfoyle	450 0 0	16th Sept., '17
Assistant Supt. do	S. P. Bather	275 0 0	17th Nov., '19

In addition to the above there is an Auxiliary Staff of Lady Clerks and a Subordinate Staff of Sorters and Letter Carriers.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICE.

FOR years the necessity of a Medical Service in Jamaica was pressed on the local Legislature and in opening the Session of 1852 Sir Charles Grey brought the subject prominently under their consideration. He stated that "the want of a sufficient number of Medical Practitioners was universally felt throughout the island by almost the entire body of inhabitants, whether high or low, rich or poor," and he strongly urged the Assembly "to make adequate provision" for such service. He assured them that "in some of the districts medical advice was not to be procured at all; in others only after a long delay and at a cost which virtually rendered it unattainable by the majority of the inhabitants." The loss of life alone (and the consequent loss of labour) which annually resulted from this deficiency," he added "was in itself a sufficient ground to justify any expenditure which it might be necessary to incur in placing the means of obtaining medical assistance within reach of the people generally." In the discussion of the question which ensued the Honourable Mr. Westmorland stated that "the majority of the medical men were settled on the sea-boards, and those who lived in the country knew that for twenty to thirty miles no doctor was to be found." Doctor Bowerbank assured the House that "the people died from preventable diseases for want of medical aid," and showed that "the whole amount then paid to the members of the medical profession in the different parishes amounted but to £2,300 per annum." This state of things continued until

the year 1868 when Sir John Grant made provision to the extent of £3,000 for medical aid, and appointed on the 1st December fifteen Medical Practitioners as Government Medical Officers at salaries ranging from £200 to £300 per annum, chargeable partly to the poor rates and partly to the general revenue. At the close of the year there were forty medical districts defined and thirty-five Medical Officers appointed thereto, five being then vacant as no eligible Medical Practitioners were available.

The Department thus organised was placed under a professional head designated the Superintending Medical Officer, who was also constituted the Adviser of the Government upon medical and sanitary questions.

The Duties of the Medical Officers are specified in the following rules which were framed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the guidance of candidates for employment, and contain the principles on which the service is regulated:—

1. The Colony of Jamaica is divided, for medical purposes, into districts of varying extent and population, to each of which, as a general rule, is attached one Medical Officer who is held responsible for the due discharge of all medical duties within his district.

2. The District Medical Officers, who must reside within the limits of their respective districts, are required in the discharge of their public duties, to undertake the medical charge of the paupers on the parochial rolls, and of any hospital, alms house or prison in their districts; to attend upon the Constabulary; to exercise a general control and superintendence over the Government dispensaries of their districts; to vaccinate and to advise the Government and Parochial Authorities on questions affecting the public health; and for such public duties no fees are receivable by them.

3. Medicines for the Public Service are supplied by the Government.

4. District Medical Officers are expected to provide themselves with a small case of surgical instruments of the best make.

5. The immediate control of the Medical Establishment is exercised by a Superintending Medical Officer.

6. The fixed salaries of the district appointments are now £200 per annum.

7. The District Medical Officers are at liberty to take private practice. The value of the private practice varies from £600 to £150, exclusive of Court and Inquest Fees, and also Vaccination fees, at a rate not exceeding 1s. for each certified successful case after the first 25 in each quarter, subject to the approval of the Governor. It must, however, be clearly understood that these figures are to be taken as only approximate, and that no guarantee as to the value of the private practice is given by the Government, and that it rests entirely with the Medical Officers themselves to develop the private practice of the districts in which they are placed, by securing the confidence of the population with which they are brought in contact.

8. The District Medical Service of Jamaica is, in fact, to be regarded as a system in aid, the object of which is to diffuse medical assistance throughout the several parishes by inducing Practitioners to locate themselves in districts which, without some contribution from Government, would be altogether destitute of medical aid and advice, and the pay received by the Medical Officer from Government may be regarded as a retainer for professional services to be given as a Private Practitioner within the area in which he resides.

9. The gentlemen selected for these appointments must possess qualifications in medicine and surgery, and must be registered in England or Jamaica, and will be required to present themselves to a Physician, who will be named by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, whose duty it will be to report upon their physical qualifications for service in the tropics, and to approve the surgical instruments with which they propose to provide themselves. They will be provided by Government with a passage out to Jamaica, subject, however, to the customary agreement made with the Crown Agents for the Colonies, that the cost of the passage shall be refunded by the Medical Officer, should he within the period of three years from the date of his arrival in the colony quit it without leave, or relinquish his appointment for other cause than bodily or mental incapacity to continue the performance of his duty.

10. Gentlemen who have had no previous experience of the diseases of tropical climates will be attached, on their arrival in the colony, to the Public Hospital in Kingston as Supernumerary Medical Officers, for such a period as the Governor shall in each case direct for the purpose of making themselves acquainted with the features and treatment of tropical disease. During this introductory service they will receive an allowance at the rate of £250 per annum, but will not be permitted to undertake private practice.

11. District Medical Officers will be entitled to leave of absence on half pay for a period of not more than six months after each period of six years service; it will, however, be

left to the discretion of the Governor, looking at the exigencies of the service, to decide in each case the exact period at which such leave shall be granted.

12. Medical Officers will also be granted leave on half-pay on account of sickness duly certified by medical authority, in such manner and under such restrictions as the Governor may prescribe.

13. The District Medical Officers hold office subject to summary removal by the Governor for misconduct or for neglect of public duties, or for inattention to the wants of their district in their capacity as Private Practitioners. They will be allowed pensions at the end of 20 years' resident service; the pension to be calculated at the rate of one-sixtieth of the salary, exclusive of any fees, for each year's service, provided that the total amount does not exceed two-thirds of the salary.

14. It is to be understood that the full amount of pensions or indeed any pension will not be claimable as a right; and that it will be in the discretion of the Governor to withhold a pension, or to award a reduced pension, if the circumstances of any individual case appear to him to warrant such a course.

15. Gentlemen appointed Medical Officers will be expected to proceed to Jamaica within two months from the date of their appointment.

16. Candidates for appointment should apply to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who requires that all applications should be accompanied either by recommendations from persons known to himself, or by satisfactory testimonials from eminent members of the medical profession.

17. District Medical Officers have no vested interest in a district to which they may be appointed, or in the size of such district.

The Governor may at any time, in the interest of the public service, reduce or enlarge the size of any district.

18. District Medical Officers will be available for "any other duties" that the Governor shall call upon them to perform without any extra remuneration.

19. Should there be no hospital in a district, the District Medical Officer is required to keep and dispense drugs for constables, prisoners and paupers.

The drug supply is obtained from the Island Medical Stores.

20. No fees will be allowed to District Medical Officers for attendance on Indentured Immigrants located in the districts. The selection of a medical man to visit and to attend estates is left to the S. M. O. and Protector of Immigrants conjointly.

21. District Medical Officers are prohibited in future from entering into any business engagements unconnected with their profession. This prohibition does not extend to cases where land is necessarily attached to a house occupied by a District Medical Officer, and where he can supplement his income by having the land cultivated, without hampering himself in the discharge of his duties. This rule is to be considered prospective in respect to acquiring additional property on the part of those officers now in the service.

22. Under instructions conveyed in Colonial Secretary's Letter No. 6106/6163, dated the 7th October, 1886, District Medical Officers subsequently appointed are required to regulate their charges by the following tariff of medical fees which has been approved by the Legislative Council.

TARIFF OF MEDICAL FEES.

1. Advice and medicines at the District Medical Officer's residence or private or Government Dispensary—4s.

For each subsequent visit as above in the same case, 2s.

2. For each visit in town from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., within a radius of one mile from the centre of Town—6s.

3. For each visit in the Country or within a radius of one mile from the District Medical Officer's residence—6s.

4. Mileage in addition to fee for visit for any distance over one mile from District Medical Officer's residence, 1s. 6d. per mile or part of a mile one way: that is to say, the mileage paid for the outward journey to cover the return.

The above charges to include ordinary medicines.

5. For night visits from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m., one half fee and half mileage extra.

6. If asked to stay for a day or night, according to agreement.

7. Consultation as Physician or Surgeon—21s., with mileage at the above rates.

Consultation means "in consultation with another medical man."

Every subsequent consultation on same case with mileage at above rates—10s. 6d.

Consultation by letter and medicines supplied if necessary—6s.

8. A medical certificate—21s.

Ditto ditto if attending patient—10s. 6d.

9. *Midwifery*.—Ordinary cases for attendance at delivery—£2 2s. and mileage. Instrumental cases: extra according to circumstances.

10. *Surgical Operations*.—Minor operations—10s. 6d. Fracture of upper and lower extremities—21s., appliances extra. Major operations according to agreement.

11. This scale of charges is not intended to interfere with any arrangements made between the Medical Officers and their patients and is intended to apply to cash payments only, that is, at the termination of the visit, or monthly, if attendance should be necessary for more than one month.

12. The Tariff does not apply to *any but bona fide residents* in the island.

23. Tariff of Medical Fees for attendance upon families of European sub-officers of Constabulary:—For each day visit—3s.; For each night visit—6s; Advice at Dispensary—2s.; Midwifery—£1 1s.; Mileage at 1s. 6d. per mile, when necessary.

24. The Government in medico-legal cases before the Courts shall have first claim on the services of all Medical Officers who are in the Government Medical Service, and only such fees, if any, as are allowed by "The Witnesses Expenses Law" or its amendments, shall be given in payment.

In special cases in which a Government Medical Officer is with the consent of the Governor engaged to give expert evidence, such fees not exceeding £5 shall be paid as the Court in the discretion of the Presiding Judge shall allow.

25. Medical Officers joining the service after January, 1909, or on transfer after that date at their own request, are liable to be called upon by the Governor to hold outstations in such parts of their district as the exigencies of the public service appear to need. The Governor may appoint two such stations and no more for weekly visits to be held

26. On outstation days, District Medical Officers will count mileage as from an outstation when the call is made at the outstation.

27. All Government Medical Officers whose—

(a) whole time is at the disposal of the Government,

(b) whole time is at the disposal of the Government, but who in addition are allowed consulting practice, are liable to perform any duty connected with their profession that the Governor may at any time call upon them to perform and that they reasonably are able to perform.

28. It is the duty of all Government Medical Officers who are in medical charge of Institutions such as Hospitals, Asylums, Sick Homes, Prisons, Penitentiaries, Industrial Schools, Reformatories, Public Schools managed by Trusts, whether under Government or otherwise, for attending which they receive fees or a salary, to call the attention of the responsible authorities of such Institutions to all matters affecting the sanitary condition and general sanitation thereof.

Districts.—There are 41 Medical Districts (4 being vacant at present) at present under the charge of 43 District Medical Officers, and the affairs of the Public Hospital have been entrusted to the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer, who has under him at that institution a Senior Medical Officer, whose duties are confined to purely professional work, assisted by two Resident Medical Officers, and two Supernumeraries who however, are liable to be sent away at any time to fill a temporary or permanent vacancy in any district. During the year 1886-87 the Lunatic Asylum was placed under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. A Medical Superintendent and two Assistant Medical Officers are employed and reside at the institution.

Cost of Medical Service.—The actual expenditure for the Medical Service of the colony for the year ending 31st December, 1920, was £107,302. The receipts were £6,421 and the actual cost after deduction of the receipts was £100,880.

Leave and Pensions.—As an outcome of the Report of the Royal Commissioners instructions were issued that District Medical Officers are not to be allowed to engage in any business unconnected with their profession; or to occupy land except in cases where the occupation of the land necessarily accompanies that of the house.

During the first year of the constitution of the Government Medical Service its officers received no concessions from the Government by way of pension or leave of absence. If a Medical Officer required to quit the island on the ground of ill-health he had to forfeit all his subsidised salary in order to provide a substitute, but in the year 1877 the arrangements set forth in the 11th, 12th and 13th sections of the Regulations given above in respect to leave of absence and pensions were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Section 24 of the Pension Law, 34 of 1885, preserves the right to pensions to those District Medical Officers who entered the service before the coming into operation of that law, and officers joining the Department since and holding appointment at the time of the passing of the Pensions Regulation Law, 26 of 1892, or who may subsequently be appointed, will be at liberty to contribute to a Pension Fund.

Medical attendance on the poor—The subject of medical attendance on poor persons who, although not paupers, are unable to pay the fee of four shillings, nominally considered the lowest charge by the Medical Practitioners, having been under consideration for some time, the Governor, pending the establishment of Government Dispensaries throughout the island, passed in September 1880, certain rules for affording medical aid to them under a ticket-system. These rules were amended in September, 1904, and stand as below:—

1. The Governor will on the nomination of a Chairman of a Parochial Board or otherwise appoint gentlemen to be Distributors of Medical Relief Tickets, who will be furnished by the Superintending Medical Officer with copies of these Rules and with tickets of the respective values of 3s. and 2s., as respects all parishes other than Kingston and of the values of 2s. and 1s. as respects Kingston; and any appointment so made shall be subject to revocation.

2. Any person not on the Pauper Roll, who is really unable to pay the assumed minimum fee of 4s. may, if considered deserving of the relief, obtain from any of the gentlemen so selected a ticket which, on presentation at the Government Dispensary, or where there is no such Dispensary at the residence of the District Medical Officer, will entitle the holder, on payment of the fee represented on the ticket, to medical advice and medicines.

3. A separate ticket must be presented on the occasion of each application at the Government Dispensary or Medical Officer's residence; but, in the event of a second or third visit being necessary during the treatment of the case, two-thirds only of the amount represented on the ticket first presented will be demanded, and half for subsequent applications during the continuance of the same illness.

4. Any person in receipt of a ticket who may be unable to attend at the Government Dispensary, or at the Medical Officer's residence, by reason of serious illness or infirmity, (a note to this effect being made on the ticket by the gentleman making the recommendation,) will be attended at home by the District Medical Officer of the district, if the applicant is able to pay the cost of mileage as well as the fee represented on the ticket.

5. Any such ticket presented to the Medical Officer of the district will require him to attend at the home of the patient, on payment of an amount for mileage at the rate of 1s. per mile going and 6d. returning.

6. The fees represented on such ticket must be paid by the applicant for relief, together with the cost of mileage in cases where the Medical Officer is required to attend at the home of the patient.

7. In case of prescriptions prepared at Government Dispensaries, or with Government Drugs, one-third of the fee received with the ticket shall be credited to the Government to cover the cost of the medicines and two-thirds to pay the Medical Officer; when made up by the Medical Officers from their own drugs the entire sum represented on the ticket shall be their fee.

8. Medical Officers having charge of Government Dispensaries will attend to the holders of tickets between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock a.m. on two days in the week which will be fixed by the Medical Officer.

9. Prescriptions to be made up at Government Dispensaries will be attended to daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dispensing School.—A Dispensing School has been established at the Public Hospital for the purpose of training efficient Dispensers for the several medical institutions of the colony; there are at present 14 students undergoing a course of instruction.

Hospitals.—The accommodation allowed in the Public General Hospitals and Lepers Home, as far as room for beds is concerned, is as follows, namely:—

Morant Bay Hospi- tal	25 beds	Cave Valley Hospital	12 beds	Chapelton Hospi- tal	43 beds.
Hordley Hospital	40 "	Falmouth "	23 "	Lionel Town Hos- pital	80 "
Port Antonio "	90 "	Ulster Spring "	6 "	Spanish Town Hospital	75 "
Buff Bay "	80 "	Montego Bay "	41 "	Linstead Hospital	35 "
Annotto Bay "	74 "	Lucea "	20 "	Lepers Home	120 "
Port Maria "	70 "	Sav.-la-Mar "	90 "		
St. Ann's Bay "	25 "	Black River "	41 "		
		Mandeville "	38 "		
				Total	1,028

Admissions to the public general hospitals are now restricted to the following classes of cases by order:—1. Cases of serious accident; 2. Cases of acute disease requiring hospital treatment; 3. Cases likely to be benefited by operation, and, of course, constables and coolies who have to be admitted under the Law.

Accidents and Acute Illness.—Cases of serious accident or acute illness if in a condition to be moved should be sent to the nearest Public General Hospital, where they will be admitted at any hour of the day or night. If the person is too poor to pay for a conveyance the police should be informed and they will in such special cases make the necessary arrangement for removal to the Hospital. The following are the rules governing the admission of patients to the Public Hospital, Kingston, and to Public General Hospitals:—

Regulations for the guidance of the Outdoor Department at Public General Hospitals.

1. There will be an Outdoor Department at each Public General Hospital.
2. The Outdoor Department will be opened daily. Patients must attend between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m., Sundays excepted, or between such other hours as the Governor may sanction, and those patients only who come within those hours will be attended to by the District Medical Officer.
3. (1) Persons entitled by law or regulation to free medical attendance may, on presenting themselves, be treated as outdoor patients without prejudice to any other claim they may have on the services of the Medical Officer, such as persons on the pauper roll, constables, and East Indian immigrants.
- (2) Other persons seeking medical aid under this system must produce a written recommendation from a person authorized by the Governor in that behalf. A person with a ticket from a Ticket Distributor may also attend under the provisions of sub-section (4).
- (3) Medical Officers may also treat under this system
 - (a) persons who come without a recommendation but whose circumstances are known to them, and who are deserving cases for treatment;
 - (b) persons seeking admission to Hospital, but whose cases are unsuitable for treatment there;
 - (c) persons for whom there is no room in Hospital.
- (4) Persons presenting tickets from distributors of medical relief tickets may also be treated, and for this purpose distributors are authorised to issue tickets representing fees of 3s. 2s., and 1s., respectively, the amount being determined in accordance with the measure of relief necessary in each case. One third of these fees is to be credited to Government to cover the cost of drugs, etc., and two-thirds to be retained by the Medical Officer.
4. Any person who, except under the instruction of the District Medical Office, is allowed more than one month to elapse between visits or applications for medicine must produce a fresh recommendation.
5. Persons authorised to grant recommendations shall be appointed by the Governor, and the Custos or senior Resident Justice of the Peace of each parish may nominate suitable persons to the Governor for such responsibility, and any appointment so made shall only be held during the pleasure of the Governor, who may at any time cancel the appointment.
6. Persons authorised to grant recommendations for outdoor treatment at a Hospital must in each case state from their own personal knowledge that the person recommended is unable to pay any fee for medical attendance.
7. Each patient treated and prescribed for shall have his or her name, age, and sex, with date of attendance, noted in a book to be called the "Register of Outpatients."

8. The treatment given to each patient shall also be entered in the register on each occasion on which he attends hospital, and the name of the patient and date of attendance shall in each case be marked on the bottle or package of medicine delivered. Medicine shall not be prescribed for more than one week at a time.

9. Every patient shall provide his own bottle or may pay 1d. for a bottle.

10. Medicines shall be made up by the Government Dispenser at the Hospital daily.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

North St.

Patients.—The patients are divided into two classes, viz.:—In-door patients, admitted within the Wards of the Institution and out-door patients receiving medical advice and medicines at the Dispensary of the Institution. Applicants for admission as in-door patients of the Hospital will be seen daily by the Medical Officers between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock a.m.. Applicants for Medical advice and medicines as out-door patients must bring with them a Ticket of recommendation from the Custos of Kingston or the Inspector of Poor or such other persons as the Governor may nominate and appoint to grant tickets.

By notice in Jamaica Gazette dated September 7th, 1916, it is hereby notified, for general information, that any person who may be suffering from venereal disease (that is gonorrhoea, chancres or syphilis) or from complications of any form of venereal disease will be treated free of cost at the Out-patient Room of the Public Hospital, Kingston, if they attend at 11.30 a.m. Males—on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Females—on Mondays and Thursdays.

Those requiring subsequent dressing will be attended at 7 a.m. in the casualty room any week day.

They will be examined and prescribed for by the Resident Medical Officers at noon as follows:—Mondays and Thursdays—for Women and Children, Tuesdays and Fridays—for Men.

All cases of accident or emergency will be admitted at any hour of the day or night by the Resident Medical Officer on duty.

No seaman, hired, articulated or apprenticed to any vessel, and no person apprenticed to any person, shall be admitted into the hospital except on occasion of serious accident or other extreme emergency, until the consignee of such vessel, or the proprietor or agent of such estate, or the master or employer of the person indentured or apprenticed, shall have given a letter of guarantee to the Chief Medical Officer and Director undertaking to the extent of £20 for the payment of the hospital dues at the rate of 2s. 6d. per diem for each seaman and 1s. 6d. per diem for each apprentice, and for payment also of funeral expenses in case of death.

All persons (other than articulated seamen, indentured immigrants or apprenticed servants) who are admitted into the wards of the hospital for medical treatment as in-door patients, who are not wholly destitute of means may be required to contribute towards their maintenance in the hospital by payment of such proportion of the hospital dues fixed by Law as may be determined by the Chief Medical Officer and Director.

Board of Visitors.

G. P. Myers., *Chairman.* C. H. Beard. Rev. W. Graham.
R. W. Bryant, M.B.E.

Honorary Consulting Surgeons.

F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S. (Eng.) J. A. Allwood, M.B., C.M. (Aberd.)
G. V. Lockett, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.B., M.S., Edin.

PUBLIC GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Patients.—All applicants for admission (except in case of emergency) shall be seen at the hospital by the medical officer between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m. In the case of immigrants they will be received daily up to 6 p.m.

Applicants for admission who are on the Parochial Pauper Roll shall be admitted free of all charges, provided the medical officer considers them fit subjects for hospital treatment.

Other applicants, not on the Parochial Pauper Roll, but who are unable to contribute towards their maintenance, shall be admitted into Hospital free of all charges on the written recommendation of the Custos or Chairman of Parochial Boards, or the Inspector of Poor or Clerk of Parochial Board, or of any member of Board of Official Visitors of the hospital, provided, on examination, they are found fit subjects for admission, and that there is accommodation available.

Creole and Coolie Labourers on Sugar Plantations shall be admitted free of all charges, provided that, on examination, they are considered by the Medical Officer suitable cases for hospital treatment, and that there is accommodation available for them.

All cases of accident or serious illness will be admitted at any hour of the day or night.

Applicants resident in districts other than those served by Public General Hospitals should apply to the District Medical Officer of their District who will, if he considers their case suitable for hospital treatment, furnish a certificate to that effect, which the applicant should present at the nearest Public General Hospital not later, if possible, than 10 a.m. This rule however will not prevent cases of accident or serious illness in special cases being admitted at any hour of the day or night as stated in Rule 74.

JAMAICA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The foundations of the Jamaica New Lunatic Asylum were laid in 1843 for the accommodation of 250 inmates but, in consequence of the financial embarrassments of the colony, the buildings were not completed and occupied until 1860, when the male patients who were confined at the old asylum—a part of the Kingston General Hospital—were transferred. The female inmates followed two years later.

The management of the old Asylum was vested in a body of Commissioners appointed by the House of Assembly.

Dr. Bowerbank, in 1861 secured the appointment of a commission to investigate the alleged abuses in the treatment of lunatics. In that year, an Act was passed for the proper supervision and government of the new Lunatic Asylum, and a Board of Visitors, an Inspector and Director, with a Medical Superintendent, were appointed to manage the institution.

Dr. Thomas Allen, Senior Assistant Medical Officer to the Suffolk County Asylum, was appointed Medical Superintendent and soon after the duties of Inspector and Director were imposed upon him. He was a most energetic officer, and worked assiduously to ameliorate the condition of the inmates and their surroundings. In a few years he had the satisfaction of seeing the death-rate of the institution reduced by 50 per cent.

In 1883 it was found necessary to extend the boundaries and increase the accommodation. For this purpose £45,000 were borrowed to build a new asylum for the accommodation of 450 female lunatics; the buildings were completed and occupied early in 1906. The congestion from which the asylum had suffered for years was thereby effectually relieved. Subsequently, however, the population increased at such a rate that a new ward for the accommodation of 100 female patients was completed and occupied in 1912, and at present the increase in lunacy is so marked that the necessity of a further extension of the buildings will, it is feared, have to be seriously considered by the Government in the near future.

The following table shews the most salient features in the management of the institution since 1905-6. It will be observed that with the growth of its population the maintenance-rate is reduced. The percentage of recoveries has steadily increased.

Year	Admitted during the year.	Total No. of patients under treatment.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions.	Percentage of deaths on total number under treatment.	Total Cost.	Weekly Cost per Head.
1906-7	234	1,291	64.52	9.29	£16,281 17 10	£0 5 10
1907-8	279	1,292	42.65	9.82	17,078 8 3	0 6 3½
1908-9	237	1,269	35.86	9.45	17,786 8 11	0 6 5
1909-10	262	1,320	37.02	0.07	17,453 7 7	0 6 1½
1910-11	324	1,409	44.14	16.45	19,131 15 7	0 6 0
1911-12	268	1,439	53.89	6.32	17,797 1 2	0 5 5½
1912-13	349	1,544	38.94	6.15	18,414 4 1	0 5 4
1913-14	318	1,632	49.82	9.90	19,613 14 8	0 5 4½
1914-15	329	1,670	47.27	8.58	20,336 18 10	0 5 4½
1915-16	333	1,733	42.25	8.54	22,946 9 6	0 5 8½
1916-17	285	1,730	57.54	3.52	23,787 12 4	0 5 8½
1917-18	310	1,637	50.64	17.39	28,416 10 3	0 6 5½
1918-19	372	1,727	40.32	9.09	33,044 13 4	0 8 6
1919-20	333	1,715	65.16	7.62	37,460 10 8	0 8 9½
1920-21	362	1,747	34.80	23.58	48,997 5 10	0 12 1½

*Board of Visitors.*Hon. E. Langley Hunt, C.M.G., *Chairman.*

Right Revd. Bishop O'Hare, S.J.

A. H. Jones.

Dr. L. A. Crooks

Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A.

G. P. Myers.

Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.

R. W. Bryant, M.B.E., Mayor
of Kingston.

T. M. Martin, J.P.

Secretary, R. R. Wynter.

TRAVELLING DISPENSARY.

This dispensary started work on February 8th, 1915, the Hospital portion being located on Hazelymph Estate on a plot of ground very kindly lent for the purpose, free of charge, by Mr. F. H. Delisser who, in conjunction with his Overseer, Mr. Harris, did everything possible to help to make the dispensary a success.

The hospital attached to the dispensary contained 12 beds.

The Travelling Dispensary came to an end on June 12th, 1915, owing to the inability to obtain salvarsan.

LEPERS HOME.

The Lepers' Home, situated in the neighbourhood of Spanish Town, is under the direction of the Superintending Medical Officer. This institution contains 120 beds, and during the year 1921 the daily average of patients was 98.

Visiting Justice.

Hon. Geo. McGrath.

VICTORIA JUBILEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL, NORTH STREET, KINGSTON.

This Institution was founded in commemoration of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and the building was raised, to a considerable extent, from small voluntary contributions by the people of Jamaica in token of their loyalty to the late Queen and in honour of the great event, supplemented by a vote by the Legislature from general revenue. The institution, however, is maintained by an annual vote from the Legislature.

It was felt by those best able to judge that great hardship and a large mortality resulted from the want of midwives who could undertake even the most simple cases of labour

and it was considered that there was no more appropriate or useful way of commemorating Her Majesty's Jubilee in Jamaica than by establishing and maintaining an Institution, which tended to alleviate the sufferings of the sex for which Her late Majesty did much.

The Hospital, which was opened at the close of the year 1891, is a substantial brick building with verandahs along the sides in the tropical style. Accommodation was provided in the original building for 20 patients and 8 pupil nurses: it has however now been increased to 24 patients and 10 pupil nurses. The Matron, Assistant Matron and two charge nurses are resident.

During the first twelve months only 89 patients were admitted. The number steadily increased year by year and in the year ending March 31st, 1904, 813 patients were treated. Owing, however, to the reduction in the number of beds and increased charges there has been a considerable diminution in the number of patients treated; for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1920, it was 804. The daily average of patients is 20. The total number of nurses trained up to the close of financial year ending 31.12.1920, was 250.

Admission to Hospital.—The following are the rules regulating the admission of patients into the Hospital:—

Cases of Instrumental labour and urgent cases will be admitted for treatment at any hour, and for this class of cases two beds shall always be kept in readiness.

In the event of the Institution being full, or from any other cause, it being undesirable to admit fresh inmates, the Matron shall in consultation with the Visiting Surgeon have power to refuse admission to any applicant, but shall at once notify the fact to the Police in order that other arrangements may be made.

Every other poor person desiring to obtain treatment in the Institution will be required to produce:

- (a) a certificate (gratuitous) from the Inspector of Poor that she is unable to pay for her treatment, and from the District Medical Officer that she appears to be a suitable case for admission to the Institution, or,
- (b) an approved agreement to pay 15s. and 1s. per day for every day's maintenance after 10 days in Hospital, as well as any other exceptional expense incurred such as for removal of patient or burial.

The Matron will attend daily at the hospital at 10 a.m., to register applicants for treatment and to arrange for their admission.

Payment will, according to the foregoing rules, be required for the treatment and maintenance of any person admitted as an instrumental or urgent case, who may be in position to pay, and when necessary enquiry will be made as soon as practicable of the Inspector of Poor as to the ability of the patient, or her friends, to pay the hospital dues.

Attendance at Homes.—The following are rules regarding action to be taken in cases of childbirth occurring among poor persons who are at the time destitute of the means of procuring such aid and where, at the same time, there is danger to the woman's life:—

- (a) The cases to be relieved under this system must combine the two conditions of danger to the woman's life (or to that of the child) and evidence of destitution of the means to procure medical aid at the time.
- (b) The applicant for this form of relief in all cases where practicable is required to sign a promise to refund to the parish within a specified time the amount of the medical officer's fee and mileage, if any, in such instalments as may be named in the form.
- (c) Should the applicant bring any portion of the fee it should be accepted as an instalment and be brought to account as a refund by the Inspector. In cases where the medical officer receives any money (on being applied to on the absence of the Inspector) he should forward it to the Inspector, and it is the Inspector's duty to endeavour to procure the remainder, the medical officer being in all cases paid his claim in full by the Parochial Board.

The order to visit should ordinarily be sent to the District Medical Officer. When his services are not immediately available it should be sent to the nearest registered medical practitioner willing to attend for the fee and mileage allowed.

- (e) In the absence of the Inspector (or Assistant Inspector) application should be made to the medical officer direct.
- (f) The fee to a medical officer or practitioner for his services in a case of this kind has been fixed at one guinea, and mileage of 1/6 per mile one way.

The rules respecting Pupil Nurses can be obtained from the Matron.

N

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Medical Department.</i>			
Suptg. Medical Officer	E. Langley Hunt	£ 1000 by £50 to £1,200	1905(W.A.M.S.)
Chief Clerk	M. C. Solomon	400 0 0	23 Mar., 1885
First Class Clerk and Medical Storekeeper	Chas. Don	350 0 0	6th June, 1900
2nd Class Clerk	B. M. Clark	200 0 0	11 May, '11
ditto	E. A. Morris	180 0 0	1st March, '13
Assistant	V. Foster	100 0 0	1st Nov., '21
ditto	Miss L. C. Messias	115 0 0	24 June, '20
ditto	Miss S. Bridge	160 0 0	14 June, '10
Typist	V. Hollar	104 0 0	1st Nov., '21
1st Assistant Storekeeper	S. M. Edwards	250 0 0	1st June, '12
2nd do do	H. A. Hamilton	120 0 0	1st Jan., '98
<i>Public Hospital.</i>			
Chief Medical Officer & Director	E. Langley Hunt	—	1905(W.A.M.S.)
Senior Medical Officer	G. H. K. Ross, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin	†650 0 0	26th April, '95
Resident Medical Officer	G. Pasco	600 0 0	27th May, '21
ditto	A. S. Westmoreland	600 0 0	7th April, '21
ditto	Vacant	375 0 0	—
Dispenser	R. N. Gordon	250 0 0	Dec., '89
Matron	Miss A. J. Douglas	†200 0 0	17th Sept., '18
Dental Surgeon	S. C. DePass, D.D.S.	109 4 0	—
Chaplain	Rev. G. H. Thompson	50 0 0	1st April, '12
Bacteriologist and Pathologist	L. M. Moody	620 0 0	16th June, '20
Asst. do. Laboratory	S. M. Dailey	200 0 0	1st April, '12
Typist	Miss Casserly	104 0 0	1st Nov., '21
<i>Lunatic Asylum.</i>			
Medical Supt. and Director	D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., M.P.C.	†800 0 0	15th Aug., '93
Asst. Medical Officer	—	—	—
Acting Asst. Medical Officer	J. H. Goodliffe, M.B.C.M., Aberd., Univ., 1894, M.D., (Hons.) 1897. Captain (retired) U.N.S. (d)	400 0 0	1st April, '21
Second Asst. Medical Officer	J. S. Myers, M.D.C.M., McGill Univ. Canada. (Registered under Local Laws)	500 0 0	12th April, '15
Third Asst. Medical Officer	Vacant	—	—
Clerk and Purveyor	R. R. Wynter	†350 0 0	1st March, '93
Second Class Clerk	C. A. Rickards	220 0 0	1st Nov., '07
Dispenser	W. A. James	†150 0 0	1st Oct. '88
Assistant	A. E. Nicholas	158 10 0	3rd Sept., '17
Storekeeper	J. Hogg	100 0 0	1st Nov., '08
Chief Attendant	T. Preston (b)	†200 12 0	7th Oct., '04

*The Superintending Medical Officer and the Medical Storekeeper receive reimbursement of travelling expenses on the authorized scale. † And furnished residence.

† Also receives 1/6 per day rations; Light £6 per annum; Servant £15 12s. per annum.

‡ Unfurnished residence.

‡‡ Receives an allowance of £24 per annum for quarters and 1s. per diem for rations.

(a) Died 8.8.1921.

(b) Receives also £9 for uniform allowance, and £3 12s. 0d. for Soap, etc. per annum.

(c) Resigned 5.7.1921.

(d) Also receives a Pension from the British Government.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Lepers' Home.</i>		£ s. d.	
Medical Attendant ..	J. H. Peck, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin.	500 0 0	18th April, '88
Superintendent and Dispenser ..	E. A. A. Levy ..	250 0 0	1st Jan., '97
Matron ..	M. McPherson ..	75 0 0	15th Nov., '11
<i>Victoria Jubilee Lying-in-Hospital.</i>			
Visiting Surgeon ..	M. Grabham, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon. M.B., B.S., Camb.	150 0 0	5th Nov., '91
Matron ..	Miss E. M. Thompson	200 0 0	12th Dec., '12
Clerk ..	Ed. Morris, acting ..	25 0 0	1st June '21
Dispenser ..	R. A. N. Gordon ..	12 0 0	Dec., '89
<i>Health Officer.</i>			
Port Royal ..	E. R. C. Earle, M.B., Lond., M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P.	600 0 0	24th Sept. '92
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Medical Attendant ..	M. Grabham, M.R.C.S., Eng. L.R.C.P., Lon. M.B., B.S. Camb.	250 0 0	5th Nov. '91
Supernumerary Medical Officer ..	L. B. Lyon ..	250 0 0	15th May, '19
Do ..	Vacant ..	250 0 0	—

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Those marked * are registered under Local Laws.

Parish.	District	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of first appointment.
Kingston ..	Kingston ..	L. Gifford, M.B., C.M., Edin	1.5.83
St. Andrew ..	Stony Hill ..	C. E. Sharp	1.9.10
	Gordon Town ..	R. H. Davidson*	27.7.15
	Lower St. Andrew	C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.	Nevis, 86
St. Thomas ..	St. David ..	O. V. Marsh (acting)	20.11.21
	Morant Bay ..	T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Edin.	28.8.96
	Plantain Garden River	F. R. Evans*	10.10.07
Portland ..	Port Antonio ..	C. A. Mosely, M.B., C.M., Can.	2.6.81
	Buff Bay	E. D. Gideon, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P.,	24.1.17
	Manchioneal ..	M. M. Edwards	1.1.22
St. Mary ..	Annotto Bay ..	H. Joslen, M.D. Dur., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. London.	1.4.91
	Richmond ..	F. A. Ritchie, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas.	20.12.03
	Port Maria	G. I. Leceane, M.B., C.M., Edin.	1.9.08
	Gayle ..	W. I. Escoffery, M.B., C.M. Aber.	1.4.15

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS, *contd.*

Parish.	District.	Name of Medical Officer.	Date of first appointment.
St. Ann	St. Ann's Bay	A. E. Myers, M.B., C.M., Aberdeen	10.6.09
	Cave Valley	H. T. Strudwick	2.7.11
	Claremont	A. G. Curphey, L.R.C.P., Edin.	4.3.13
	Brown's Town	W. E. Wilson, L.R.C.P., & s., Edin. L.F.P. & s., Glas.	1.6.12
Trelawny	Ulster Spring	R. M. Atkinson*	1.7.20
	Duncans	F. A. G. Purchas, M.B., C.M., Edin.	16.7.10
	Falmouth	J. A. Barnes.	20.9.21
St. James	Montego Bay	D. L. Tate, M.B., C.M., Glas.	1.7.20
	Adelphi	A. M. Mills, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	1.7.20
Hanover	Lucea	F. W. Baillie	15.11.21
	Green Island	R. G. Sherlock, L.R.C.P., & s. Edin., L.F.P., & s. Glas.	1.11.21
Westmoreland	Savanna-la-Mar	C. E. Harvey, M.B., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. Lon.	16.5.92
	Little London	F. A. Sinclair, M.B., C.M., Edin.	16.2.83
	Lambs River	Noel Sandford*	1.7.20
	Grange Hill	S. A. Isaacs*	10.8.15
St. Elizabeth	Black River	C. D. Johnston*	1.7.20
	Santa Cruz	J. A. L. Calder, M.B., C.M., Edin.	14.10.84
	Balaclava	W. O. R. Lofthouse, M.B., C.M., Canada, L.R.C.P., & s., Edin.	12.6.01
Manchester	Mandeville	Geo. Hargreaves, M.B., C.M. Can., L.R.C.P. & s. Glas.	25.5.91
	Newport	R. Mott Trille	1.7.20
	Christiana	W. G. Farquharson, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond.	1.4.92
	Porus	R. M. Stimpson, L.R.C.P.	
Clarendon	Chapelton	A. W. Thomson, M.B., C.M. Aber.	31.8.92
	May Pen	A. G. McKenley*	1.7.20
		M. T. Cassidy, M.B., Ch.B. Glas.	10.12.10
	Crofts Hill	J. A. Watson, L.M.B., Nova Scotia	1.7.20
St. Catherine	Spanish Town	J. P. Campbell	1.4.05
	Linstead	L. M. Clark, M.D., C.M., Can., L.R.C.P., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas.	25.5.91
	Old Harbour	A. T. Clarke*	16.7.10
Port Royal	Glengoffe	T. A. Dryden	1.12.21
		E. R. C. Earle, M.B., Lon., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	24.9.92
Temporary Out-stations	Southfield and Mannings Home	Dr. Calder, Acting	—

QUARANTINE.

THE practice of Quarantine in this island has been considerably modified since the official investigation into its working in 1851. The laws now in force are 38 of 1893, 23 of 1894, 23 of 1895, and 6 of 1903, 26 of 1908, 39 of 1909, 8 of 1913, 28 of 1914 and 11 of 1918.

The Governor in Privy Council is authorised to declare any port or place to be an infected port or place within the meaning of the Quarantine Law of 1893, and vessels arriving from such port or place are liable to quarantine, the duration, &c., of which depends upon the circumstances of each case, and is left to the discretion of the Quarantine Board.

Whenever a vessel arrives at any port in this island, not coming from any place declared by the Governor in Privy Council to be "infected," and not having at the time of arrival any infectious disease on board, or not having had any death from such disease during the voyage, the Health Officer or Visiting Officer is authorised to admit her to free pratique, or pratique under restrictions according to circumstances.

If a vessel on arrival is not provided with a bill of health from the last port touched at, the Visiting Officer shall, under the provisions of Section 2 of Law 28 of 1914 order such vessel to hoist a Quarantine Flag and anchor at the Quarantine Ground until released.

Vessels arriving with ballast are placed in quarantine pending the decision of the Quarantine Board. Provision is made for the discharge of ballast and subsequent admission to pratique of vessels with or without disinfection as may be ordered.

There is power to the Governor to appoint quarantine stations and to frame rules for the same

Rules.—The following Rules were made in 1918 for carrying out the Quarantine Law:—

1. Ships placed in quarantine by the Visiting Officer are to hoist the yellow flag on the top of the main mast and are to take up their anchorage without delay in the quarantine ground where they are to remain until released by order of the Quarantine Board.

2. The quarantine ground shall be pointed out by the Health or Visiting Officer.

3. A Constable is to be placed on board each ship in quarantine and is to see that all Rules and Regulations in respect of quarantine are strictly carried out.

4. No personal communication is to take place between a vessel in quarantine and the shore without permission from the Quarantine Board. No boats from the shore or from other boats or vessels, whether in quarantine or not, shall be allowed to have personal communication with a ship in quarantine without permission from the Quarantine Board.

5. No ship shall be allowed to make fast to the quarantine buoy at Port Royal placed to mark the quarantine ground there, or to anchor within a hundred yards of that buoy.

6. Lighters or boats conveying cargo or coals or other supplies to ships in quarantine may be towed to the quarantine buoy; and to prevent personal communication with a ship in quarantine, all persons on board such boats or lighters must then quit them and return outside the limits of the quarantine ground, unless otherwise ordered by the Quarantine Board.

7. The boats or lighters so left may then be towed alongside the ship in quarantine by her crew and unloaded, but no packages are to be returned to the boats or lighters from the ship. When the boats or lighters are empty they are to be towed back by the crew of the ship to the quarantine buoy, and after the men so employed have left them the persons who may be in charge of such boats or lighters may proceed to the quarantine buoy to fetch them away, unless otherwise ordered by the Quarantine Board.

8. All boats belonging to ships in quarantine are to hoist a yellow flag in the bow when absent from their ships.

9. Passengers in a ship that is placed in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Health or Visiting Officer, be landed in the ship's boats at such quarantine station or place as may be pointed out by the Health or Visiting Officer and subject to his instructions and supervision.

10. Cases of sickness among the crew or passengers of a ship in quarantine may, with the sanction of the Health or Visiting Officer, and under his instructions and supervision, be landed in the ship's boats at the quarantine station.

11. No articles of clothing or bedding that have been used in cases of disease shall be permitted to be landed without the permission of the Quarantine Board or Health Officer.

12. The mail bags from a ship in quarantine shall, before being handed over to the Postal Authorities undergo such process of fumigation as the Quarantine Board or Health Officer may consider necessary.

13. Any person who may have died on board a ship in quarantine shall be buried in such place as shall be pointed out by the Health Officer.

14. In case of a ship in quarantine proceeding to sea the Constable shall be previously landed at the quarantine station if so ordered by the Quarantine Board. The Pilot who accompanies the ship to sea shall proceed on his return to the quarantine station if so ordered by the Quarantine Board, and both Constable and Pilot shall remain there in quarantine for the same period as the ship would have been kept if she had remained at anchor.

15. Any person who may be found guilty of any infringement of any of these Rules or Regulations shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

16. Quarantine Rules—1 to 17 passed in Privy Council 2nd April 1874, are hereby cancelled.

The following further Rules were approved by the Governor on the 2nd April, 1884, for carrying out the Quarantine Law:—

"If at any time by reason of the failure to comply with any Rule of this Board or for any other sufficient reason, it should be found impracticable to receive passengers that are on board a ship placed in quarantine into the Quarantine Station, or other place that may be approved of by the Quarantine Board such passengers will be required to remain on board until the ship is released from quarantine or until arrangements can be made for removing them from such ship

"No passenger or other person on board a ship in quarantine will be allowed to leave the ship for the purpose of being landed at the Quarantine Station, or other place that may be approved by the Quarantine Board, before payment has been made to the Visiting Officer of the amount payable, in accordance with the following scale, for the maintenance of such passenger during the period of detention in quarantine:—

The following is the scale of charges for maintenance of persons detained in quarantine approved by the Governor in Privy Council on February 5th, 1908 and 27th April, 1920:—

For first class passengers at the rate of 16/ per day. For second class passengers at the rate of 10/ per day. For third class passengers at the rate of 7/6 per day. Labourers, 4/ per day,

Children, according to class, charged as under:—

8 years of age and under 12 years—half rates. 3 years of age and under 8 years—quarter rates. Under 3 years of age—free.

These rates to be increased by half in the case of passengers under treatment in the hospital at the station.

The Governor in Privy Council has allowed a somewhat more liberal dietary being given the occupants of the Quarantine Station. Ice, soup, also coffee and tea at dinner; fruit, jam, marmalade and cocoa for breakfast and luncheon; mutton and English sausages once a week for 1st class passengers. An improvement in the diet scale for 2nd and 3rd class passengers has also been made.

The following Rule was made by the Governor in Privy Council on the 16th January, 1889:—

Should the Master of any vessel that has been ordered into quarantine in any port of the island desire to proceed to any other port of the island before such vessel has performed, and been duly discharged from quarantine, he should give notice of such desire to the Visiting Officer of the port at which his vessel is in quarantine, and shall in such notice name the port to which he desires to proceed, and it shall be the duty of the Visiting Officer to furnish to such Master a certificate showing the number of days the vessel has been in quarantine, and the number remaining to complete the quarantine term; and thereupon it shall be lawful for him to proceed to such last mentioned port; but he must enter such port flying the quarantine flag, and proceed straight to the quarantine ground at such port.

The Master of any vessel neglecting or contravening any of the provisions of this rule shall incur a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

The Governor in Privy Council on the 24th October, 1895, under Section 1 of Law 23 of 1894 declared the diseases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles and Whooping Cough to be diseases against the introduction of which into this Island the provisions of the Quarantine Law 38 of 1893 were intended to provide; and His Excellency in Privy Council fixed the following periods for the purpose of the proviso to Section 2 of Law 38 of 1893 viz:

Scarlet Fever	6 days	Measles	.. 18 days
Diphtheria	.. 4 "	Whooping Cough	.. 14 "
Yellow Fever	.. 18 "	Plague	.. 6 "
Cholera	.. 6 "	Small Pox	.. 14 "

Polionyelitis, Influenza, Alastrim, Chicken Pox.

Fees approved by the Governor for remuneration of District Medical Officers or other Medica. Practitioners visiting ships in Quarantine, Gazette—January 4, 1912:—

Fees.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|---|---|
| (a) To diagnose (and treat) a case of illness on board | .. | £1 | 1 | 0 |
| (b) To thoroughly inspect a ship and crew | .. | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Ship, crew and passengers | .. | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| (Stowaways included in crew.) | | | | |
| (c) Mileage at the rate of 1/6 per mile (one way only) for any journey done by land or in so far as it is done by land, in cases where the quarantine ground is far removed from the Medical Officer's residence. | | | | |
| (d) In the cases of night visits (between the hours of 6 p.m. and 6 a.m.) an additional fee equal to half as much again as the approved fee | | | | |
| (e) The mileage and the fee for night visits to be paid by the ship requiring the Medical Officer. | | | | |

The following Rules for the government and direction of the Quarantine Station at Green Bay are binding on the officers servants and inmates of the Quarantine Establishment:

1. During the existence of quarantine restrictions the Quarantine Station shall be under the direction of the Health Officer for the ports of Kingston and Port Royal for the time being

2. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer, during the continuance of such restrictions to visit the Quarantine Station daily, if practicable, or as frequently, as may be deemed necessary with a view to ascertain the health of the inmates; and in case of the existence or outbreak of any contagious or infectious disease as plague, cholera, small-pox or yellow fever, the Health Officer shall be empowered to take all necessary measures to secure the separation and isolation of those who are sick of any such infectious disorder from those who are well.

3. It shall be the duty of the Matron to take charge and care of the equipment of the quarantine station to receive and issue stores, and to superintend the ordering and preparation of meals, to direct and control the nurses and domestic servants placed under her, and to maintain the cleanliness of the wards and dormitories.

4. The inmates of the Quarantine Station are strictly enjoined not to damage or destroy the property of the institution.

5. The inmates are also strictly enjoined to observe all the sanitary arrangements that may be made by the Medical Officer and the domestic arrangements made by the Matron and in case of the violation of any such arrangement any such inmate shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

6. Smoking within the dormitories is strictly prohibited under a fine or penalty not exceeding forty shillings.

7. All lights in dormitories other than those sanctioned by the Medical Officer shall be extinguished at 10 p.m., after which hour all loud conversation singing or noise must cease, and quietude conducive to sleep must be maintained during the night. Any person violating this rule shall be liable to a fine or penalty not exceeding five pounds.

8. It shall be the duty of the Constables placed in charge at the Quarantine Station to see that rules 4, 5, 6 and 7 are strictly observed.

The Quarantine Station which was opened on the 5th April, 1881, is situated at the mouth of the harbour of Kingston at Green Bay, opposite Port Royal, from which it is distant about two miles, its distance from Kingston being six miles. It stands on a projecting cliff overlooking the harbour, and is some 50 to 60 feet above sea-level. The grounds belonging to it are ten acres in extent. The Quarantine Station buildings consists of block standing somewhat apart from one another. The 1st class quarters measures 112 ft. x 21 ft. x 20 ft., and has a spacious piazza on all 4 sides, 22 feet wide. They consist of 24 rooms, 12 for males and 12 for females, with 4 rooms for married couples in addition

The second class quarters were built to hold 10 male and 5 female passengers.

There are 160 cots for the accommodation of 3rd class passengers.

When the wards are full accommodation can be found in the piazzas for a large number of cots.

Each division is supplied with separate lavatory and bathroom.

The hospital is placed higher up the hill than are any of the other buildings, being about 100 feet above the sea level. Accommodation is provided for 8 male and 6 female patients with a dispensary and room for attendants. The Hospital at the station is now completely mosquito proof screened.

There is a Lyons' Steam Disinfector at the station, where passengers clothes, bedding and other articles may be properly disinfected.

Water is stored in 2 tanks having the following capacities: 13,500 gallons and 10,000 gallons. These have been recently made mosquito proof. A third tank capable of holding 10,000 gallons has been erected alongside the hospital.

A jetty has been erected running out into the sea some 150 feet.

Good fishing is abundant and there is a fine beach for sea bathing and for a promenade.

The immediate neighbourhood of the grounds is an uncultivated hillside; but all the buildings command extensive prospects. There is an uninterrupted sea view to south and south-east, and the inland view to the eastward is striking. Looking across the harbour there is the City of Kingston in the foreground, and beyond it lie the magnificent mountains of the eastern part of Jamaica; conspicuous among them is the Blue Mountain Peak, 7,360 feet above the sea. A fine sea breeze blows during the hottest part of the day, and the nights are cool.

The Secretary of the Quarantine Board is responsible for the interior economy of the establishment; but when it is occupied by passengers the Health Officer at Port Royal is in medical charge. A superintendent, a labourer and a house-cleaner, reside permanently in the Institution, while a nurse and sewing woman generally reside in the institution, but may be removed when there is no one undergoing quarantine. Other nurses or servants are employed when required.

VISITING OFFICERS.

(Appointed under Section 4 of the Quarantine Law 38 of 1893.)

List of Visiting Officers and Deputy Visiting Officers at the several ports of the Island

Port.	Visiting Officer.	Deputy Visiting Officer.
Morant Bay	E. P. Mudie	E. A. Steele
Port Morant	R. H. Nicholas	L. A. Robertson
Manchioneal		Outbay of Port Antonio
Port Antonio	C. H. Vidal Hall	F. R. Dehaney
Annotto Bay	G. L. Facey	Vacant
Port Maria	W. C. Gauntlett	H. B. Batley
Ocho Rios		Outbay of St. Ann's Bay
St. Ann's Bay	A. J. DePass	A. J. Barned
Dry Harbour	A. W. Kennedy	—
Rio Bueno		Outbay of Falmouth
Falmouth	S. H. Allwood	D. B. Barned
Montego Bay	E. B. Levy	C. F. F. Crooks
Mosquito Cove		Outbay of Lucea
Lucea	E. F. Wilson	H. A. Hitchins
Green Island		Outbay of Lucea
Savanna-la-Mar	A. C. Murray	W. S. Murray
Black River	V. deV. Fonseca	G. T. Farquharson
Milk River	D. A. Saunders	C. S. Hogarth
Port Royal	Dr. E. R. C. Earle	V. A. Bird

QUARANTINE BOARD

Dr. E. Largley Hunt, C.M.G., L.R.C.P. & S. Ireland, Superintending Mcd. Officer, <i>Chairman</i>	Dr. J. A. Allwood, M.B., C.M.
The Senior Military Medical Officer.	Dr. C. A. H. Thomson, M.B., B.C.
Dr. L. Gifford, M.B.	Lieut. J. H. Owen, D.S.C., R.N.R.
	Captain Lindsay.

Charles Don, *Secretary*.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS.)

On the 15th December, 1921, the Governor appointed Dr. G. O. Rushie Grey, Government Veterinary Consultant to be Commissioner for the Island of Jamaica, under Law 1 of 1901, Contagious Diseases Animals (Inland) Law, 1909.

BOARDS OF HEALTH

FROM the year 1855, when the Act for the appointment of a Central Board of Health expired, there was no general law in force in the island providing as far as possible against the introduction or spread of contagious or infectious diseases until the passing of Law 6 of 1867. Under that Law the Governor is empowered to appoint a Central Board of Health; and the Municipal Boards of the several parishes, now styled Parochial Boards,

are constituted Local Boards of Health, subordinate to the Central Board, with power to adopt all necessary measures for suppressing nuisances and promoting the public health. Law 14 of 1873, amended by Law 8 of 1874, gives these Boards the additional power of dividing their parishes into sanitary districts and of appointing Commissioners of Health for the inspection and control of such districts. This law also empowers the Local Boards to impose a sanitary rate on household property for defraying the expenses incurred by them for sanitary purposes.

In 1874 these provisions were extended. The late Dr. Bowerbank, in a petition to the Legislative Council stated that "for many years he had been painfully impressed with the great want of legislative action in most important matters affecting the public health;" and with respect to Kingston in particular he expressed the opinion that the "sanitary status was retrograding rather than advancing." He particularly referred to the want of legislation for the isolation of persons affected with contagious diseases and for effectually preventing the spread of such diseases, and he drew special attention to the English Sanitary Act of 1866 on these important points. In consequence of these representations Law 8 of 1874, in aid of Law 6 of 1867, was passed by the Legislative Council. For a time these laws were considered ample, but later it became apparent that further legislation was needed. The consequence was the passing of Law 15 of 1887. This law empowers the Central Board of Health to make rules and regulations (with the approval of the Governor in Privy Council) for the prevention or mitigation of contagious or infectious diseases. A principal object of the law is the isolation of houses, streets, lanes &c. and the keeping isolated therein of any person suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from any such disease. Any person who, on account of poverty, may be without proper lodging, food and nursing, may be removed to any Hospital or other place provided for the reception of persons suffering from contagious or infectious disease.

Under the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, a law was passed for the establishment, regulation and management of the Kingston Cemetery at May Pen, the Central Board of Health have an important and a responsible duty to perform in the interests of the public health in representing to the Governor, in Privy Council, the places or burial grounds in the City of Kingston in which burials should be discontinued on sanitary grounds. The Governor, in Privy Council, is empowered under the same section of the law, to order that after a certain specified time burials shall be discontinued in the places or burial grounds which form the subject of the Board's representations. The Central Board of Health have largely availed themselves of the discretionary power vested in them by the section of the law, the provisions of which have been extensively resorted to.

The corresponding provisions affecting the towns throughout the island generally are to be found in Law 7 of 1875, "A Law to regulate burials within the limits of towns and to provide for their discontinuance in certain cases."

Under the 5th section of this law the Local Board of Health may empower any Health Officers or Inspectors of Nuisances to enter at all reasonable hours of the day time upon any building or lands within their respective districts for the purpose of inspection, provided in the case of private property that twelve hours' notice of the intention to inspect is given to the occupier; and the 7th section enacts that no grounds or places within the limits of any town or village in the island, not already opened or used as burial grounds or places of burial, shall be so opened or used without a license from the Local Board of Health.

Law 35 of 1910 is a law further to amend Law 6 of 1867 and the other Health Laws, and under this law general bye-laws for securing improved sanitary and hygienic conditions have been framed by the various Local Boards of Health, approved by the Central Board of Health and by the Governor in Privy Council, and now form part of the law. Bye-laws regulating the duties of Medical Officers of Health have also been passed, under this law by the Local Boards of Health, approved by the Central Board and confirmed by the Governor.

Law 31 of 1912 for the notification of Infective Diseases was passed on 21st May, 1912.

Bills of Health are granted by the Secretary to the Central Board free of charge. The Visiting Officers at the several outports also grant Bills of Health on certificates obtained from the Medical Officer of the port. Bills of Health are granted for vessels leaving Port Royal by the Health Officer of the port.

Central Board of Health

Hon. E. Langley Hunt, C.M.G., L.R.C.P., Ireland, Superintending Medical Officer, *Chairman*.
 Dr. L. Gifford M.B., M.S., Edin., The Senior Military Medical Officer, J. M. Nether-
 sole, Dr. G. H. K. Ross, Dr. L. M. Moody, Dr. H. E. Maunsell, Dr. J. A. Allwood, G.
 P. Myers, Dr. C. A. H. Thomson, Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.

M. C. Solomon, *Secretary*.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS REGISTERED IN THE ISLAND OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Those marked * are registered under Section 17 of Law 49 of 1908.

- Abrahams, J. H., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin. L.F.P. & s., Glas., Chapelton.
 Allwood, J. A. M.B., C.M., Aberd., Kingston
 *Anderson, A. A., Sav.-la-Mar.
 *Anderson, O. E., Cross Roads.
 Aris, F. W., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.
 Armstrong, C. H. B., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin. L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.
 *Arthurs, S. J., Kingston.
 Baillie, F. W. W., M.B., B.S. Ed., Lucea
 Beard, E. A. C., M.B., B.S., Glas., George Town, Grand Cayman.
 *Blair, H. H., Spanish Town.
 Branday, A. L. J., M.B., C.M. Edin., 27 Hamstead Rd., Handsworth, Birmingham, Eng.
 Bronstorff, E. E., L.R.C.P., Lond., M.D. & C.M., Montreal, Kingston.
 Bronstorff, E. E., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., F.R.C.S., Edin., Kingston.
 Brown, U. F. F., M.B., B.S., Edin., Bog Walk
 *Browne, W. A. S., Kingston.
 Burke, M. L., L.R.C.P., & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas., Port Antonio.
 Cutler, C. A., M.B., CHB. Edin., Malvern.
 Cameron, J. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.
 Cassidy (née Beard,) M. A. A., B.M. & B.S., Glas., Race Course.
 Castle, H. D. B., L.S.A., Lon., Malvern.
 Catto, H. W., M.B. & B.S., London, Monmouthshire, Eng.
 Cheyne, G. E., M.R.C.S., Eng., Newport.
 *Clarke, John H., Montego Bay.
 Crooks, L. A., M.B., C.M., Edin., Halfway Tree.
 Crosswell, L. O., M.B., M.S., Aberdeen, Linstead.
 Crutchley, I. J., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., London, Eng.
 DaCosta, G. F. A., M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, Kingston.
 Dewar, C. T., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., Falmouth.
 Dillon, A. S., L.A.H., Dub., Sav.-la-Mar.
 Edwards, J. J., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Spanish Town.
 Farquharson, C. H. C., L.R.C.P. & s. Edin. L.F.P. & s. Glas., Middle Quarters.
 Georgehan, Joseph M.B., CHB., Edin., M.B., L.R.C.S., Kingston.
 Gideon, C. S., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Higham's Park, London, Eng.
 Gill, George Frederick, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., B.N. Borneo.
 *Gordon, G. D. B., Kingston.
 Halliday, E. V., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Christiana.
 Harry, A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.
 Hearne, A. A., M.B., B.S., Aberdeen, Kingston.
 Hudson, J. W. N., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glas., Little London.
 *Isaacs, S. A., Grange Hill.
 Johnson, H. G., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glasgow, Waterloo, W., Liverpool, England.
 Kinkad, E. C., L.R.C.P., & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Kingston.
 LeTouzé, J. R., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Sav.-la-Mar.
 Levy, Charles Isaacs, L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s. Glasgow, Kingston.
 Lockett, G. V., M.B., C.M., Edin., F.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.
 Lopez, A. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Spanish Town.
 *Logan, R. A., Kingston.
 Lowe, F. E., L.R.C.P. & s., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Panama.
 *Lucas, S. L., Atlantic City, U.S.A.
 Macdonald, Angus Graham, M.B., M.S., Edin., D.P.H., War Office, London, Eng.
 MacPhail, Digby Mackenzie, M.B., M.S., Glas., St. Lucia, B.W.I.
 Malabre, H. F., M.B., C.M., Edin., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.
 Mallin, J. W., M.B., B.S., Camb., Mandeville.
 *Marsh, O. V., Morant Bay
 Matthews, Thomas Russell, M.B., B.S. Edin., Kingston.
 Meilad, E. V. W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.F.P. & s., Glas., Chapelton.
 Maunsell, H. E., M.B., C.M., Dublin, Kgn.
 *McCatty, Alex. J., Montego Bay.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS. *continued.*

- McCordle, J. R. R., M.B., C.M., Glasgow, Cross Roads.
 McIntosh, J. N., M.B.B.S., Edin., Sunderland, Eng.
 *McLean, I. W., Kingston.
 Meikle, M. M., M.B., B.S. Edin., Mandeville.
 *Miller, W. H., Brown's Town.
 Moseley, J. G., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Port Antonio.
 Murray, E. E., M.B., B.S., Lon., Kingston.
 Myers, A. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Christiana.
 Nixon, E. G. O., M.B., B.S., Edin., Highgate
 Norton, Frank A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Morant Bay.
 Ormsby, C. M., M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston.
 *Overton, G. N. D., Grand Cayman.
 *Paddyfoot, J. A., Kingston.
 Paine, H., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin. L.F.P. & S., Glas., Port Antonio.
 Palmer C. A., M.C.P. & M.D.C.M. Ont., St. Ann's Bay.
 *Pengelly, C. E., Walderston.
 Pengelly, (Mrs.) E. Taylor, M.B. & B.S., Dublin, Walderston.
 Phillips, D. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Kingston.
 Preston, G. J., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Black River.
 Pringle, Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.B., C.M., Aberdeen, The Manor House, Constant Spring.
 Ragg, P. M., M.B., C.M., Edin., 3 Merchiston Crescent, Edin., Scotland.
 Reid, F. T., L.M. & S., Nova Scotia, Southfield.
 Rerrie, J. P., L.S.A., Lon., Cross Roads, St. Andrew.
 Rob. A. D. C., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., L.R.F.P. & S., Glas., St. Ann's Bay.
 Rogers, J. J., L.A.H., Dub., L. & L.M.R.C.S., Ire., Linstead.
 Robinson, B. J. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lond., Race Course.
 *Robertson, O. D. F., Kingston.
 St. Cyr., J. B. D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin. L.F.P. & S., Glas., Kingston.
 *Salmon, A. J., May Pen.
 Saunders, F. H., M.R.C.S., Eng., Kingston.
 *Sherlock, R. G., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glas., Green Island.
 Smith, E. V. L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glas., Kingston.
 Stafford, E. H., Registered under Local Medical Laws 1872-1896, Bethel Town.
 Thomas, G. E. A., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Browns Town
 Thomson, C. A. H., M.B., B.S. Cam., Kingston.
 Thorne, J. A., M.B., C.M., Edin., Kingston.
 Vernon, A. A., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Montego Bay.
 Vine, S. T., M.B., C.M., Edin., Falmouth.
 Walcott, Morgan, New York.
 Watson, John G., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon., Shooter's Hill, Lond., Eng.
 *Williams, R. O., Port Maria.
 Wilson, W. E., L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., L.F.P. & S., Glas., Brown's Town.
 White, C. R. T., L.R.C.P., & S. Edin., L.F.P. & S. Glas., 3 Clarges St., Piccadilly, W.-London, Eng.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The office of enrolment of qualified Medical and Surgical Practitioners is the General Register Office, Spanish Town. A copy of the register corrected to date is published in the Jamaica Gazette in May in each year.

No person not registered can hold any office or appointment in Jamaica as a Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary or other Medical or Surgical Practitioner in the Government Service, or of any Public or Parochial Board or Friendly Society; and unless duly registered he cannot recover in a Court of Law any charge for medical or surgical aid, advice, performance of operation, medicine supplied, &c.

The procedure necessary for obtaining registration depends upon the nature of the qualification possessed.

Any person already registered in the United Kingdom can be registered in Jamaica upon producing to the Registrar General the diploma, license or certificate held by him, together with a declaration B (shewn below) made by him before a Justice of the Peace, and impressed with a twenty shilling stamp, setting forth that he is the person referred to in such diploma, license, &c., provided that the name of such person appears in the

British Medical Register most recently published, or that he produces to the Registrar General a certified copy of the entry of his name in the British Register.

Any person not registered in the United Kingdom but holding a diploma, license or certificate evidencing the possession by him of such qualification as would entitle him to registration therein, can be registered on producing to the Registrar General such diploma, &c., together with a declaration according to Form B., as in the other case above provided.

Any person not qualified as above but holding a diploma, license or certificate granted to him by any University, College or Faculty of Physicians or Surgeons, may become qualified and be registered on obtaining and producing to the Registrar General a certificate in form of schedule C to Law 49 of 1908, setting forth that he has been examined and passed by the Government Board of Examiners.

FORM B. I residing at in the parish of
do hereby declare that I am a member (or as the case may be) of (here state the College, Faculty or Society) and was authorised by such (here state the College, Faculty or Society which gave the authority) on the day of 19 to practise medicine and surgery (or to practise medicine, or to practise surgery, as the case may be) as appears by my (here specify the diploma, certificate or other document evidencing such authority) now produced and shown to the undersigned Justice of the Peace.

Declared before me this day of 19 . Justice of the Peace. (Signed)

DENTISTRY.

The Dental Practitioners Law, 1905, (Law 11 of 1905) makes provision for the registration of persons practising dentistry in Jamaica.

Under Section 1 the General Register Office, Spanish Town, is the registry of dental practitioners and the Registrar General of Births and Deaths is the Registrar.

Section 2 provides for the keeping of a Register of qualified dental practitioners.

Section 6 enacts that the following persons upon satisfying the Registrar by such documentary or other evidence of their right to be registered, and upon payment of a registration fee of one guinea, shall be entitled to be registered.

- (a) Any person qualified or entitled to practise dentistry in the United Kingdom under any Act for the time being in force.
- (b) Any person who, at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, and who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any university, college, or institution recognized by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in Dentistry, prescribed by such university, college, or institution.
- (c) Any person who, at the passing of this Law is and has been for not less than three years *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, and whom the Governor in Privy Council for special cause shown, permits to be registered without examination.

Sections 8, 9 and 10 provide as follows:—

8—Any person who at the passing of this Law, is *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island; and also any person not qualified to be registered under Section 6 of this Law, but who holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him by any University, College, or Institution recognised by the Governor in Privy Council, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examination in dentistry prescribed by such University, College, or Institution, and who wishes to be registered under this Law, may make application in writing to the Governor to appoint a Board of Examiners.

9—On receipt of such application the Governor shall appoint three persons, duly registered under this Law, as a Board of Examiners, and the persons so appointed shall thereupon fix a time and place for holding the examination.

10—The Candidate shall first satisfy the Board of Examiners that he was at the date of the passing of this Law *bona fide* engaged in the practice of dentistry in this Island, or that he holds a diploma, license, or certificate granted to him as aforesaid, and the Board of Examiners, if so satisfied, shall with reasonable dispatch fully and fairly examine such candidate accordingly; and, if they find him sufficiently informed and skilled, they shall give him a certificate to that effect, and he shall then be entitled to be registered under this Law, upon payment of the Registration fee.

The Board of Examiners consists of three dental practitioners nominated from the list of registered practitioners and appointed by the Governor from time to time.

A list of the Colleges recognized by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 6, (b) will be found in the Jamaica Gazette of Sept. 21st, 1905 and in the Handbook of Jamaica for 1911 and previous issues.

REGISTERED DENTAL PRACTITIONERS.

Anderson, C. McD., Spring Hill	Lawrence, E. N., Montego Bay
Brown, E. H., Pedro P.O.	Lopez, C. A., Kingston
Campbell, T. A., Port Antonio	Lumsden, G. F., Kingston
Cassia, Oliver C., Kingston	Machado, G. J., Kingston
Clark, E. E., Kingston	Machado, G. R., Kingston
Constantine, Eric A., Kingston	Malabre, H. F., Kingston
Correoso, P. N., Kingston	McCarthy, J. B., Kingston
DaCosta, S. A., Kingston	McIntosh, A. H. S., Kingston
DePass, Sigismund C., Kingston	McPherson, O. F., Savanna-la-Mar
Douglas, W. L., St. Ann's Bay	McTaggart, R. E., Grand Cayman
Duhamy, W. S., Kingston	Melville, E. C., Kingston
Evans, Henry J., Montego Bay	Maitland, S. A., Kingston
Farmer, C. J., Spanish Town	Miller, L. A., Mandeville
Ford, H. B., Kingston	Morrison, J. M., Kingston
Forrester, J. L. McD., Green Island	Munro, J. N., Kingston
Foster, A. F., Kingston	Nethersole, S. C., Kingston
Fraser, D. W., Port Antonio	Penso, E. E., Kingston
Fraser, S. A., Montego Bay	Pink, Leo S., Kingston
Fray, J. A., Savanna-la-Mar	Plummer, O. U., Halfway Tree
Fulford, E. R., Old Harbour	Pomareda, F. L., Kingston
Gale, S. E., Montego Bay	Raymond, M. T., Port Maria
Godfrey, J. A., Mandeville	Richardson, C. W., Kingston
Godfrey W. D., Mandeville	Shaw, A. H. W., Ocho Rios
Grinan, A. J., Kingston	Smith, C. F., Kingston
Harty, Edgar A., Kingston	Stoddard, G. E., Kingston
Hollar, F. G., Cross Roads	Sturridge, A. P., Kingston
Howell, J. C., Kingston	Sturridge, M. H. G., Kingston
Hunter, C. A., Williamsfield	Thomas, C. R., St. Ann's Bay
Hunter, F. W., Kingston	Wilson, J. D., Falmouth

MIDWIFERY.

The Midwifery Law, 1919 (Law 25 of 1919), makes provision for the registration of persons qualified to practise midwifery in Jamaica.

The Registrar under the Law is the Registrar General of Births and Deaths, General Register Office, Spanish Town.

The following persons may be registered as Midwives:—

- (1) Any person who has before the passing of this Law practised successfully as a midwife for more than three years as shown by a certificate signed by a District Medical Officer.
- (2) Any person who produces to the Registrar a certificate of competency from a Board appointed, under Section 7 of the Law, partly by the Central Board of Health and partly by the Governor to examine candidates for certificates of competency. Examinations are to be held in January and July in every year.
- (3) Any person who produces to the Registrar a certificate of competency as a midwife granted by the Examining Board of the Victoria Jubilee Lying-in Hospital or by any Body or Institution approved by the Governor in Privy Council.

Fee for Registration under (1) is one shilling (1/); but registrations thereunder must have been made within twelve months from the first day of January, 1920.

Fee for Registration under (2) is ten shillings and six pence (10/6).

Registration under (3) is free.

POLICE

In 1866 it was considered necessary to abolish the old police force, dating from 1834, and a law was passed in 1867 (No. 8) establishing a new and improved police or constabulary force. Under that law the Governor is empowered to appoint an Inspector General and a

staff of inspectors and sub-inspectors; and the Inspector General is authorized to admit persons as sub-officers and constables. No person is eligible for membership unless he can produce a certificate of character from a magistrate or other gentleman of position and can pass a satisfactory medical examination. He must not be less than five feet eight inches in height and 33 inches round the chest; not less than 20 or more than 25 years of age, and unmarried; and be able to read, without hesitation, any printed or written document and to write a fair hand. Every candidate is enrolled for five years (3 months on probation—Law 2 of 1901) and he is bound to serve and reside in any place to which he may be appointed—his native parish and the parish with which he may be connected by marriage or family ties not being one of the districts to which he may be sent.

The Officers, Sub-Officers and men are trained in military exercises for the purpose of enabling them to protect themselves, their prisoners, and their barracks, and to act in unison and with alertness and effect in cases of danger and alarm, such as riots and fires.

But although trained as a semi-military police the constabulary are bound to perform all the duties appertaining to the office of constables. They are required to preserve peace, to detect crimes, to apprehend or summon persons found committing any offence against the criminal or the conservancy laws, to execute all summonses, warrants, subpoenas and other processes issuing from any Court of Justice or by any Justice of the Peace in a criminal matter, to aid the health and sanitary officers in the execution of their duties, to apprehend smugglers and others found contravening the revenue laws, to seize all contraband goods and all taxable property for the non-payment of taxes, and to keep order at all markets, theatres, courts and other public places and assemblies.

As a preventive force they are required to patrol the town and highways, both by day and by night, and to visit the estates, pens, plantations and villages. To ensure regularity in their patrols the sub-officers and men of each station are so distributed as to furnish the necessary quota for this indispensable and important duty, whilst providing for the due performance of the miscellaneous work of the district.

The constabulary, by means of this effective system of patrol in town and country, not only materially prevent the committal of crime, and especially depredations on property, but are at all times prepared to furnish the authorities with accurate information respecting places, persons, and occurrences. They are required promptly and correctly to report to the Inspector General and to the custodes the approach of any political festival, meeting, assembly, or demonstration, illegal drilling, or other circumstances connected with, or in any wise affecting the peace or tranquility of the country or the safety of life or property.

The Detectives are specially charged with the duty and responsibility of tracing felonies and other serious offences and apprehending offenders. They are aided by the ordinary constabulary and by the district constables, but their actions are greatly facilitated by the system of criminal registration which forms an important element in the present police arrangements of the colony. The antecedents of every habitual criminal are carefully collected, recorded and circulated, with his photograph, and he is bound once in every month to report himself to a chief officer of police. He is taken under police supervision the moment he leaves the General Penitentiary or other prison and every movement of his is carefully watched and reported. The history and actions of all other persons convicted of crime, but not sentenced to police supervision, are similarly noted and circulated; but criminals of this class are not required to report themselves to the constabulary.

The Water Police of Kingston, Port Antonio, Savanna-la-Mar, Montego Bay, Black River and Port Henderson are auxiliaries to the regular Police and are charged with the prevention and detection of larcenies, smuggling, &c., from the wharves and shipping in the harbour and on the rivers of their respective districts. The strength of the Force, ordinarily 947 was increased in April 1920 by 116 Sub-Officers and men, 16 of these being for the Water Police Branch. The strength of the force was further increased in April 1921 by 26 Sub-Officers and men.

The District Constabulary Force was organised for the purpose of connecting the main police system with the remote parts of the island. Their principal duty is the suppression of the crime of larceny of growing produce and small stock, but they have all the powers of constables both in the departments of justice and of revenue. They have, in fact, a power in excess of the ordinary constabulary. If a district constable suspects that stolen property is concealed in the house, premises, or lands of any person who has ever been convicted of larceny, or of receiving stolen goods, he can, without a search warrant, enter and search for such property and arrest the offender. The district constables are resident householders of the districts. They report themselves periodically at the

nearest constabulary station, where they give and receive information and obtain instructions as to the manner in which they should act for the prevention and discovery of crime. The district constables are distinguished when on duty by a badge and a baton; and the whole force is under the supervision and control of the officers of constabulary.

SUB-INSPECTORS—The following are the main Regulations relating to the appointment of Sub-Inspectors of Police:—

(1) Appointments will in future be made to the posts of Sub-Inspector of Constabulary in British Guiana, Trinidad, and Jamaica, in accordance with the following regulations.

(2) All appointments will be made after examination, which will be either competitive or qualifying (see paragraph 6). A certain proportion of the appointments in each Colony will be reserved for candidates resident in the Colony. Such candidates must receive a nomination from the Governor.

(3) All other candidates must receive a nomination from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. For the steps necessary in order to obtain this nomination see paragraph 15 of this memorandum.

(4) Candidates must be unmarried, and between the ages of 19 and 26 years, and will be liable to removal from the service if they marry except in accordance with the Constabulary Regulations in force in the Colony in which they are serving.

(5) Candidates must be at least five feet eight inches in height with adequate chest measurement, and their physical development must be good in all respects. They will be required to be certified physically fit for service by one of the Medical Advisers to the Colonial Office, or, if nominated by the Governor (see paragraph 2), by the Surgeon of the Colonial Constabulary.

(6) Should the number of suitable applicants for nomination by the Secretary of State exceed the number of vacancies to be filled from this country, the selection will be made by competitive examination, which will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners. Otherwise candidates, whether nominated by the Governor or by the Secretary of State, will be required to pass a qualifying examination. The fee for the examination, whether competitive or qualifying, will be £2 for each candidate examined in London, and £3 for each candidate examined elsewhere.

(7) The following will be the subjects of examination, and the maximum number of marks for each subject:—

1. Arithmetic	200
2. English Composition, including Spelling, Handwriting, and Précis	500
3. Geography, with especial reference to that of the British Colonies	150
4. British History, including that of the Constitution	200
5. The Elementary Principles of Law—	
(a) Criminal Law	150
(b) Law of Evidence	150
6. One of the following:—	
Latin Translation and Composition	200
or French Translation, Dictation, Composition, and Conversation	200
	<hr/> 1,550

Candidates must pass to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners in each of the prescribed subjects.

(8) Candidates who are declared to be successful at the examination, and are certified to be physically fit for service will be required to proceed to Dublin to undergo a course of training at the Depot of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The fees for this course will be paid by the Colonial Governments unless candidates are otherwise informed, each candidate should provide himself with bedding and towels during his course of training.

(9) Such candidates while undergoing instruction at Dublin, will receive pay, at the rate of £125 per annum, from Colonial Funds. They will be in all respects subject to the same discipline as Cadets of the Royal Irish Constabulary and they will be required to provide themselves with uniform as soon as possible. They will be regarded as on probation, and their ultimate appointment to a Colonial Constabulary will be conditional upon satisfactory reports upon their conduct and efficiency being received from the authorities of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

(10) A candidate on being finally selected for appointment to a Colonial Constabulary, will be provided with a free first class passage to the Colony, upon his entering into an agreement with the Crown Agents for the Colonies by which he will be bound to repay to the Colonial Government the cost of his passage, and also, in the case of British

Guiana and Trinidad, the uniform allowance of £35. Jamaica provides £25 per annum uniform allowance to Sub-Inspectors, in the event of his relinquishing his appointment of his own accord within three years of the date of his arrival in the Colony for any other reason than mental or physical infirmity. He will draw half the salary of his appointment from the date of embarkation, and full salary from the date of his arrival in the Colony.

DISTRICT CONSTABLES—The District Constables Law (5 of 1899) gives power to Resident Magistrates, the Inspector General of Police and the officers in charge of parishes to inflict fines on the district constables. All fines so inflicted are paid into the District Constables Fund, which fund will be used for the benefit of the district constables alone, in payment of rewards or in other ways, as the Governor may direct.

LAWS—The Laws affecting the organization, &c., of the Police Force, are as follows :—
22 Vic. chap. 20, Law 8 of 1867, Law 6 of 1869, Law 46 of 1869, Law 34 of 1870, Law 2 of 1879, Law 20 of 1885, Law 18 of 1895, Law 5 of 1899, Law 2 of 1901, Law 28 of 1902, Law 28 of 1903, Law 14 of 1904, Law 19 of 1907, Law 41 of 1908, Law 4 of 1910, Law 8 of 1914 and Law 39 of 1914.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSTABULARY DEPARTMENT.

Office.	District, &c.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Inspector General of Police	Head Quarters, Kingston	Wm. Eden Clark	£800 0 0	1st Dec., '79
Dep. Insp. Genl.	Ditto	T. J. Hazlett	475 0 0	1st April, '97
First Class Inspector	Westmoreland and Hanover	H. T. Thomas	450 0 0	17th April, '78
Ditto	Manchester	H. C. Purchas	450 0 0	21st Jan., '83
Ditto	Portland	J. C. Knollys	450 0 0	1st May, '95
Ditto	(on leave)			
Ditto	Kingston	M. B. O'Sullivan	450 0 0	6th July, '98
Second Class Inspector	Clarendon	T. J. Field	400 0 0	23rd Sept., '96
Ditto	St. Elizabeth	H. J. Dodd	400 0 0	16th April, '02
Ditto	St. Andrew	O. F. Wright	400 0 0	12th June, '09
Ditto	Portland, Tem.	W. P. C. Adam	400 0 0	6th May, '06
Ditto	St. Ann	W. A. Orrett	400 0 0	15th Aug., '13
Ditto (Detective)	Kingston	L. R. O'Hanlon	400 0 0	11th Mar., '14
Third Class Inspector	St. Catherine	G. St. C. Scotter	350 0 0	1st April, '14
Ditto	St. James	G. O'Toole	350 0 0	15th Feb., '15
Ditto	St. Thomas	R. C. Waters	350 0 0	2nd May '19
Ditto	St. Mary	W. Magee	350 0 0	4th Sep., '09
Ditto	Trelawny	W. M. Beresford	350 0 0	27th Mar., '1
Ditto	Kingston	M.C., c. deg. J. M. O'Connor	350 0 0	10th Jan., '22
Sub-Inspector	"	G. M. Graham	212 10 0	3rd April, '20
Ditto	"	F. K. Isaacs	212 10 0	14th Sept. '18
Ditto	"	F. N. Miles	200 0 0	7th June, '20
Chief Clerk	I. G's. Office	C. B. Dignum	375 0 0	10th July, '92
Senior First Class Clerk	"	G. R. Rickards	375 0 0	1st Mar., 1896
Second Class Clerk	"	H. J. F. Kerr	250 0 0	1st Nov., 1900
Ditto	"	W. D. Campbell	220 0 0	29th July, '07
Ditto	"	S. A. O. Martin	200 0 0	13th July, '14
Assistant	"	S. A. Laing	115 0 0	23rd Aug '20
Typist	"	E. E. Brown	104 0 0	11th Nov., '18
Ditto	"	H. D. Milliner	100 0 0	12th July, '20

Officers receive forage and servants allowance, and are provided with furnished Quarters or allowances in lieu thereof.

POLICE STATIONS.

Kingston—Sutton Street, Rockfort, Rae Town, Brown's Town, Smith Village, Allman Town, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Land, Franklin Town, Water Police Station.

Port Royal.

St. Andrew—Halfway Tree, Cross Road, Matilda Corner, Gordon Town, Stony Hill, Guava Ridge, Lawrence Tavern, Admiral Town.

St. Thomas—Morant Bay, Port Morant, Bath, Golden Grove, Yallahs, Llandewy, Cedar Valley, Hagley Gap, Trinity Ville.

Portland—Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Buff Bay, Hope Bay, Castle, St. Margaret's Bay, Swift River.

St. Mary—Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Richmond, Oracabessa, Gayle, Castleton, Retreat.

St. Ann—St. Ann's Bay, Brown's Town, Moneague, Ocho Rios, Claremont, Cave Valley, Alexandria, Runaway Bay.

Trelawny—Falmouth, Stewart Town, Ulster Spring, Clark's Town, Duncans, Rio Bueno, Deeside.

St. James—Montego Bay, Cambridge, Adelphi, Spring Mount.

Hanover—Lucea, Miles Town, Green Island, Sandy Bay, Kings Vale.

Westmoreland—Sav-la-Mar, Morgan's Bridge, Little London, Negril, Bluefields, Whithorn, Bethel Town.

St. Elizabeth—Black River, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Lacovia, Malvern, New Market, Pedro, Siloah.

Manchester—Mandeville, Porus, Newport, Asia, Alligator Pond, Christiana, Cottage, Kendal, Williamsfield.

Clarendon—Chapelton, May Pen, Alley, Four Paths, Hayes, Milk River, Frankfield, Croft's Hill, Rock River.

St. Catherine—Spanish Town, Linstead, Old Harbour, Old Harbour Bay, Guy's Hill, Point Hill, Ewarton, Shady Grove, Riversdale, Port Henderson, Bog Walk, Troja.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

THE object of Law 14 of 1904, is to empower the appointment of Special Constables, who are liable to be called out to assist the Civil power in cases of apprehended disturbances or other occasions calling for extraordinary measures for the Public Safety.

Under Section 1 where it is made to appear to two Justices of the Peace for any Parish that any tumult, riot or felony has taken place or may reasonably be apprehended and the Justices are of opinion that the ordinary Police are not sufficient for the preservation of the Peace, then such Justices may appoint in writing and swear in as many of the householders, or other persons residing in the parish as they may think fit to act as Special Constables, informing the Inspector of Police of the names of the persons so appointed and also furnish a full report of same to the Governor.

Under Section 3 the Governor may cause Special Constables to be appointed and sworn in for the whole of the Colony, and may signify, if he sees fit that no person shall be excused from being appointed and sworn in by reason of any exception.

Special Constables shall be subordinate to the Inspector or other Chief Officer of Police of the Parish to which they are appointed, and shall obey all lawful orders. Each Special Constable will be provided with a distinctive badge and a suitable baton.

If any Special Constable refuses or neglects to serve, or to obey such lawful orders as may be given him for the performance of his duties, he shall be liable to forfeit a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he was prevented by sickness or such unavoidable accident, as may, in the opinion of the Court, be a sufficient excuse. Special Constables are liable to be removed from Office by the Inspector of Police for the Parish or by the Justices of the Peace by whom they were appointed.

Every Special Constable, shall not only within the Parish for which he was appointed, but also throughout the whole Colony have, exercise and enjoy all such powers, authorities, advantages and immunities and be liable to all such duties and responsibilities as any regular Police Constable.

Any person convicted of assaulting a Special Constable in the execution of his duty is liable to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds. Special Constables shall be paid for their services according to rates fixed by the Governor in Privy Council.

The Law was put into operation in 1918 when 1057 Special Constables were appointed by the Governor and sworn in for the various Parishes, Kingston excepted. In January 1920 the Law was applied to Kingston and 163 Special Constables were sworn in.

PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

PRISONS.

The General Penitentiary at Kingston—erected on land originally part of the Hope Estate—covers an area of eleven acres within the walls. The outer walls are 22 feet high and five feet six inches thick at the base, tapering to 18 inches at the top. There is accommodation for 615 male convicts, who are all provided with separate cells. The female Prison adjoins the male Prison and has accommodation for 198 inmates.

The men are classified according to their sentences, but they work in association. They are employed in burning bricks, breaking stones, and in working at various trades. A number of them also work at a lime-stone quarry at Rock Fort which forms part of the penitentiary property. All juvenile prisoners—under 21 years of age—are located and worked by themselves and do not come in contact with the adult criminals. A Prison Farm was established at Kingston Pen in 1917.

To the north of the Penitentiary are the quarters of the Superintendent and other officers, covering about 13½ acres. The brickfield, in which are the lime and brick kilns, is connected with the Penitentiary proper by means of an underground tunnel.

The subordinate officers are now as a rule selected from men who have served with good conduct, either in the army or in the constabulary and who have therefore a knowledge of order and discipline. The mark system as in force in the English convict prisons has been adopted.

Upon the female side of the penitentiary a system of classification is now carried out by the separation of those convicted for the first time from the re-convicted criminals.

There is a District Prison at Spanish Town, which includes a County Gaol and a Debtors' Prison, affording accommodation for 634 prisoners with a prison farm and Reformatory attached.

The gross expenditure of the General Penitentiary for the twelve months ended 31st

December, 1921, has been	..	..	..	£48,229	1	10
The gross expenditure for the St. Catherine District Prison has been	..	..	..	14,597	0	0
				62,826	1	10

The gross earnings in cash of the General Peni-

tentiary have been	..	..	£15,922	7	6	
Of the St. Catherine District Prison			1,725	0	4	17,647 7 10
						<hr/>
						£45,178 14 0

The net cost of the Prisons has therefore been £45,178 14s. 0½d. The total estimated value of labour yielding no return in money was £13,705 10s. 9d.

In 1885 a new system for affording religious instruction to the prisoners of the General Penitentiary came into operation and the scheme known as the Corporate Chaplaincy

ceased to exist. By the new arrangement a separate chaplain is nominated for every denomination of which there are not less than 10 prisoners in the penitentiary, and he receives remuneration according to a fixed scale, 10/ per head per annum for each of the first 50 prisoners and 3/ for each above that number. Under certain restrictions two or more religious bodies may unite and have one chaplain. Provision is made for teaching the prisoners the elements of education.

The Governor is authorised by Law 18 of 1882 to appoint in respect of each of the prisons two or more justices of the peace as visiting justices. The judges of the supreme court, and the resident magistrates are by virtue of their offices visiting justices and severally have and exercise the powers of two visiting justices. The Director of Prisons has also the power of two visiting justices.

Return of prisoners in the General Penitentiary and St. Catherine District Prison for the past four years.

—	1919. 31st Mar.	1920. 31st Mar.	Calendar Year, 1920.	Calendar Year, 1921.
General Penitentiary	1,446	1,131	1,203	955
St. Catherine District Prison ..	836	687	664 *	566
	2,282	1,820	1,867	1,521

The total daily average number of prisoners in custody in the prisons of the Colony in the year ended 31st December, 1921, was 1,810.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

In 1881 the several laws relating to Reformatories were consolidated and amended, the principal provisions of the new enactment (Law 34 of 1881) being the following: For the erection of suitable buildings and premises, separate and distinct from the Reformatory of Stony Hill, as a Reformatory for girls; the establishing of Industrial Schools for boys and girls in the neighbourhood of Kingston and Montego Bay; the committal of criminal children to Reformatories and pauper children to Industrial Schools; and the detention of all children in these institutions until they attain the age of 16.

Under Law 34 of 1881, the St. Mary's Industrial School for girls at Alpha Cottage, Kingston, was certified in December 1889, and in May, 1891, an Industrial School for boys at the same place was also certified. Bishop O'Hare, S.J., of the Roman Catholic Church, is the Manager of both these Schools. An Industrial School for Girls (under Archbishop Nuttall) at Stony Hill was also certified on the 27th Oct., 1892. In January 1891, a Government Industrial School was started at Hope Gardens with 20 boys transferred from the Industrial School at Stony Hill; and in April, 1892 one for girls was opened at Shortwood, St. Andrew. This was the commencement of the movement to secrete non-criminal from criminal children, to further which the Industrial Schools were in May, 1891, placed under the Education Department, the Superintending Inspector of Schools being then appointed Inspector of Industrial Schools.

Hope closed in 1909, Shortwood closed in 1914.

The Reformatories became Industrial Schools by the passing of Law 32 of 1910.

BOYS AND GIRLS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, STONY HILL.

The boys at Stony Hill are trained as tailors, carpenters, masons, blacksmiths and bakers. Fifty boys and 7 apprentices were employed during the year 1921 in the carpenter's shop; they made articles of furniture of the value of £646 5s.; 30 boys and 1 apprentice were employed as masons and bricklayers; they did work valued at £277 13s. 3d. The work in the tailoring branch was performed by 30 boys and 1 apprentice, they made all the clothing, coats and mattresses for the institution, valued at £261 15s. 4d. In the blacksmith's shop the value of work was £166 13s. 11d. Other boys worked in the bakery

garden and fields. By their steady application to labour the cultivation, which in 1878 was only half-an-acre, is now extended to 43 acres, comprising coffee, vegetables, provisions, guinea grass, bananas, corn, cocoa, oranges and grape-fruit.

The gross cost per head per diem for the 506 inmates who were in the institution during the year ending the 31st December, 1921, was 16.08d. and the average earnings per child for that period, £12 7s. 6d.

The girls are taught washing, sewing, hat making, house cleaning and some are taught cookery. During the year ending 31st December, 1921, 267,463 pieces of clothing were washed, the work being valued at £1,671 6s. 8½d. The girls made and mended clothing valued at £139 10s. 7½d.

Children in the Industrial School, Stony Hill, on 31st March for the past ten years.

Year.			Juvenile Offenders.	Destitute.	Total.
31st Mar.,	1913	.. ..	340	122	462
"	1914	.. ..	352	129	481
"	1915	.. ..	363	142	505
"	1916	.. ..	378	146	524
"	1917	.. ..	367	142	509
"	1918	.. ..	411	152	563
"	1919	.. ..	392	154	546
"	1920	.. ..	360	152	512
31st Dec.,	1920	.. ..	364	145	509
"	1921	.. ..	348	137	485

The respective ages of the inmates in the institution on the 31st March, 1921 were:

—		Under 10 years.	Between 10 and 13 years.	Between 13 and 16 years.	Total.
Industrial School Boys Class A		..	70	198	268
Industrial " Boys " B		17	46	49	112
Industrial " Girls " A		..	20	60	80
Industrial " Girls " B		2	12	11	25
Total	.. ..	19	148	318	435

BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*.

Right Rev. Bishop O'Hare, S.J.

The Superintending Medical Officer.

Right Rev. Bishop DeCarteret.

C. Halman Beard

Rev. J. E. Randall.

P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A.

Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.

G. P. Myers.

Rev. W. Graham.

R. W. Bryant, M.B.E.

Rev. H. G. Lovell.

A. D. Soutar, *Secretary*.

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

In 1911 a Reformatory for boys was established at the Saint Catherine District Prison, Spanish Town, under the provisions of Law 32 of 1910. The inmates at first consisted of boys transferred from the Industrial School, Stony Hill, for disciplinary treatment, and a law was passed in 1912, (Law 29 of 1912) authorising the Governor to transfer certain juvenile prisoners from the regular prisons to the Reformatory branch. This has increased the usefulness of the Institution. These boys are separately located and worked on a farm of their own and do not come in contact with the inmates of the District Prison. They attend school daily under the instruction of the school-master and are taught on the farm the best methods of agriculture.

When due for discharge efforts are made to secure those in need of employment work on plantations. The number of boys in the Reformatory on the 31st December, 1919, was 37. The net cost per inmate per annum was £32 17s. 10d. and the value of the crops raised was £92 5s. 6d.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

J. V. Leach, *Chairman*, D. Campbell, G. H. Deerr, Rev. J. E. Randall, Hon. A. A. Fleming, Mrs. T. Jeffrey Smith, Mrs. Robertson, A. E. Wigan, *Hon. Secretary*.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRISON AND REFORMATORIES DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Head Office.</i>			
Director of Prisons and Inspector of Reformatories and Industrial Schools	B. Toole*	£ 600 0 0	29th Jan. '96
First Class Clerk	A. W. Burke	350 0 0	Aug. '96
<i>General Penitentiary.</i>			
Superintendent	J. Rippin	†375 0 0	7th Feb., '98
Second Class Clerk	S. F. Hearne	160 0 0	5th Jan. '14
Assistant	E. G. Hearne	100 0 0	8th Sept., '19
Clerical Aid	A. H. Durrant	100 0 0	5th July, '20
Ditto	A. R. Phillips	100 0 0	6th Nov., '20
Ditto	A. P. O'Toole	100 0 0	11th April, '21
Surgeon	M. Grabham, M.B.	250 0 0	3rd Nov., '91
Dispenser	J. A. Stewart	150 0 0	16th May, '01
Salesman	J. Johnston	140 0 0	5th Aug., '18
Chief Warder	J. Brown	†237 0 0	9th Dec., '07
Chief Warder and Storekeeper	G. W. Cooper	†237 0 0	1st July, '07
Principal Warder	R. G. Black	†212 10 0	6th June, '08
Ditto	C. T. Phillips	†212 10 0	18th Aug., '19
Ditto	H. A. D. Noad	†200 0 0	31st May, '10
Ditto	R. K. Bird	†200 0 0	1st June, '20
Overseer of Works	J. R. Walker	300 0 0	1st Aug., '08
Matron	(Vacant) ‡‡	200 0 0	—
<i>St. Catherine District Prison.</i>			
Superintendent	A. F. Gear*	†300 0 0	7th Mar., '89
Chief Warder	H. Clodd	†225 0 0	15th Oct., '10
Principal Warder and Storekeeper	G. A. Anderson	†200 0 0	2nd Sept., '96
Principal Warder	R. B. Parkinson	†200 0 0	23rd Dec., '13
Ditto	C. J. Lawrence	†200 0 0	25th Aug., '20
Dispenser	S. A. Johason	150 0 0	18th Oct., '20
Superintendent Reformatory Branch	B. O'Toole, Jr. (acting)	250 0 0	1st Sept., '19
<i>Boys & Girls Industrial School.</i>			
Superintendent	James J. G. Mair	†350 0 0	3rd July, '12
Assistant Superintendent	C. H. Dent	†250 0 0	15th Feb., '13
Dispenser	M. J. Thomas	†120 0 0	1st Mar., '01
Surgeon	Vacant ¶	—	—

* Receives an allowance of £100 per annum in lieu of Travelling Expenses.

† Residence, wood, water, light, and medical attendance.

‡‡ Mrs. P. Rodrigues, acting Matron.

¶ Dr. L. A. Crooks, acting Surgeon, Industrial School.

EDUCATION.

Office : Public Buildings (East Block), King St., Kingston.

For general information on Education see Part VIII.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£ s. d.	
Director of Education	P. J. O'L. Bradbury, M.A.	750 0 0	11th June, 1900
Asst. Director of Education	G. H. Deerr, M.A.	525 0 0	28th Aug., '02
Examiner	F. C. Mercier, M.A.	450 0 0	1st April, '14
Senior Inspector of Schools	E. V. Lockett, B.A.	450 0 0	1st Sept., '03
Ditto	Captain P. Urquhart, M.A.	400 0 0	14th Mar., '12
Ditto	W. H. Mitchell, M.A.	400 0 0	24th Sept., '20
Inspector of Schools	W. J. Mornan	375 0 0	29th May, '11
Ditto	C. D. Neilson	375 0 0	29th May, '11
Ditto	A. A. Kennedy, B.A.	375 0 0	1st July, '14
Ditto	C. W. Howard, B.A.	375 0 0	18th April, '21
Ditto	Vacant	—	—
Ditto	Vacant	—	—
Assistant Inspector of School	A. Chambers	200 0 0	12th June, '20
Ditto	K. N. Phillips	200 0 0	15th June, '20
Ditto	E. A. Tomlinson	200 0 0	16th Aug., '20
Ditto	R. H. Kerr	200 0 0	16th Aug., '20
Ditto	G. M. Bygrave	200 0 0	22nd Aug., '20
Ditto	C. H. Williams	200 0 0	1st March, '21
Ditto	J. J. Simpson	200 0 0	11th April, '21
Ditto	M. A. Graham	200 0 0	11th April, '21
Ditto	A. L. Neita	200 0 0	1st May, '21
Senior First Class Clerk	W. A. Logan	375 0 0	1st March '96
First Class Clerk	D. A. Rankine	300 0 0	1st Oct., '02
Second Class Clerk	S. Cross	250 0 0	1st March, '94
Ditto	M. V. Hearne	180 0 0	1st May, '12
Ditto	A. D. Soutar	180 0 0	3rd Aug., '15
Ditto	L. M. Kirkpatrick	180 0 0	25th Oct., '15
Assistant	A. L. Noad	115 0 0	5th July, '20
Ditto	K. C. McNeil	115 0 0	1st Sept., '20
Ditto	N. Holwig	100 0 0	3rd Sept., '21
Clerical Assistant	H. C. Duncan	97 10 0	8th Aug., '21
Typists & Stenographer	Miss F. E. Davis	156 0 0	1st Oct., '13
Ditto	Miss R. L. Murray	104 0 0	29th Mar., '19

REGISTRATION.

THE offices of Registrar General, Deputy Keeper of the Records and Registrar of Titles have been amalgamated. The two first named offices are in Spanish Town and the last is in Kingston.

General Register Office, Spanish Town.

Compulsory registration of births and deaths came into force on 1st April, 1878. During the years 1844 to 1855 there was a voluntary system of registration of births and deaths under the Acts 7 Victoria chapter 54 and 8 Victoria chapter 47. These Acts were repealed in 1855 by the Act 18 Victoria chapter 29 as the voluntary system of registration was found to be ineffectual.

Baptisms and Burials by Ministers of the Church of England were, previous to 1st April, 1878, recorded at the Island Secretary's Office, Spanish Town (now the Island Record Office). These registers have been transferred to the custody of the Registrar General.

From the 1st April, 1878, births and deaths have been registered throughout the island, each parish being divided into registration districts with a Registrar for each district, the central office being at Spanish Town.

The present system of registration of marriages came into operation in 1880. There are in the registry records of marriages by ministers of the Church of England beginning in 1666, and by ministers of other denominations beginning in 1840.

BIRTHS.

When a birth takes place personal information of it must be given within 42 days to the Registrar of the district in which it took place, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—1. The father or mother of the child; if they fail; 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth took place; 3. A person present at the birth; or 4. The person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration thus rests firstly on the parents. One of them must within 42 days of the birth give to the Registrar *by word of mouth* the information needed and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail, without reasonable cause, they become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure one of the other classes of informants above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period.

If at the end of 42 days registration has not been effected the Registrar may send a requisition to any qualified informant requiring him or her to attend for the purpose and any person who fails to comply with such requisition is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

After three months a birth can only be registered on the informant's making, before the Registrar and some justice of the peace, or in place of such justice some other respectable witness, a solemn declaration as to the correctness of the particulars required to be registered and on payment of a fee of one shilling to the Registrar.

After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the express authority of the Registrar General and on payment of a fee of ten shillings.

It is often of great importance to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. Legal proof of these is to be obtained from the civil registers as kept by law. Parents owe to their children, therefore, a careful attention to registration.

DEATHS.

When a death takes place personal information of it must be given within five days to the Registrar of the district in which it occurred, and the register be signed in his presence by one of the following persons:—

1. The nearest relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness; if they fail
2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same Registrar's district. In default of any relatives
3. (a) A person present at the death; (b) the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above named fail
4. (a) An inmate of the house; or (b) the person causing the body to be buried.

Relatives present or in attendance are, therefore, firstly required to attend to the registration. One of them must give to the Registrar of the district *by word of mouth* the information needed and sign the register. In case of their failure one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead.

When a Registered Medical Practitioner has attended the deceased during the last illness the Practitioner must sign and give to some person qualified as an informant a

certificate of the cause of death, and the person so receiving the certificate must deliver it to the Registrar at the time of registration. The penalty for not giving or duly delivering the certificate is two pounds.

It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry (which is given free of charge) be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the Minister or other person who performs the funeral of religious service.

If no such certificate of registration is thus delivered the Minister or person who buries, or performs any funeral service, or who presides at the burial, must, within seven days after the burial, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar of the district, and if he fails so to do he is liable to a penalty of ten pounds.

After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar General's express authority and on payment of a fee of two shillings.

A careful attention to these requirements is likely to prove of the highest importance to the surviving relatives and friends of the deceased persons.

MARRIAGES.

There are four ways of obtaining the necessary legal authorisation for the performance of a marriage in Jamaica, (Law 25 of 1897 and Law 28 of 1905.)

I.—Publication of Banns—In this case the persons intending marriage must each give written notice to a Ministerial Marriage Officer of the congregation to which he or she belongs, or to any Ministerial Marriage Officer having charge of a place of worship in the parish in which they reside (when both belong to the same congregation a single notice will suffice, or when one does not reside in Jamaica a single notice by the other will suffice) and thereupon the Marriage Officer, if satisfied that the notice is conformable to law, will publish the banns in legal form for one Sunday, or one Saturday in the case of persons professing the Jewish religion. In addition to such publication the particulars of the marriage notice must be entered on a specified form and affixed on the outside of the principal door of the place of worship at which the banns are published for a period of seven clear days. After due publication the Marriage Officer will give a certificate of the fact to the person who gave the notice and thereupon the marriage may be contracted and solemnized (a) by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, according to such form and ceremony as the parties may see fit to adopt, provided that the requirements of the Marriage Laws as to witnesses, &c., and the form of contracting words be observed; or (b) in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages and two credible witnesses, with the declaration and form of contract provided. No religious service is permitted before the Civil Registrar.

II.—By a License from the Governor.—In this case application must be made and the prescribed form of declaration be furnished to the Colonial Secretary, together with the sum of five pounds, the value of the stamp to be borne upon the Governor's license. Immediately upon the issue of such license the marriage may be solemnized by or before a Ministerial Marriage Officer, or in the presence of a Civil Registrar of Marriages as above described in the case of banns.

III.—By Public Notice at the office of a Civil Registrar of Marriages.—In this case residence in the parish for not less than fifteen clear days before the giving of notice is requisite. When both persons intending marriage reside within the same parish a single notice will suffice. When one of them does not reside in Jamaica a single notice by the other will suffice. The notice must be posted up in a conspicuous place on the outside of the Civil Registrar's office during seven clear days, at the end of which time a certificate of due publication will be given by that officer, and the marriage may then be solemnized in either of the ways already described as after publication of banns or Governor's license.

IV.—By License from a Justice of the Peace, &c., Law 28 of 1905.—By special license from a Justice of the Peace for any parish, the Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parish in which the parties or one of the parties intending marriage resides, or any person appointed for the purpose. Before the granting of such license there must be produced to such Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the Resident Magistrate's Court, or other appointed person, a notice of marriage signed by the applicants for the license, together with a statutory declaration from some minister of religion (being a marriage officer), stating that the applicants are well known to him and that the statements

made by them in their marriage notice are to the best of his knowledge and belief in every particular just and true. Before the issue of any marriage license, the person issuing it must secure that such license be stamped with revenue stamps to the value of two shillings and sixpence, and shall himself cancel the stamps before he delivers the license.

If the marriage is not solemnized within three months from the date of the license or certificate of publication the license or certificate becomes void and of no effect.

Registration, Certified copies, &c.—Indexes of marriage, birth and death registers, are kept at the General Register Office, Spanish Town. Searches can be made there and certified copies of entries in Registers be given on application and payment of the prescribed fees.

SCALE OF FEES.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

For registration of a birth after three months, but before the expiration of twelve months from date of birth, to the Registrar	£0 1 0
For registration of a birth after the expiration of twelve months	0 10 0
For registration of a death after the expiration of twelve months	0 2 0
For taking, attesting and transmitting a declaration made by an informant respecting a birth in another district, to Registrar attesting the declaration	0 2 0
For entering the baptismal or other name of child upon certificate produced after registry of birth	0 10 0
For correction of error of fact or substance in birth or death register or registration form book, to the officer who makes the correction	0 ? 6
For certificate of registry of birth given on prescribed form at the time of registration, to Registrar	0 0 3
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a general search, i.e., during any number of successive hours not exceeding six, without stating object of search	0 5 0
For every search, to the Registrar General, if it is a particular search, i.e., over any period not exceeding five years for any given entry	0 1 0
For every certified copy of any entry, to the Registrar General	0 2 6

MARRIAGES.

To a Marriage Officer.

For receiving a notice for banns	0 1 0
For receiving an objection payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing or solemnising a marriage, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 2 6

To a Civil Registrar.

For receiving a notice of marriage	0 1 0
For receiving an objection, payable by the party making the objection	0 2 6
For witnessing a marriage solemnized in his presence under section 30 of Law 25 of 1897, payable by one of the parties to the marriage	0 10 0

To the Registrar General.

For every search in the general register office, per hour and each part of an hour, payable by the person making the search	0 1 0
For every certified copy of an entry of a register of marriage, payable by the person requiring the copy	0 2 6

To the Colonial Secretary.

Stamp duty on Governor's license	5 0 0
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DISTRICT REGISTER OFFICES OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

These are District Register Offices of Births and Deaths at the following places:—

Kingston.—Kingston; Port Royal.

St. Andrew.—Halfway Tree; Gordon Town; Content Gap; Mount Charles, Mavis Bank P.O.; Temple Hall, Stony Hill P.O.; Cold Spring, Newcastle P.O.; Dallas Castle; Bull Bay; Stony Hill; Lawrence Tavern; Woodford, Woodford; Cross Roads; St. James, Stony Hill, P.O.; Brandon Hill, Castleton P.O.; Galloway, Bull Bay P.O.; Cavaliers, Lawrence Tavern P.O.; Salisbury Plain, Above Rocks P.O.; Red Hills, Belvedere P.O.

St. Thomas.—Morant Bay; Bath; Golden Grove, Plan. Gar. River P.O.; Yallahs; Woburn Lawn, Hagley Gap P.O.; Trinity Ville; The Abbey, Llandewey P.O.; Port Morant; Blue Mtn. Valley, Seaforth P.O.

Portland.—Port Antonio; Manchioneal; Priestman's River; Buff Bay; Hope Bay; Moore Town; Claverty Cottage, Orange Bay P.O.; Silver Hill and Birnam Wood, Spring Hill P.O.; Fairfield, Buff Bay P.O.; St. Margaret's Bay; Fairy Hill; Swift River.

St. Mary.—Annotto Bay; Port Maria; Richmond; Retreat; Chesterfield, Castleton P.O.; Gayle; Enfield; Mount Regale; Carron Hall; Mount Angus, Gayle P.O.; Oracabessa; Lenna, Lawrence Tavern P.O.; Clonmel; Castleton; Islington; Woodside, P.T. Grove P.O.; Scott's Hall, Castleton P.O.; Hampstead.

St. Ann.—St. Ann's Bay; Brown's Town; Ocho Rios; Moneague; Dry Harbour; Alexandria; Pedro; Guy's Hill; Little Kent, Bamboo P.O.; Gibraltar; Claremont; Cave Valley; Yankee, Coleyville P.O.; Sturge Town; Stepney, Alexandria P.O.; Mount Moriah, Boro-bridge P.O.; Watt Town; Runaway Bay; Keith, Brown's Town P.O.; Bensonton.

Trinidad.—Falmouth; Stewart Town; Rio Bueno; Ulster Spring; Clarke's Town; Bunker's Hill, Falmouth P.O.; Deeside; Duncans; Bellevue, Falmouth P.O.; Salt Marsh, Falmouth P.O.; Bounty Hall, Hampden P.O.; Waldensia, Falmouth P.O.; Low River, Coleyville P.O.; Wait-a-Bit, Albert Town P.O.; Albert Town; Sawyers Market, Jackson Town P.O.

St. James.—Montego Bay; Adelphi; Little River; Montpelier, Anchovy P.O.; Springfield, Point P.O.; Salter's Hill, Latium P.O.; Mount Horeb, Cambridge P.O.; Cambridge; Orange Hill; Muldon, Point P.O.; Mocho, Elderslie P.O.

Hanover.—Lucea; Sandy Bay; Green Island; Riverside; Ramble; Chester Castle; Mount Hannah, Cascade P.O.; Brownsville, Cascade P.O.; Church Hill, Green Island P.O.; Hopewell.

Westmoreland.—Savanna-la-Mar; Grange Hill, Grange Hill P.O.; Bluefields; King's, White House P.O.; St. Paul's, Little London P.O.; Petersfield; Seaford Town, Lamb's River P.O.; St. Peter's, Sav.-la-Mar P.O.; Bethel Town; Sheffield, Negril P.O.; Bigwoods, Newmarket P.O.; Darliston; Porter's Mountain, Ramble P.O.; Town Head, Grange Hill P.O.; Sutcliffe Mount, Petersfield P.O. Friendship, Sav.-la-Mar P.O.

St. Elizabeth.—Black River; Cambridge, Fyffes Pen P.O.; Cheltenham, Giddy Hall P.O.; Shaws, Middle Quarters P.O.; Lacovia; Siloah; Balacava; Santa Cruz; Southfield; Pedro Plains; Newell, Mountainside P.O.; Williamsfield, Mountainside P.O.; Malvern; Mountainside; Lititz, Watson's Hill P.O.; Mulgrave, Ipswich P.O.; Newmarket; Springfield; Retirement, Magotty P.O.; Parottee, Hill Top P.O.; Pepper; Ginger Hill; Myersville; Brae's River; Portsea, Southfield P.O.

Manchester.—Mandeville; Porus; May Hill, Spur Tree P.O.; Mile Gully; Newport; Asia, Pratville P.O.; Shooter's Hill, Walderston P.O.; Devbn; Alligator Pond; Watson's Hill; New Broughton, Cross Keys P.O.; Maidstone; Victoria Town, Milk River P.O.; Keynsham, Balacava P.O.; Christiana; Davyton, Williamsfield P.O.; Harry Watch; Old England; Coleyville.

Clarendon.—May Pen; Four Paths; Chapelton; Milk River; The Alley; Rock River; Grantham, Frankfield P.O.; St. Jago, Toll Gate P.O.; Hayes; Bull's Head, Colonel's Ridge P.O.; Rosewell, Old Harbour P.O.; Portland, The Alley P.O.; Alston, Christiana P.O.; Croft's, Croft's Hill P.O.; Thompson Town; Mears, Frankfield P.O.; Aenc Town, Cave Valley P.O.; Spaldings; Mocho; Clarendon Park, Porus P.O.; Mason's River, Kellins P.O.;

St. Catherine.—Spanish Town; Old Harbour; Linstead; Ewarton; St. Faith's, Glugriff P.O.; Worthy Park, Lluidas Vale P.O.; Pear Tree Grove; The Rectory, Old Harbour P.O.; Guanaboa Vale; Point Hill; Barton's, Marley Hill, Barton's P.O.; Harewood, Riversdale P.O.; Highgate, Spanish Town P.O.; Allman Hill, Above Rocks P.O.; Bellas Gate, Old Harbour P.O.; Rentcome, Harker's Hall P.O.; Seafeld, Guy's Hill P.O.; Bermaddy, Linstead P.O.; Redwood; Mount Herman, Riversdale P.O.; Buxton Town, Linstead P.O.; McCook, Hartlands P.O.; Bog Walk.

CIVIL REGISTRARS OF MARRIAGES.

Civil Registrars.	Post Office.	Civil Registrars.	Post Office.
C. H. M. Croskery ..	Kingston	E. W. Monaghan ..	May Pen
F. W. G. Humphries ..	Halfway Tree	G. A. Bonitto ..	Mandeville
F. H. Hawkins ..	Morant Bay	F. Braganza Bowen ..	Black River
J. Donaldson ..	Port Antonio	Henry A. Tate ..	Savanna-la-Mar
A. R. Soares ..	Spanish Town	W. A. Duffus ..	Montego Bay
D. H. Jackson ..	Port Maria	D. L. Ogilvie ..	Falmouth
H. N. Pullar ..	St. Ann's Bay		

TRADE MARKS.

Law 37 of 1911 consolidates and amends the Laws relating to Trade Marks. It came into operation on March 1st, 1912, and supersedes Law 17 of 1888 and the Laws amending the same. Rules made thereunder will be found in the Supplement to the Jamaica Gazette of 13th March, 1915.

The Registrar General is the Registrar of Trade Marks, and he keeps a Register of Trade Marks at the General Register Office, Spanish Town.

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a Trade Mark who is desirous of registering the same must apply in writing to the Registrar in the prescribed form, copies of which can be obtained from the General Register Office.

A registrable trade mark must contain or consist of at least one of the following essential particulars:—

- (1) The name of a company, individual, or firm represented in a special or particular manner; (2) The signature of the applicant for registration or some predecessor in his business; (3) An invented word or invented words; (4) A word or words having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being according to its ordinary signification a geographical name or a surname; (5) Any other distinctive mark, but a name, signature, or word or words, other than such as fall within the descriptions in the above paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), will not, except by order of the Court, be deemed a distinctive mark.

Special provision is made as to the registration of trade marks used before 1st April, 1889, and of Trade Marks registered in England.

Applications have to be advertized and the procedure to be followed in opposed and unopposed applications is prescribed.

The following Order by the Governor in Privy Council was made Jan. 22, 1918.

Under the provisions of section 27 of Law 31 of 1903, I, the Governor in Privy Council, do hereby prescribe that the fee payable for the registration of Trade Marks to be placed on packages of produce of the kind mentioned in the fifth schedule to the said Law and exported from this Island shall, in lieu of fees prescribed by me in such cases under the Trade Marks Law, 1911, (Law 37 of 1911) be as follows, viz.:—

On application to register a Trade Mark for one or more of the articles mentioned in the said Schedule	2/6
For registration of a trade mark for one or more of the articles mentioned in the said Schedule	5/
On application to register a subsequent proprietor in cases of assignment or transmission of one or more marks:—	
For one mark	5/
For each of the other marks	2/
For renewal of registration of a mark at expiration of last registration	5/
Additional fee under Rule 70 of Trade Marks Rules, 1913	2/6
Additional fee under Rule 71 of Trade Marks Rules, 1913	5/

The Orders made by me on the 27th of January, 1904 and the 7th of June, 1906, respectively, prescribing fees in respect of the registration of the Trade Marks above mentioned are hereby cancelled.

REGISTRATION OF BOOKS.

The Registrar General is also Registrar of Books under Law 2 of 1887. Under this Law three copies of every book printed in the colony must, within one month of the printing thereof, be delivered to the Registrar-General by the printer at the General Register Office, Spanish Town, together with a memorandum of the particulars of the book. A form of the memorandum may be obtained at the General Register Office.

COPYRIGHTS.

The local laws as to Copyrights were repealed in 1913. An Imperial Act on the subject is now in force in the colony. No registration is required.

The owner of any unpublished original literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work is entitled to copyright therein if at the date of the making thereof the Author was a British Subject or resident in Jamaica or in some other place in His Majesty's Dominions to which the Imperial Act extends. The owner of a published work is entitled to Copyright therein if the work was first published in Jamaica or in some other place in His Majesty's Dominions as before mentioned. Copyright extends throughout all parts of His Majesty's Dominions to which the Imperial Act extends.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, SPANISH TOWN.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages }	David Balfour	£ 750 0 0	1st Sep., '97
Assistant Registrar General	A. R. Soares	425 0 0	1st Feb., '91
Second Class Clerk	J. E. C. McFarlane	180 0 0	10th Sept., '13
Searcher	J. F. Rickards	140 0 0	20th Nov., '11
Assistant	Miss G. E. Massias	115 0 0	1st April, '19
Ditto	H. A. Carnegie	115 0 0	29th April, '19
Ditto	G. G. Fleming	100 0 0	1st June, '21
Ditto	Varant	100 0 0	—
Steno-Typist	Miss E. M. Sanguinetti	130 0 0	1st April, '19

ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Spanish Town.

THIS office was established under Law 6 of 1879 in place of what had been the ancient office of "Island Secretary," which had existed for a period of 220 years, and been held under letters patent until the year 1853, after which the Governor exercised the power of appointment, subject to the Queen's approval.

The Chief Justice for the time being is *ex officio* Keeper of the Records and has an official title as such. All public records and all registered deeds and writings formerly in the office of the Island Secretary are under his charge and superintendence, and every office or place in which public records under his charge are deposited is a branch of the Record Office.

The Deputy-Keeper of the Records is appointed by the Governor: his functions are precisely those which belonged to the Island Secretary. All laws wherein reference is made to the Island Secretary's Office or to the Island Secretary take effect as if such reference were made to the Record Office and the Deputy-Keeper of the Records. His duties comprehend the enrolling in proper registers of all deeds and conveyances, patents, wills which have been admitted to probate, annual produce accounts of estates and accounts-current of executors, administrators, trustees, attorneys, agents and persons acting in a fiduciary character, as well as the custody and preservation of the authenticated impression of the laws of the island. Law 23 of 1886 (the Incorporated Companies and Societies Law) requires a register of all Companies incorporated under the provisions of the 27 Vic., sess. 2, chap. 4, of all Friendly Societies established under the provisions of the 6 Vic., chap. 27, and of all Building Societies established under the provisions of the 28 Vic., chap. 17, to be kept in the Record Office. Transcripts of the Rules and Regulations of these Societies (when certified by the Attorney-General) are to be filed in the Record Office; and the annual general statements of the funds and effects of the Societies and certain of the Companies are to be sent to the Deputy-Keeper of the Records and by him published in the Jamaica Gazette. The Island Record Office is under Law 16 of 1918 (the Registration of Business Names Law, 1918) the office for the registration of firms and persons under that Law, and the Deputy Keeper of the Records is the Registrar.

Deeds affecting unregistered land will not, unless recorded within the prescribed time, be good against other purchasers or mortgagees *bona fide* for valuable consideration of the land, who shall duly prove and record their deeds within the prescribed time. The time allowed for the recording of a deed affecting unregistered land is, in most cases 90 days from its date. In some cases the period is less and in others it is more.

No instrument passes any estate in land, which has been registered under the Registration

of Titles Laws, until the instrument has been registered in the Office of Titles, Kingston. Abstracts or notes from the registers may be taken by persons interested in searching the records, but copies of all public records must be made and certified as a true copy and sealed with the seal of the office at the cost of the person desiring the same. Office copies so made and certified are evidence in all Courts of Justice, without further proof, in every case in which the original record would have been received as evidence.

Deeds or writings presented for Registration shall, if required, and on production of the receipt, be returned at any time after registration, but if application for the return of the deed or writing be not made within two months after the same has been recorded and the record thereof examined and certified, it shall be returned to the party presenting it by registered letter, addressed to him at the postal address furnished in the declaration of counting. No public record may be taken out of the Record Office unless under an order of some competent Court. The expenses of the office, including salaries, are limited to the sum of £1,200 per annum. All revenue is paid over to the Treasury for the use of the public.

SCHEDULE OF FEES.

For recording deeds and other writings per legal sheet (of 160 words) ..	£0	1	6
“ plat or diagram at the rate of 1/3 for each quarter of an hour ..			
“ or per hour ..	0	5	0
“ crop accounts ..	0	2	0
“ memorandum of mortgage under Benefit Building Society's Act 1865 ..	0	2	0
“ Letters Patent ..	1	10	0
For making office copies of deeds or other writings recorded in the Record Office, per legal sheet (of 160 words) ..	0	1	6
For each docket of land for Collector General ..	0	1	6
“ receipt for any deed or writing received to be recorded (including stamp) except crop accounts, which are 2s. more ..	0	2	3
“ search not exceeding three hours, per diem ..	0	1	0
“ additional hour or fractional part thereof during the same day ..	0	0	6
For entering satisfaction on mortgage, including search ..	0	2	0
For taking each receipt for any deed or other writing delivered out of office, the receipt being lost ..	0	1	0
For the production of any record in court, not including travelling expenses ..	0	2	0
For preparing and recording a docket of any deed per sheet of such deed ..	0	0	4
For recording “with expedition” any deed or instrument (in addition to the ordinary fees for recording) ..	0	10	0
For each inspection of the Register of Companies Incorporated and Societies established by law ..	0	1	0
“ certificate of registration of a Friendly or Building or Benefit Building Society (exclusive of Stamp duty) ..	0	5	0
On a statement of particulars required by Section 4 of the Registration of Business Names Law, Law 16 of 1918, which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of registration ..	0	5	0
On any Statement of Particulars required by the Schedule to the Law when such particulars are not furnished with the Statement of Particulars required by Section 4 of the Law which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of registration ..	0	2	6
On a Statement of any change within the meaning of Section 7 of the Law which fee shall also cover the issue of one certificate of the registration of such statement ..	0	2	6
By any person inspecting under the provisions of Section 17 of the Law the documents filed by the Registrar, for each inspection ..	0	0	6
On the application of any person requiring under the provisions of Section 17 of the Law a certificate of registration of any firm, individual or corporation, or a certified copy of or extract from any registered Statement ..			
For certificate of registration ..	0	2	0
For certified copy or extract for each 100 words ..	0	1	0
By any person appealing to the Governor from a decision of the Registrar ..	1	0	0
For registering Trade Union, (Law 37 of 1919) ..	1	0	0
“ alteration in rules ..	0	10	0
“ inspection of documents ..	0	2	6

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ISLAND RECORD OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Keeper of the Records ..	The Chief Justice (<i>ex-officio</i>).	£ s. d. Draws salary as Chief Justice.	August, '92
Deputy Keeper of the Records	David Balfour	Draws salary as Registrar-General	1st Sept., '97
Asst. Deputy Keeper of the Records	A. R. Soares ..	Draws salary as Assistant Registrar-General	1st Feb., '91
Second Class Clerk ..	Vacant ..	—	—
Second Class Clerk ..	D. C. Aitken ..	250 0 0	8th April, '07
Assistant ..	O. A. Lyon ..	143 10 0	1st Jan., '15
Search Room Clerk ..	C. M. Hinchcliffe ..	109 4 0	Dec. 1890

OFFICE OF TITLES.

Public Buildings, Kingston.

THE Registration of Titles Law, 21 of 1888, came into operation on the first October, 1889, and is now extensively used

The manner of bringing lands under the law is as follows:—

An application describing the lands, stating the value and giving the names and addresses of the persons in possession, and of the owners and occupiers of the adjoining lands is made (on the printed form to be obtained from the Registrar) to bring the lands under the law and to have the certificate of title issued either in the name of the applicant or in that of some other person. The deeds or other documents in support of the title to the lands, with a certificate from the collector of taxes for the parish in which the land is situate, that the taxes on such land have been paid up to the date of the application, must accompany the application. Upon their receipt by the Registrar he enters the application in a book kept for that purpose and then submits the application and papers to one of the Referees of Titles.

After the Referee has given his approval in writing of the applicant's title notices of such application are published in the Jamaica Gazette or newspaper as directed by the Referee and served by registered letter through the post office upon the occupiers of the land, the occupiers and owners of the adjoining lands and such other persons as the Referee may direct. These notices set forth the purport of the application and intimate that unless objection be made, by lodging a caveat in the Office of Titles within the time mentioned in the notice, the land will be brought under the operation of the law and a title will be granted to the applicant, or to the person in whose name the certificate of title is directed to be issued. The Referee may refuse his provisional order of approval or may call for further evidence in support of applicant's title.

If a caveat is lodged the Registrar will suspend proceedings until it is withdrawn or lapses, or until an order in the matter is obtained from the Court.

If no caveat is lodged the land is brought under the law by registering a certificate of title in duplicate. Space is left in these certificates for the endorsement of subsequent dealings with such land. One of the certificates of title is bound up in the Register Book and the other called the duplicate is given to the owner of the land.

Applicants for registration have to contribute $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ upon the value of the land in the case of first registration, and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £ in the case of a transmission, towards an assurance fund. Persons deprived of their land through the registration thereof may in certain events recover compensation out of the assurance fund.

The fees payable are contained in Law 20 of 1889 and Law 6 of 1906.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF TITLES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Registrar	David Balfour	£ s. d. Draws salary as Registrar General	1st Sep.. '97
First Class Clerk	S. G. Sanguinetti	300 0 0	1st Jan., 1900
Second Class Clerk	James M. Richardson	160 0 0	24th Apl., '11
Assistant	Mrs. Zeta C. Deans	150 4 0	18th Aug., '17
Referees	H. I. C. Brown J. H. Allwood	Fees	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(Office: Hope Gardens, St. Andrew.)

THIS Department has charge of the Public Garden, the Experiment Station, the Farm School and Stock Farm at Hope, and the Public Gardens at Castleton, Hill Gardens, Bath, King's House and Kingston, the Government Stud Farm at Grove Place in Montpelier in St. James, Bath and Potosi in St. Thomas, Cornwall in Westmoreland, Danks in Clarendon and Cacao nurseries in Portland, St. Mary and Hanover. It includes the Government Laboratory, and directs the general work of the Government in Agriculture. For general information on Agriculture see Part XI.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist <i>Head Office.</i>	H. H. Cousins, M.A. (Oxon.), F.C.S.	£850 0 0*	1st Dec., 1900
First Class Clerk	G. D. Goode, DP. AG.	325 0 0†	9th Mar., '03
Second Class Clerk	W. E. Watson	160 0 0	1st Aug., '16
Assistant	R. A. White	115 0 0	14th Dec. '21
Typist and Stenographer	Miss V. Gale	78 0 0	20th Jan., '22
Ditto	R. F. Henley	104 0 0	4th Jan., '22
<i>Public Gardens.</i>			
Asst. Dir. & Govt. Botanist	—	—	—
Asst. Supt. of Pub Gardens	E. Downes	250 0 0*	8th Nov., '20
Typist and Stenographer	Miss E. Marson	156 0 0	1st Aug., '18
<i>Government Laboratory.</i>			
Microbiologist	—	—	—
Entomologist	C. C. Gowdey, B.Sc., F.E.S., F.Z.S.	600 0 0†	19th Dec., '08
Deputy Island Chemist	—	—	—
Industrial Chemist	E. E. A. Campbell, M.Sc.	525 0 0†	18th May, '20
Asst. to Dep. Island Chemist	E. N. Richards	160 0 0	16th Nov., '19
Technical Assistant	—	—	—
Ditto	E. K. P. Blake	65 0 0	25th Feb., '18
Clerk and Storekeeper	V. A. Nelson	100 0 0	6th Jan. '18
<i>Agricultural Education.</i>			
Head Master Farm School	R. S. Martinez, DP. AG.	350 0 0†	1st Jan., '06
Assistant Master	A. F. Thelwell	180 0 0‡	24th April, '16
Ditto	A. L. Powell	160 0 0‡	1st Aug., '21
Farm Foreman	J. W. Caseley	115 0 0*	1st July, '20
Veterinary Consultant	G. O. Rushie Gray, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.	200 0 0§	1st Mar., '15

* With furnished residence and travelling expenses.

† With furnished house.

‡ With travelling expenses.

§ With fees and private practice

With board and furnished quarters.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Foreman, Hope Estate	S. A. Rose ..	£120 0 0†	1st Dec., '20
Supr. Grove Place, Stud Farm	C. F. Thomson ..	300 0 0	1st July, '20
Stock Manager, Grove Place, Stud Farm	E. U. Lewis ..	208 0 0	1st May, '14
Supt. of Agriculture	P. W. Murray ..	450 0 0†	16th Nov., '04
Plant Breeder	M. S. Goodman ..	350 0 0*	11th Mar., '20
Supt. of Travelling Instructors	W. Cradwick ..	450 0 0†	23rd Oct., '88
Travelling Instructor	J. Briscoe ..	250 0 0†	7th Oct. '99
Field Inspector of Plant Diseases	S. Scudamore ..	250 0 0†	1st April, '15
Ditto	J. B. Sutherland ..	230 0 0†	1st April, '13
Ditto	H. G. Coote ..	230 0 0†	5th Aug., '13
Ditto	J. E. Carpenter ..	230 0 0†	20th May, '18

* With furnished residence and travelling expenses.

† With travelling expenses.

‡ With board and furnished quarters.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

ORIGINALLY instituted in 1870 by Governor Sir J. P. Grant, the Laboratory was mainly concerned with analyses for medical and judicial purposes until 1901, when it was made a branch of the Agricultural Services and its work largely extended so as to embrace various aspects of agricultural research and analysis.

The present building was erected in 1902, on the Hope lands, some 200 yards below the main entrance to Hope Gardens and is conveniently situated on the car line.

In 1904 the Laboratory was considerably extended to carry out researches on Sugar and Rum in connection with the scheme for carrying out the provisions of the Sugar Experiment Station Law (45 of 1903).

The Staff includes, besides the Deputy Island Chemist, a Microbiologist and an Entomologist and technical work in Mycology, Microbiology and Economic Entomology is now established in suitably equipped Laboratories. Special facilities for Sugar Analysis, the testing of canes and the investigation and propagation of the ferments of Rum have also been provided. An experimental distillery for practical researches on Rum Manufacture has been built and from time to time special courses of training for distillers have been held.

Three Scholarships of the annual value of £60 each, tenable at the Government Laboratory for three years, are offered to young men desiring to qualify themselves to undertake Chemical work on Sugar Estates or to act as Laboratory Assistants. Applicants for these scholarships are required to possess a Senior Cambridge Certificate or the equivalent. Apprentices are also received for training.

In 1920 an Industrial Chemist was added to the Technical Staff of the Laboratory for the purpose of conducting special researches in connection with the establishment of new industries. The Industrial Chemist is also in charge of the training of the Laboratory Scholars.

The Laboratory dealt with 1,233 samples during the year 1921. The Chemist, Microbiologist and Entomologist are always available for advice and consultation free of charge.

The following scale of fees for analyses performed for private persons are payable to the Treasury.

SCALE OF FEES. PAYABLE INTO THE PUBLIC TREASURY.

Water, Analysis and General Report on fitness for domestic purposes	..	£1 1 0
do. Complete mineral analysis for special purposes	..	5 5 0
do. Hardness only	..	0 4 0
do. Poisonous Metals only	..	0 4 0
Milk, including report on quality and purity	..	0 7 0
Milk, condensed, complete analysis	..	1 1 0
do do Fat only	..	0 7 0
Butter do do do	..	0 14 0
Alcoholic Liquors, strength of	..	0 7 0
Sugar, Polariscopes Test (10 or more half price)	..	0 4 0
Molasses, Polariscopes Test (10 or more half price)	..	0 4 0
Cane juice, Sucrose only (10 or more half price)	..	0 4 0
do. Complete analysis (10 or more half price)	..	0 10 6

SCALE OF FEES.

Fertilisers, any single constituent	..	£ 7 3
do. Mixed, 21s. to	..	1 11 0
Feeding stuffs, oil cakes, meals, fodders, &c., complete analysis	..	1 1 0
Soils, (a) Mechanical Analysis	..	1 1 0
do. (b) Total Nitrogen, Phos. Acid, Potash, Humus and Lime	..	1 1 0
do. (c) Fertility Analysis, available Phos. Acid and Potash extra	..	1 1 0
do. Complete Agricultural Analysis (a), (b) and (c)	..	2 2 0
do. Complete Chemical and Physical analysis	..	10 10 0
Ashes of Plants	..	1 11 6
do. Potash and Phos. Acid	..	0 14 0
Ores, and miscellaneous not exceeding 10s. 6d. per constituent or factor determined	..	0 10 6
Analyses of general agricultural interest are carried out free of charge.		

IMMIGRATION.

Office in Port Royal Street.

SINCE the commencement of Asiatic immigration in 1845, 36,584 East Indian immigrants have been introduced into the colony up to the end of 1916, of whom 12,500 have returned to India. 1,152 Chinese have also been introduced.

In 1871 the system of permitting immigrants returning to India to make remittances by Government bills was inaugurated, and since then 11,134 men, women and children have returned, taking bills to the amount of £119,957.

Under the Immigration Laws any person wishing to employ indentured immigrants is required to pay (as at present fixed) to the Immigration Fund in respect of each immigrant—(a) £18 16s. 9d. in cash on allotment; or (b) £2 in cash; £2 2s. at the end of one year, and £4 2s. at the end of two, three, four and five years, equal to a total of £20 10s. by deferred payments;

and any person employing immigrants who have completed their indentures but have not resided for 10 years in the colony, must pay, also into the Immigration Fund, £2 10s. per annum or 1s. per week for each immigrant employed.

The estimated East Indian population on 31st December, 1920, was:

Number serving under indenture	575
Number who have completed residence of 10 years and others	18,521

Total	19,396
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IMMIGRATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

A. W. Farquharson J. H. Scarlett

Secretary—F. N. Isaacs.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS FROM 1909.*

Year.	No. of Coolies who arrived in the Colony during the year.	Percentage of Births during the year.	No. of Coolies who received the Colonization Bounty.†	No. of Coolies who returned to India.	Percentage of Mortality in the Colony.	Value of Gvt. Bills of Exchange taken to India.
1909	..	2.95	..	111	1.55	£1,425 0 0
1910	1,118	2.96	..	171	2.96	1,742 12 0
1911	813	2.06	..	..	3.09	..
1912	836	2.00	..	..	2.21	..
1913	1,442	1.85	..	331	2.30	2,650 14 5
1914	Nil	1.32	..	Nil	1.58	..
1915	Nil	1.06	..	270	1.51	2,824 19 2
1916	615	1.29	..	144	1.29	2.3 8 6 6
1917	Nil	1.21	..	Nil	1.23	..
1918	Nil	5.98	..	Nil	17.98	..
1919	Nil	3.39	..	Nil	1.25	..
1920	Nil	4.09	..	Nil	1.24	..

* See earlier issues for figures from 1885. † Bounty stopped since 1889.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Protector of Immigrants (acting)	F. N. Isaacs ..	£350	0	0	1st June, '90
Clerk and Inspector	R. Hutton ..	£350	0	0	Oct., '03
Clerk and Interpreter	C. Bedasee ..	93	15	0	23rd Mar. '15
Typist and Stenographer	Miss I. M. Burke ..	156	0	0	22nd Sept., '16
Copyist	W. S. Bowler ..	65	0	0	20th Oct., '19

Emigration Agency in Calcutta for Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, Fiji and Mauritius. Address, c/o Protector of Emigrants, 240 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.
Depot Surgeon—Lieut.-Col. G. F. A. Harris, I.M.S., M.D., F.R.C.S., etc.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

(Duke Street.)

THE Government Printing Office was established in October, 1879. The whole of the Legislative and Departmental printing is performed by this department as well as a large amount of work for the Parochial authorities. The Government Printing Office also imports and distributes the stationery for all public departments.

The Office is situated in Duke Street, Kingston, and conveniently adjoins the Colonial Secretary's Office and the Legislative Council Chamber and Office.

The buildings include the Monotype room, Machine and Press room, the Composing rooms, Bindery, Warehouse, Stereo foundry, Type Store, Photo Process room, and offices.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Superintendent	Major C. S. Sanguinetti ..	£500 to £600			8th Feb., '92
Deputy Superintendent	W. J. Papps ..	£275 to £350			7th Nov., '10
General Foreman	H. C. Escoffery ..	£160 to £250			4th Oct., '97
Storekeeper	H. A. Taylor ..	£160 to £250			27th Dec., '11

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

Office in the Parade.

By Law 15 of 1881 certain powers were vested in the Governor in questions of poor relief, but it had not been found practicable to carry out any real supervision under that law, even when the Parochial Boards were nominated by the Governor, and this difficulty was increased when Boards came to be elected, while various circumstances led to the conviction that it was essential to have some central authority to lay down and enforce general principles of poor relief and to interpose when there was neglect.

These requirements were provided by Law 6 of 1886, which vests all matters relating to the poor in a Board of Supervision, consisting of nine members appointed by the Governor. The Board, in so far as its authority goes, is analogous to the Local Government Boards in England, Scotland and Ireland. These latter Boards control the administration of other acts than those of the relief of the poor, notably those relating to the public health, besides many others which it is not necessary to enumerate here.

There was considerable opposition to the local law while it was in progress through the Legislature, chiefly from the Parochial Boards, some of which transmitted petitions against it to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, while on the other hand other Parochial Boards petitioned in favour of the law.

The then Secretary of State (Earl Granville) answered in detail the objections urged against the law and stated that he thought it was "likely to prove a very useful measure," and that he was "unable to agree in the opinion of the petitioners that supervision and control over the Local Bodies entrusted with the administration of poor relief is unneces-

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‡ With travelling allowance on the official scale.

sary," and that there did not "appear to be reasonable ground for complaint that the system of supervision by a Central Board, established by this law, had been substituted for the much greater power of interference vested in the Governor by the previously existing law." Both the Secretary of State and the Governor expressed the hope that the law would be accepted by the community in a spirit of loyalty and that the various Parochial Boards would continue to conduct that important branch of their duty which embraces poor relief with zeal and good will. With reference to this it may be remarked that the Board of Supervision in its first annual report stated that "it only remains for us to add with gratification, that with very few exceptions the Parochial Boards of the island have accepted the provisions of the law and have joined with more or less cordiality in working with the Board of Supervision under it, realizing no doubt that the interest and aims both of the Parochial Boards and the Board of Supervision are not antagonistic." The Governor also in his report on the Blue Book of the colony for the year 1886-87 addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies stated that in their first annual report the Board of Supervision gave "evidence of the good service of organization upon which they have been engaged" and that the opposition to the constitution of this Body had died away in the face of experience of the Board's working "greatly owing to the tact and good reason which have characterized the proceedings of the Board."

The general duties of the Board of Supervision are thus described in the 10th Section of Law 6 of 1886:—

"It shall be lawful for the Board of Supervision to examine into the manner in which poor relief is administered in the several parishes, and in cases where it shall appear to the Board that the arrangements in any parish are defective to require the Parochial Board of such parish to remedy such defect; to audit the accounts and books of the Parochial Boards in so far as these relate to the relief of the poor, to investigate and determine all charges of misconduct against the Inspectors of the Poor, Masters of Poor Houses, Medical or other officers who may be appointed by the Parochial Boards, and to investigate and report to the Governor any charge preferred against a District Medical Officer, such charge having been brought to its notice in writing and duly authenticated; to settle any question of difference arising between two or more Parochial Boards or the officials of such Boards: to hear and decide appeals from poor persons who have been refused relief, or who may consider the relief afforded them inadequate; and generally it shall be the duty of the Board of Supervision to see the law effectually administered by the several Parochial Boards, without injustice to the persons entitled to relief on the one hand and with due regard to the interest of the taxpayers on the other, and so far as may be to secure unity of system in its practical administration throughout the island."

The total number of paupers on the 31st December, 1920, was 8,045. Increases occurred in the parishes of St. Ann, Trelawny, St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Manchester and Clarendon.

The percentage of paupers to the population was highest in the parish of Kingston, viz., 2.3, and lowest in the parish of St. Catherine, viz., 0.5, while the average for the island was 0.9.

The total cost of inspection of the poor in the various parishes allowed by the Board of Supervision on the 31st December 1920, was £3,002, the area to be inspected 4,207 square miles, the estimated population 556,753, the out-door poor 6,412, the in-door poor 1,633, making a total of 8,045. The total cost of the relief of the poor in 1920-1921 was £99,047.

BOARD OF SUPERVISION.

G. P. Myers, J.P.,

Chairman.

Simon Soutar.

J. H. Levy, Chairman Par. Board, St. Ann.

Hon. Dr. E. L. Hunt, C.M.G., L.R.C.P. & S.,

Superintending Med. Officer.

Louis A. Crooks, M.B.C.M., Edin.

Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.

Hon. C. H. G. Davis, Auditor General.

Elis Wolfe, Postmaster for Jamaica.

C. Halman Beard.

Secretary—F. N. Isaacs, £350, 1st June, 1890.

THE INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA.

(FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.)

(*East Street.*)

By the earthquake of 1907, the Museum was wrecked, the Library building seriously damaged, and the Art Gallery rendered unsafe. The new Institute, built on the old site,

of re-inforced brick and concrete, from designs by Mr. A. E. Herschel, was completed in November, 1911, and the Library and Museum objects were at once removed back from 133 Orange street, which had been their temporary home for upwards of four years, to East street; the new Institute being opened on the 6th January, 1912.

The Library is open daily from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m. The public reading room is in the centre of the ground floor with the books arranged on either side. Upstairs are the members room, the West India Reference Library, and a Lecture Hall, in which are hung portraits and pictures forming the Jamaica History Gallery, open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Museum is open daily from 9 a.m. till 5 p.m.

HISTORY.—One of the earliest of the important scientific societies in the island was the Royal Agricultural Society of Jamaica, which was founded as the General Agricultural Society of Jamaica in 1843 during the governorship of the Earl of Elgin, although there had existed from time to time, since 1807, various local agricultural societies in certain of the parishes; and in 1830 the Jamaica Society had taken steps towards founding a natural history museum in Kingston. Eleven years later, 1854, during the administration of Sir Henry Barkly, the Royal Society of Arts was established, under the patronage of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort. In the year 1864, these two associations were amalgamated, by the passing of Act 27, Vic., chap. 22, with a view "to the augmentation of the sources of public industry and the extension of the arts and manufactures of the colony," and became the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, of which the Governor for the time being was President. In 1873, owing partly to the fact that the annual grant of £150 was not sufficient for its needs and partly to the fact that voluntary subscription had failed, the Society was wound up. The articles in the museum were handed over to the Government, and were, with the Sawkins and Brown collection of minerals illustrative of the geology of the island, placed under the care of the Island Chemist in Date Tree Hall (where a Public Library was opened in 1874), and they now form part of the Museum of the Institute.

The Institute of Jamaica was constituted during the governorship of Sir Anthony Musgrave by Law 22 of 1879, which created a Board of Governors consisting of seven members (increased in 1889 to eleven and in 1908 to twelve) appointed by the Governor, their duties being to establish and maintain an institution comprising a library, reading room and museum; to provide for the reading of papers, the delivery of lectures, and the holding of examinations on subjects connected with literature, science and art; to award premiums for the application of scientific and artistic methods to local industries; and to provide for the holding of exhibitions illustrative of the industries of Jamaica. Members of the Board hold office for four years and any casual or recurring vacancy is filled by the person or persons appointing. The vote is at present £2,275. The law above mentioned transferred to the Institute the libraries of the House of Assembly and the old Legislative Council, both of which had ceased to exist in the year 1866, and the museum of the Royal Society of Arts and Agriculture, together with the building in East street, Kingston, known as Date Tree Hall.

LIBRARY.—The books, newspapers and maps on Jamaica and books on the West Indies form a special feature in the Library. In addition to the volumes of scientific, historic and general literature, there is a collection of popular works, whilst the quarterly and other leading reviews and periodicals of the day are regularly obtained from Europe and America.

There are 21,563 volumes catalogued in the Library, made up as follows:—

In the General Library.—West Indian, 417; Theology and Ecclesiastical History, 455; Philosophy, 399; History, 2,111; Biography, 1,618; Travel, 859; Laws, Politics, Sociology, 583; Education, 520; Art, 646; Science and Natural History, 1,832; Poetry and the Drama, 591; Linguistics and Philology, 99; Prose Fiction, 2,849; Miscellaneous, 967; Dictionaries and Works of Reference, 760; Reports of Societies, 897; Juvenile, 342; with a total of 15,981.

In the West India Reference Library.—Jamaica Books and pamphlets, 2,384; Jamaica Newspapers, 558; West Indies (excluding Jamaica) 2,429; West Africa, 211, with a total of 5,582.

MUSEUM.—The collections aim at representing as completely as possible the fauna and flora of the island, along with its geology and anthropology. The Mammals are represented by various species of bats, the Jamaica Coney (*Capromys brachyurus*, Hill), the Manatee, Mongocse, etc. The collection of native Birds is nearly complete, and has, in addition, a series of migrants obtained from America. The Snakes, Lizards, Chelonians, the Crocodile, and the Amphibians of the colony are nearly all represented. The series of Fishes, does not contain all the species known from the surrounding seas. Of the

Invertebrates, many Insects, Decapod Crustaceans, Scorpions, Arachnida, and Myriapods are shown, but much yet requires to be done upon these groups. The land Mollusca, abundant in the island, are partly exemplified. The Echinodermata—star fishes, sea-urchins, sea cucumbers—are illustrated, and the Coelenterates—sea-anemones, corals, sea-fans are represented; but these suffered from the earthquake. Conchology is well represented by the valuable Vendryes collection of the Land and Fresh water Shells of Jamaica. A Herbarium contains examples of many of the dicotyledons, orchids, grasses, sedges and ferns of Jamaica, and is often consulted by amateur collectors for the purpose of naming specimens. Collections of the economic woods of the island cut and polished serve for purposes of reference, and there is a collection of water-colour drawings of Jamaica plants.

The mineralogical and palæontological specimens include the collections formed by the Officers of the Geological Survey during the years 1860 to 1866. Tertiary and Cretaceous fossils are represented, but the older formations are almost entirely wanting in Jamaica. The series is so arranged as to show what is obtained from each district in the island, while maps, illustrating the geology of the several parishes, are available for reference. A map of Jamaica, modelled in relief, shows the confirmation of the surface of the island.

The objects connected with the Arawaks, the aboriginal Indian inhabitants include a large series of stone implements, mostly petaloid in shape, all carefully finished, and some highly polished; others are wedge or chisel shaped, while a few are made of shell. From the numerous kitchen-middens or refuse-heaps are shown collections of perforated shells, broken pottery, fish, coney and crab-bones, beads and ashes. The relics from caves, consists of human skulls and bones, and the more perfect examples of Indian pottery. Photographs of various rock-carvings are on view, and several examples of aboriginal images. Slavery relics include an iron cage gibbet in which criminals were hung to die of starvation. Many of the cases have the specimens arranged and described specially for educational purposes. In the grounds there is a small Vivarium.

HISTORY GALLERY—The Jamaica History Gallery contains Portraits of Jamaica Governors and other persons celebrated in the history of the island (to the number of 20); and paintings and engravings (including a series of Jamaica scenery in oils by Lady Barkley and Pine's oil painting of "Rodney on board the Formidable" and two water-colour drawings by Pocock and a series of engravings illustrative of Rodney's victory over DeGrasse and the subsequent fate of some of the fleet) and autographs, coins, medals and other works of art; as well as the Spanish bell of the old church of Port Royal, submerged during the earthquake of 1692; the papers found in a shark's maw, which led to the condemnation of the Brig "Nancy" at Kingston in 1799; and the two silver-gilt maces, formerly used on state occasions, one of which was erroneously supposed to be the "Bauble" removed from the House of Commons by order of Cromwell. In the Vestibule is a small War Memorial Collection.

MEMBERSHIP—Honorary members, who are subject to no charge, may be elected to the number of twenty, from men distinguished in literature, science or art; or for special services rendered to the Institute. Corresponding members, who are exempt from payment of subscriptions, consists of persons residing outside Jamaica or, under exceptional circumstances, of residents, who can be helpful by correspondence or otherwise in promoting the objects of the Institute. Subscribing members, the number being unlimited, are nominated and elected at the monthly meetings of the Board of Governors; ordinary subscribing members pay an annual subscription of five shillings and life members a single payment of two guineas.

By Law 3 of 1909 the members of the Kingston Athenæum and other similar institutions in other parts of the island are entitled to be admitted as members of the Institute of Jamaica for each current year, without subscription, on their applying to the Secretary and satisfying him that they have paid their subscription to their respective institutions. Members of the Kingston Athenæum, the Kingston Young Men's Guild, the St. Ann Athenæum, the Library of the Trelawny Citizens Association, the Vere Young Men's Association, the Kingston Teachers Association, the Santa Cruz Literary Association, the Wolmer's Old Boys Association, the Hampton Old Girls Association, the Wolmer's Old Girls Association, the Mandeville Ladies Club, the Technical and Continuation School, Kingston, the Liberal Association, the Black River Young Men's Social and Literary Club, the Stony Hill Branch of the Agricultural Society, the Spaldings Literary and Social Club, the St. Thomas Subscription Library, the Frankfield Shakespearean Club, the East Queen

Street Baptist Temperance and Literary Society, the Claremont Social Club, the Liguanea Agricultural Society the Titchfield Girls' Club, Portland Subscription Library, Grand Cayman Public Library, Young Men's Christian Association, Mico Old Students Association, Amity Hall and District Young Men's Christian Association, Montego Bay Self Help Home have taken advantage of the law. There is in addition a Free Lending Department for borrowers who make a deposit or support their application with a guarantee.

Members have the right of borrowing books and periodicals, and the use of the special reading room referred to above. Members who pay seven shillings and sixpence a year are entitled to borrow four books (of which two only may be new) and two magazines at a time. Members residing outside Jamaica pay half-fees.

Books are sent free by post to and from the Institute.

Subscribers to the Library pay, for three months, two shillings for the right to borrow two books and one magazine, or three shillings for twice that number.

In January, 1922, there were 10 honorary members, 25 complimentary members, 21 corresponding members, 363 subscribing members and 1,068 free members enrolled under Law 3 of 1909, making a total of 1,487 with 13 subscribers to the Library and 578 borrowers (131 adults, 447 juniors) in the Free Lending Department, making a grand total of 2,078.

BRANCHES—With a view to enabling those at a distance to participate in the use of the Library, boxes of books are lent at a charge of £1 5s. per 100 volumes per annum to local societies, at Montego Bay (2), Port Antonio, Bath Corporation, Portland Subscription Library, Wolmer's Girls' School, Wolmer's Boys' School, the St. Thomas Subscription Library, the Stony Hill Branch of the Agricultural Society, the Clarendon Subscription Library, in addition to boxes sent to affiliated societies—1,600 volumes in all.

TEACHERS LIBRARY—Twenty-six sets of 25 books each, 650 volumes in all, form the nucleus of a Teachers Library, the works in which are in circulation amongst Elementary School Teachers Associations—at Frankfield, Central Cornwall, Darliston Mountain, Central St. Mary, Port Antonio, St. George's, East Portland, Chapeltown, Santa Cruz Mountains, North-West Manchester, North Manchester, Falmouth, Upper Trelawny, Claremont, Bath, Mountainside, West Manchester, Blue Mountain Valley, Montego Bay, Springfield, South Eastern St. Thomas, Point Hill, Dry Harbour Mountains.

LECTURES—Various Lectures are given from time to time at the Institute.

PUBLICATIONS—In November, 1891, was published the first number of a journal of the Institute, devoted to those objects which the Institute was founded to promote and containing notices of Transactions of the Institute dealing with Literature, Science and Art, and miscellaneous subjects cognate thereto. Fourteen numbers (making two volumes) were issued; but in view of the curtailment of the grant to the Institute the issue had to be suspended. The first of a series of "Annals" dealt with the Decapod Crustacea of Jamaica, by Miss Rathbun of the Smithsonian Institution.

Other publications of the Institute are "On the Geology of Jamaica" and "On Mining in Jamaica," by the Rev. H. Scotland (1890); "The economic Geology of Jamaica," by F. C. Nicholas (1899); "The Mineral Springs of Jamaica," by J. C. Phillippo, M.D. (1891); "The Rainfall Atlas of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall, M.A. (1892); "The Meteorology of Jamaica," by Maxwell Hall (1904); "The Mosquitoes or Culicida of Jamaica," by F. V. Theobald, M.A., and M. Graham, M.A. (1905); "Systematic Catalogue of the Land and Fresh Water Shells of Jamaica," by Henry Vendryes (1899); and a Supplement (1915); "Bibliotheca Jamaicensis: "Some Account of the principal books on Jamaica in the Library of the Institute" (1895); "Studies in Jamaica History" (1900). Bibliographia Jamaicensis: a list of Jamaica books and pamphlets, magazine articles, newspapers and maps, most of which are in the Library of the Institute" 1902; a "Supplement" to it (1908); Bibliography of the West Indies excluding Jamaica" 1909; "Biographical Annals of Jamaica," "1904" and "Jamaica Place Names; (1909)" "Some Notes on the History of Secondary Education in Jamaica" (1911); "Catalogue of the Portraits in the Jamaica History Gallery" (1914) "Historic Jamaica" (1915), "Jamaica in 1922" all by the Secretary; and "Jamaica under the Spaniards," 1920, by the Secretary and Mr. J. L. Pietersz.

MEMBERS MEETINGS—On the 4th of November, 1891, there was held the first of series of Members Meetings. At these, papers are read on matters connected with Literature, Science and Art.

ARTS AND CRAFTS—In June, 1897, the Institute held Competitions in Literature, Science, Arts and Crafts, and awarded two bronze (Musgrave) medals in addition to

numerous other prizes consisting of books, works of art and money; and since 1902, these competitions have been—with few exceptions—held yearly.

KINDRED SOCIETIES.—The holding of the Cambridge Local Examinations in Jamaica was instituted by the Governors of the Institute: during the years 1882-1887, the examinations were held under their auspices, and from 1904 to 1918 the Secretary of the Institute was Honorary Secretary to the Local General Committee. In 1907 he accepted the position of Honorary Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, the Examinations of which Board are held in the island yearly.

Premiums are given in connection with the Arts and Crafts Exhibitions and the Music examinations of the Associated Board.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.—Jamaica has from time to time taken part in International Exhibitions, not infrequently through the instrumentality of the Institute—Paris, 1855; London, 1862; Amsterdam, 1883; London (Fisheries), 1883; New Orleans, 1885; London (Colonial and Indian), 1886; Chicago, 1893; Buffalo, 1901, Crystal Palace (Colonial and Indian, 1905. The Institute is represented on the Permanent Exhibitions Committee by Mr. H. G. DeLisser and the Secretary.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Nominated by the Governor.

T. H. MacDermot.

H. G. DeLisser, C.M.G., *Chairman*.

Miss K. Howson, B.A.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Bentley.

Nominated by the Elected Members of the Legislative Council.

Hon. J. H. Phillippo, M.L.C.

Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., M.L.C.

Hon. A. G. Nash, M.L.C.

Hon. Rev. G. L. Young, M.L.C.

Elected by the Members of the Institute.

Rev. A. Kirby.

Dr. M. Grabham.

E. V. Lockett.

N. B. Livingston.

SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN—Frank Cundall, F.S.A.

Assistant Librarian—Miss H. W. Morris.

Accountant and Library Superintendent,—Miss A. M. Dancker.

Clerical Aid—Miss C. L. Dias.

Library Assistant—Miss M. Magaan.

Superintendent, Museum—Miss H. A. Wood.

RULES FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SERVICE OF JAMAICA.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to alter the Rules under which persons are admitted to the Civil Service of Jamaica, I, the Governor in Privy Council, do hereby order that the Rules made by the order of the Governor of Jamaica in Privy Council and dated the 11th day of May, 1905, for admission to the said Civil Service, shall be and the same are hereby superseded.

1. To fill such vacancies as may occur in the Offices of the Public Service the Governor may employ young men who shall be known as "Assistants" and who shall not be on the permanent Establishment of the Civil Service.

2. An Assistant will be paid salary at the rate of eight pounds six shillings and eight pence per annum for the first year and will be granted after 12 months efficient service and good conduct (as to which the Head of the Department in which the Assistant serves shall certify) an increase of £1 5s. 0d. to his monthly salary, and after each period of 12 months service a further increase of £1 5s. 0d. per month, until the salary of such Assistant reach £13 6s. 8d. per month.

3. No one shall be admitted to the public service as an Assistant who is under 16 or over

25 years of age: Provided nevertheless that the Governor shall have power to make an exception in any case in which he considers special circumstances justify him in doing so.

4. An Assistant shall be liable to have his services dispensed with at a month's notice, which notice may be given at any time, by the Head of the Department, with the approval of the Governor. In the case of misconduct, he shall be liable to dismissal by the Governor without notice, or to such other and less punishment as the Governor may think fit to order.

5. Subject to the requirements of the Public Service, an Assistant may be granted 4 weeks vacation leave of absence in a year, or not more than 8 weeks leave of absence during and in respect of any two years. He may be granted the same departmental leave and sick leave as are allowed under the local regulations governing the same to officers on the Civil Establishment.

6. As a rule vacancies in the subordinate offices of the permanent offices of the Civil Establishment will be filled by selection from among the Assistants, and while seniority will always be taken into account, it is to be distinctly understood that regard will chiefly be had to superior merit and official qualifications.

7. In addition to Assistants, it shall be in the discretion of the Governor to appoint temporary Officers in any Office or Department as circumstances may require and with such remuneration as His Excellency may see fit.

8. The following are the Rules for the selection of "Assistants."

I. Every candidate will be required to show attainment of a certain educational standard. This standard shall be either

- (a) The certificate of the Cambridge Senior Local Examination, or
- (b) An educational record of equal value in the opinion of the Governor.

II. Each candidate shall obtain a recommendation from either

- (a) a Head of a Department of the Public Service, or
- (b) the Custos of the Parish in which the candidate resides, or
- (c) a Member of the Legislative Council.

and such recommendation shall be in the form of a certificate that the candidate is, in the opinion of the person certifying, a fit and proper person for admission to the Civil Service of Jamaica, and the certificate shall also contain a brief statement by the person certifying of the particulars known to him concerning the antecedents and character of the candidate.

III. Candidates may make their applications at any time and will be notified when their names are entered in the List of approved candidates. They are expected to inform the Colonial Secretary if at any time during the year for which their names have been entered they cease to be candidates for appointment. The List will be made up annually on the 1st April in each year, and only those will be re-entered as candidates who renew their application to the Colonial Secretary before that date.

IV. On a satisfactory compliance with the requirements of Rules I and II the Governor shall cause the candidate's name to be placed on the list of persons from whom Assistants are to be selected, such list to be kept by the Colonial Secretary.

V. When an Assistantship becomes vacant the selection of the person to be recommended to the Governor for appointment to fill the vacancy shall be entrusted to a Public Service Selection Committee to be appointed by the Governor.

VI. Such Public Service Selection Committee shall consist of the following:—

- (a) As permanent members, the Colonial Secretary (Chairman), and two other persons to be appointed by the Governor, to whom shall be added on each occasion as a temporary member.
- (b) The Head of Department in which there is the vacancy, or, if he is already on the Committee, some other person.

For the purposes of this last provision the Attorney General shall be regarded as the Head of the Offices of the Resident Magistrate's Courts.

VII. The permanent Selection Committee shall at some time interview each approved candidate and on the occasion of a vacancy the full Committee specified shall consider the following points in respect of each candidate, viz:—

- (a) his educational record,
- (b) his general fitness.

- (c) any previous service he may have in a Government Department or in outside employment, and
 - (d) any reports they may choose to call for, e.g., from the Head Master of a candidate's school or from any referees named by the candidate
- and shall then submit to the Governor the name of the candidate whom they recommend for appointment.

The Selection Committee may, if they think it necessary, test the educational qualifications of candidates by special examination.

VIII. The Governor will usually appoint the candidate so recommended, but it shall be open to His Excellency for any cause which may seem to him fit to abstain from so doing and to ask the Committee for another recommendation.

9. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st April, 1911.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council, 4th January, 1911.

SECURITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS

The following are the ways in which Public Officers can give security for their fidelity in office, as laid down in Law 45 of 1872 and Law 2 of 1893.

1. By personal bond and deposit with the Treasurer, to the extent required, of Jamaica government debentures, or debentures of any public commission by law established in Jamaica, duly endorsed in favour of the Treasurer, or by personal bond and lodgment in the Government Savings Bank to such extent, in the name of the Treasurer.

2. By personal bond and the guarantee of any association of civil servants of the Crown in Jamaica for purposes of mutual guarantee, whereof the business is conducted according to the rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the "Jamaica Gazette." (*See previous article*)

3. By personal bond and the guarantee of any public company or association, provided such company or association has been approved of by the Governor in Privy Council as a company or association whose guarantee may be taken.

Under Law 14 of 1905 every person in public employment who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office, but who is not entitled to give such security through the guarantee of the Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association, may give such security by his own personal bond and the bond or bonds of one or more sureties; provided, such surety or sureties are approved by the Auditor General.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

PERSONS in the colony, whether public functionaries or private individuals, who have any representations to make to Government should address them to the Governor of the colony through the Colonial Secretary. The following are the Local orders on the subject:—

The Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief requests that all persons having occasion to address His Excellency, or the different Departments of the Government, will do so on foolscap, or large paper, and in official terms.

The practice of writing applications or communications on sheets of note paper, and in the form of private notes, is very inconvenient and contrary to official usage.

His Excellency also requests that persons will sign their names in distinct characters, as much of his time is lost in endeavouring to decipher illegible signatures.

The attention of the Governor having been called to the great number of petitions addressed to His Excellency on matters in which he cannot interfere, and to the prevalent practice of affixing to petitions marks purporting to be those of the persons whose names are attached thereto, but unaccompanied by any authentication, and also to the fact in some instances, that the names of persons have been subscribed to petitions without their knowledge, or that the petitioners have subsequently represented that their case has been mis-stated in their petitions. His Excellency has been pleased to direct it to be notified for the information of those concerned, that in future no attention will, as a rule, be paid to any petition treating of a purely private matter, or of a question which either is in course of settlement or has been settled by a court of law, and no petition will be entitled to consideration which does not conform to the following rules as respects the signatures:—

1. The marks of persons unable to write their own names must be attested by the signature of some person of position, or of respectable character, as witness to the fact of such marks having been made in his or her presence, and that the person or persons was or were fully aware of the facts and objects of the documents to which the marks are so appended.

2. In the case of the names of persons being written for them in their absence, the name and abode of the persons assuming the power of attaching such signatures must be written at full length, and in the handwriting of such persons.

Ministers of Religion, Schoolmasters, and others who are brought in communication with the humbler classes of petitioners are requested, when opportunity offers to explain this requirement.

Petitions having been in many instances addressed in an informal manner to the Governor and to the Governor in Council, it is hereby notified, for general information, that petitions can be conveniently addressed to His Excellency on all matters requiring Executive action on the part of the Government; and that it will facilitate the consideration of such petitions if they are enclosed to the Colonial Secretary in the first instance for submission to His Excellency.

2. Petitions to the Governor and Legislative Council may be sent by bodies or by individuals to the Clerk of the Council, or they may be presented by any member of the Council when the Council is in session; as required by the rules.

The Governor requests that all petitions and letters to His Excellency on questions of an official character, or requiring official action, may be addressed to the Colonial Secretary instead of being addressed to the Governor direct.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.

The following re-imbursements will be allowed to Public Officers who travel on duty on account of their travelling expenditure under the conditions stated:—

(1) The amount actually and reasonably disbursed by a Public Officer for hire of transport when travelling on duty, will be repaid to him, on an account to be certified by him and supported by Vouchers where practicable. All expenditure for which it is not possible to produce Vouchers must be certified by the Officer concerned.

(2) (a) Officers using their own vehicles and horses for driving instead of travelling by Public conveyance will receive twenty shillings for each day or part thereof actually spent in travelling on duty.

(b) Officers riding their own horses, ten shillings for each day or part of day so spent.

(c) Officers using their own motor cars instead of travelling on duty by public conveyance will receive an allowance of one shilling per mile.

(d) Officers using their own motor cycles when travelling on duty will receive an allowance of fourpence per mile.

(e) Officers using their own ordinary bicycles when travelling on duty for long distances outside the limits of Kingston will receive an allowance of threepence per mile.

(f) An Officer conveying in his own Motor Cycle with side-car attached, another Government Officer travelling on duty will receive an allowance of fourpence a mile in respect of such Officer so conveyed.

(g) A Government Officer will be granted an allowance at the rate of two pence per mile below 75 lbs., and of fourpence per mile for weights above that amount for the conveyance on service of his instruments and baggage by his own Motor Cycle with side-car attached.

(3) In addition to any of the re-imbursements provided for in the foregoing paragraph, daily allowance to cover all personal expenses on the following scale will be payable:—

To Heads of Departments and Officers drawing salaries of £600 a year and upwards	£1 1 0
To other Public Officers	0 17 6

(4) In cases in which the duty involved permits of the Officer returning to his home or Office on the same day, only actual expenses disbursed will be allowed.

When an Officer has been travelling for more than one day, he will not be paid any personal allowance for the day on which he returns to his Office or home beyond the refund of expenses actually incurred.

Donations to servants are not to be included in claims for refund of out-of-pocket expenses.

All claims must be accompanied by a daily itinerary of the route travelled.

(5) The following Officers are excepted from the operation of the above rules:—

(a) Resident Magistrates and other Officers of the Court who received fixed amounts allowance or rates.

(b) Heads of Department receive a fixed travelling allowance.

(c) Inspectors of Schools.

(d) Inspectors of Constabulary.

(e) Superintendents of Public Works.

RULES GOVERNING ALLOWANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS ON REMOVAL.

Public Officers shall be entitled to the following removal allowances only when removal is required through the exigencies of the service or on promotion.

Allowances for removal on request will only be granted in very special circumstances, subject to the approval of the Government.

In no case shall any Officer removed under censure be entitled to removal allowances.

A whole time Officer in receipt of salary of £200 and upwards shall be entitled to Transportation charges, by Steamer, Coach, Buggy or Motor Car, for himself and family. Family means wife and children up to four in number including the Officer himself. Baggage not exceeding four tons will be allowed for. The term baggage includes furniture.

An Officer in receipt of salary less than £200 per annum will be allowed transportation charges for himself and family, as in the case of Officers referred to above, with the exception that he will only be allowed two tons for baggage.

Subsistence allowance of £1 per diem will be granted when the journey occupies more than six hours from station to station.

All claims for removal expenses must be supported by vouchers except in the instance of subsistence allowance and Officers will be required to take the shortest practicable route to their destination taking advantage of the Railway wherever possible.

If an Officer's family does not accompany him on his transfer the expenses of their removal subsequently will only be allowed if his family follows him within six months.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 10th February, 1920.

REGULATIONS AS TO LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

(Extracts from Colonial Office List.)

84. Subject to the necessities of the service leave of absence on half pay may be granted without any special grounds after six years' resident service from first appointment in the colony. It may be given after a less duration of service in cases of serious indisposition, or of urgent private affairs, if the Governor is satisfied that the indulgence is indispensable. In cases of serious indisposition the state of the Officer's health must be certified by his medical attendant or, if required by the Governor, by a medical board. In cases of urgent private affairs, the nature of such urgent affairs must be stated confidentially to the Governor.

85. In the absence of special grounds half pay leave must not exceed one-sixth of the Officer's resident service in the Colony. On special grounds it may exceed that period by six months.

86. Half-pay leave is primarily intended to enable an officer to recruit his health by change of climate, and it must not be granted to be spent in the Colony except in special circumstances.

87. The Governor may not in any case grant more than twelve months' half-pay leave, but may report to the Secretary of State the period for which the leave may be extended without injury to the public service. The Officer seeking an extension must apply to the Secretary of State in sufficient time, if practicable, to allow of reference to the Colony. Leave will not be extended as a matter of course nor unless public convenience permits.

88. When an officer receives in addition to the salary of his appointment an allowance granted to himself personally and not permanently attached to his office, he may, when absent on half-pay leave, draw only half of such personal allowance the remaining moiety being left undrawn and lapsing to the Colonial Treasury. The undrawn moiety of the increments of salary of the absent officer will similarly lapse.

89. Governors will report to the Secretary of State each case in which leave of absence has been granted, transmitting a certificate in the form given in Appendix 3. The officer proceeding on leave will be furnished with a duplicate of the certificate to enable him to draw his salary. A third copy of the certificate will be sent direct to the Crown Agents for the Colonies when the officer's salary is to be paid through them, with instructions to issue the salary accordingly as it becomes due.

90. In special cases where an officer has served in one Colony for some years with little or no leave immediately preceding his transfer to another Colony, the Governor of the latter Colony may, as an act of grace, recommend him for special leave in respect of his service in the former Colony, such recommendation being accompanied by any necessary particulars of former service and of the last leave taken in respect thereof. The amount of leave which should be shown on his leave certificate as his proper claim should be calculated according to the length of service in the Colony in which he is serving.

91. When an officer is entitled to half-pay leave no private arrangement made with the object of securing to him more than half-pay will be allowed.

92. An officer on leave may receive so much of any allowance for house rent as may not be wanted for the acting officer, the amount so allowed being reported on the leave certificate.

93. No part of any horse or travelling allowance and no fees will be paid to an officer on leave.

94. On arriving in this country (England) the officer on leave will report his arrival by letter to the Colonial Office, mentioning his address and he will similarly notify any subsequent change of address. Treasurers and auditors of colonies whose accounts are subject to audit, in this country should also send their addresses to the Comptroller and Auditor General.

95. Except in very special cases, as of unbroken official residence in the same Colony for fifteen years, no extensions will exceed six months at a time, nor will any officer on leave be allowed to receive half salary continuously for more than the following periods in respect of the following Colonies:—

Mediterranean Colonies	.. .. .	9 months.
West Indies, Bermuda, St. Helena and Falkland Islands	.. .. .	18 “
Mauritius, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Fiji	.. .. .	24 “

96. The foregoing regulations do not apply to vacation leave not exceeding, in the case of ordinary civil officers, three calendar months during and in respect of any two consecutive years' service. It is not necessary that any specific period should elapse between two successive grants of vacation leave; but an officer will not be granted his full three months at the beginning of a biennial period without some special reason.

97. In the case of judicial or educational officers, such vacation leave may extend to, but must not exceed the ordinary vacations of the court or institution to which they belong; and they may generally when absent on half-pay leave, receive full pay during any ordinary vacation of such court or institution which may occur during the period of their leave of absence. In Colonies where there is no ordinary vacation of the court or no vacation exceeding one month at one time, a judicial officer, may have the leave allowed to ordinary Civil Officers.

98. Vacation leave need not be reported to the Secretary of State unless the officer intends to visit the United Kingdom, in which case his departure must be reported as required when half-pay leave is granted. There is no abatement of salary during vacation leave; but the leave must be duly recorded and arrangements must have been made and approved by the Governor, for the adequate discharge of the officer's duties without cost to the public, except in very special circumstances.

99. Short periods of absence from duty owing to sickness are allowed on full pay, in accordance with the local rules of each Colony, without affecting vacation leave. (In Jamaica for 28 days in periods not exceeding 10 days).

100. An officer applying for leave with the intention of retiring must only receive such term of leave as will allow time for a decision upon his application for retirement; and the Governor giving leave under such circumstances will report the matter to the Secretary of State. An officer's salary will in such case cease and his pension commence when his retirement is sanctioned.

101. If an officer retires during his leave of absence without having originally given notice of his desire to do so, the date at which his half-salary is to cease will be determined according to the circumstances of the case.

102. Leave will count from the date of relinquishment to that of resumption of duty.

In Jamaica a Head of Department is allowed to take and give to members of his staff leave of absence not exceeding six days at a time or a fortnight in a year (conditionally on reporting the same to Government) without such leave interfering with the regular full pay vacation leave referred to in the above regulations; a Resident Magistrate may give himself short departmental leave or take it on informing the Government 24 hours before he intends to leave.

Copyists, Clerical Assistants, Typists and Stenographers, permanently employed in the public service may be allowed a total period of 4 weeks leave of absence on full pay during any one year. Such persons may accumulate their yearly leave, so that in respect of any period of two years they may obtain a total absence on full pay leave of eight weeks. C.S.O Circular 11,054—18.7 '13.

RETIREMENT ON ACCOUNT OF AGE.

The following instructions were issued by circular to Heads of Departments and by advertisement in the Jamaica Gazette, January 22nd, 1914.

I am directed by the Governor to inform you that he has had under consideration the question of regulating the retirement of public officers on the ground of age and has decided to adopt the system in force in the Civil Service of the United Kingdom. The general principles governing this system have hitherto been acted on here but they have not been promulgated by Circular.

2. Under Section 10 of Law 24 of 1904 it is competent for the Governor in Privy Council to require any Public Officer to retire from the Public Service of the Colony at any time after he attains the age of 60 years.

Similarly any Public Officer at that age may claim to be allowed to retire from the Public Service.

Officers whose services are not considered to be of sufficient utility to warrant their continuance in Office will at the age mentioned be required to make way for others showing greater capacity or energy.

Officers of approved merit will continue to hold office unless the exigencies of the Service should necessitate their superannuation.

3. Retirement shall be compulsory for every officer on attaining 65 years of age. But in special cases the Governor may extend an Officer's employment for a further period, not exceeding five years, on being satisfied that such Officer's retirement at 65 would be detrimental to the interests of the Public Service.

The main grounds on which it is considered that the retirement of an officer at 65 might be detrimental to the interests of the Public Service are:—

- (1) When the number of Officers in a Department above the prescribed age is such that their simultaneous removal would cause grave inconvenience.
- (2) When an Officer possesses peculiar qualifications which are essential to the performance of the duties of his office and which it would be difficult to replace by a fresh appointment.
- (5) Where an Officer has been entrusted with the execution of a particular duty which is approaching completion and it is found that the transfer of the work to another Officer who is necessarily less familiar with it would be attended with inconvenience.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE AT PUBLIC OFFICES.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
Colonial Secretariat	From 9	to 4	Prisons	From 9	to 4
Supreme Court (a)	" 9	to 4	Registration	" 9	to 4
Collector General's Office	" 9	to 4	Treasury (c)	" 9	to 4
Customs (b)	" 9	to 4	Audit Office	" 9	to 4
Stamp Office (c)	" 9	to 4	Savings Bank (c)	" 9	to 4
Post Office	" 8	to 4	Immigration	" 9	to 4
Island Telegraphs	" 7	to 5	Record Office	" 9	to 4
Public Works	" 9	to 4	Resident Magistrate's		
Island Medical Office	" 9	to 4	Courts	" 9	to 4
Education	" 9	to 4	Office of Titles	" 10	to 3
Institute of Jamaica (d)	" 9	to 4	Saturdays	" 10	to 1
Constabulary	" 9	to 4			
(a.) Open to the public from	9 a.m.	to 3 p.m.			
(b.) " "	10	" 3			
(c.) " "	10	" 3			
(d.) Library	9	" 9			

except on Saturdays.

PUBLIC GENERAL HOLIDAYS, 1922.

New Year's Day	..	Jan.	1	King's Birthday	..	June	3*
Ash Wednesday	..	March	1	Tuesday	..	Aug.	1
Good Friday	..	April	14	King Edward's Day	..	Nov	9
Easter Monday	..	"	17	Christmas Day	..	Dec.	25
Empire Day	..	May	24	Tuesday	..	Dec	26

* By Govt. Notice No. 211 of 15th May, 1912, the Governor appointed 3rd June, to be kept as His Majesty's birthday except when falling on Saturday or Sunday when the following Monday is to be observed.

INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

THE first Income Tax Law (No. 24 of 1919) introduced into this Island received the assent of the Governor on 20th June, 1919.

The introduction of an Income Tax into Jamaica marked a definite turning point in its fiscal system, and the Governor aptly described the new impost as a "very great financial engine."

Under this Law—subject to certain specified exemptions—all persons (including corporate bodies) in receipt of incomes in excess of £100 for the preceding year ended 31st December, 1919, were brought within the purview of the tax. Duty on such incomes is imposed on a graduated scale commencing with 2½ d. in the £1 up to the first £400 of income (less relief in respect of the first £100 thereof), increasing by progressive stages of ¼ d., 1 d., 2 d., and 3 d., on various ranges of income above £400, and culminating in a rate of 2 s. in the £1 on every pound of income beyond £10,000.

On the arrival from England, on 26th November, 1919, of Mr. C. H. Rickman, a retired Special Commissioner of Income Tax, as an expert in Income Tax matters—"to advise and assist the Colonial Government in connection with the introduction of an Income Tax," steps were taken to put the new enactment into active operation. Mr. Rickman's first efforts were directed to a careful scrutiny of the existing Law and by comparing it with the Income Tax Acts already in force in Great Britain, and various Colonies, to see what administrative changes were desirable in order to improve the machinery of Assessment and Collection and to remove obscurities; also to discover any existing "loop-holes" which it was essential should be stopped (the result of the foregoing procedure will be found embodied in the Income Tax Amendment Laws 1920). The drafting of the prescribed "Rules," forms of Return, Assessment List, Instructions to Collectors, &c., was then proceeded with, also the general organisation of the Department.

The Income Tax Law, 1919, came into operation on the 1st January, 1920, and by 5th February the Assessment Committee, which under Section 16 (1) of the Law was to consist of three persons appointed by the Governor, was finally constituted.

The "Rules" came into operation on 1st April.

Under Section 45 of the Law which authorises the appointment of persons to assist persons to make out the Returns required by this Law, the Governor duly appointed as such the Collectors in each Parish or Place, as being best suited for that duty.

Return Forms.—The total number of Return Forms supplied to the Collectors of Taxes for service—for the first year of Assessment, 1920—on persons whom they considered to be probably liable to the new duty as being in receipt of incomes exceeding £100 per annum, was nearly 18,000 (including "duplicates" issued at the request of taxpayers.) In addition about 2,000 further Forms were issued from this Department.

Rules.—Section 26 of the Income Tax Law 24-1919—as amended by Section 10 of the Income Tax Amendment Law 39-1920—enacts that Income Tax payable on official salaries and wages may be deducted therefrom. The Governor in Privy Council on 15th June, 1920, approved of Rules giving effect to the above provision.

Section 24 (3) of the Income Tax Law, 24-1919 provides that the Chief Justice may—with the concurrence of the Puisne Judge—make Rules governing Appeals. The necessary "Rules of Court" were accordingly made on 28th April, 1920.

Appeals.—Under Section 23 (1) of the existing Law, when once a person has been charged to Income Tax by the Assessment Committee, no alteration or adjustment, however trivial and even if agreed as between the parties involved, can be dealt with other than by way of a formal Appeal to a Judge in Chambers being lodged by the person disputing the assessment or any part thereof.

The first Appeals were issued for 8 Feb. 1921, the total number heard to 31 March 1921 being 19 and 74 subsequently, the bulk of which related to allowances claimed by the Appellants in respect of "Bad Debts," and "Wear and Tear," points fully dealt with and decided by the Full Court in the "Gleaner case." Allowing for some belated notices, the total number of Appeals lodged, or to be lodged, is not expected to exceed 150, a remarkably low percentage of the assessments made by the Assessment Committee on 8,999 persons.

Legislation.—It soon became evident that the original Income Tax Law 24-1919, practically a replica of the Grenada Income Tax Ordinance, 1918, (which, however, did not reach the third reading,) would as soon as it approached the stage of actual working, be found to require amendment in many respects. The following Laws designed to effect the required purpose were accordingly enacted:—

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1920 (39-1920), passed 31st July, 1920 extended exemption from duty to the incomes of Parochial Boards, the Kingston General Commissioners, and any Government Institutions, also to the pay and allowances of members of His Majesty's Regular Forces on the Active List, wounds and disability pensions, and war gratuities.

No provision was made in the original Law for repayment of duty except (under Section 13) in the case of incomes "doubly assessed." This omission was remedied in the **Amendment Law**.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1920 (No. 2) (50-1920) passed 29th November, 1920, laid down the precise basis on which the Returns of the assessable incomes of Life and other Insurance Companies should be rendered.

Income Tax Amendment Law, 1921 (21-1921)—The Bill preliminary to the above, contained several important provisions, the principal being the repeal—at the instance of the Secretary of State for the Colonies—of Section 39 of the Original Law, which dealt with "Double Income Tax within the Empire." By such repeal a large amount of duty—estimated at £27,000—would have been automatically added to the Jamaica Income Tax Revenue entirely at the expense of the Home Government, the total *aggregate* duty payable by persons assessed to Income Tax both in this Island and the United Kingdom remaining unaltered. A further repeal proposed was that of Section 15 of the Original Law, which allowed as a deduction from the Income Tax payable by any person one-third of the Property Tax paid by such person.

Relieving sections permitting the trading, &c., losses of one year to be carried forward and set against the profits of the three following years, and a deduction in respect of "Obsolescence" in cases where Plant and Machinery is replaced by that of an improved type, were also included. The Bill was, nevertheless, thrown out on the motion for its third reading. It was, however, with the omission of the Section repealing the Property Tax Allowance (sec. 15) and the addition of a Section repealing Section 27 of the original Law by which Interest was charged on Income Tax in arrear, re-introduced in a subsequent Session and passed its third reading on 2nd September.

The actual net duty collected to 31st March, 1921 (excluding any additions of 5% interest under Section 27) was £82,103 10s. of which £51,414 7s. 0d., was paid to the local Collectors of Taxes, and £689 3s. deducted by the various Public Departments on payment of official salaries, etc.

The following statistics relating to the first year of assessment ended 31st December, 1920, based on the incomes of the preceding year ended 31st December, 1919, will be of interest :

Table showing (1) Amounts of Gross Incomes of "Persons" (including Corporate Bodies, assessed by the Assessment Committee, (2) Allowances made in respect of Wear and Tear, Life Insurance, and Wife and Children's relief (3) The Net Assessments remaining in charge under the various ranges of income in the scale in Section 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law, 24 of 1919, after adjusting to date and reliefs on appeal, and other reliefs given since the assessments were made by the Assessment Committee.

Ranges of Income I.	Gross Incomes Assessed.		Allowances in respect of				—		Children's Relief.		Total Allowances.		Net Assessments remaining in charge.		
	Amt.	No.	Wear & Tear		Life Insurance		Wife's Relief		Amt	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	
			Amt.	No.	Amt	No.	Amt.	No.							
Exceeding £100 not exceeding £150	372,703	2,711	5	1	3,615	309	25,000	1,270	22,080	2,298	51,600	3,858	321,103	2,711*	
" 150 "	400	1,084,193	4,553	287	11	20,001	1,168	47,640	2,382	49,200	4,920	117,128	8,481	967,065	4,553*
" 400 "	500	214,002	432	221	7	4,777	156	6,140	307	5,760	576	15,308	1,046	197,104	432†
" 500 "	750	294,453	479	601	16	8,468	203	..	..	..	..	10,611	219	285,381	479†
" 750 "	1,000	205,515	236	397	10	5,899	112	..	..	..	..	6,346	122	200,219	236†
" 1,000 "	1,500	249,961	199	853	10	6,694	96	..	..	..	..	7,547	106	242,414	199†
" 1,500 "	2,000	169,292	106	854	13	4,113	55	..	..	..	..	4,967	68	164,325	106†
" 2,000 "	5,000	550,031	173	7,324	36	7,288	69	..	..	..	..	14,612	105	535,419	173†
" 5,000 "	8,000	26,296	37	5,110	14	2,142	17	..	..	..	..	7,252	31	219,044	37†
" 8,000 "	10,000	194,969	23	6,513	11	1,566	8	..	..	..	..	8,079	19	186,890	23†
" 10,000 "	15,000	271,539	20	10,491	16	3,732	10	..	..	..	..	14,223	26	257,316	20†
" 15,000 "	20,000	158,138	9	9,903	5	814	8	..	..	..	..	10,717	13	147,421	9†
" 20,000 "	25,000	127,721	7	3,165	3	152	3	..	..	..	..	3,317	6	124,404	7†
" 25,000 "	30,000	137,836	4	2,996	1	135	1	..	..	..	..	3,131	2	134,705	4†
" 30,000 "	40,000	35,370	1	..	113	1	..	..	..	..	..	113	1	35,257	1†
" 40,000 "	45,000	126,795	3	..	2,478	3	..	..	..	..	..	2,478	3	124,317	3†
" 45,000 "	..	559,843	6	19,800	4	9,295	4	..	..	..	..	29,095	8	530,748	6†
	4,979,657	8,999	68,523	158	81,282	2,223	78,780	3,939	77,940	7,791	306,525	14,114	4,673,132	8,999	

* These are a sub division of the range (b) of sec. 8 (1) of the Income Tax Law, 1919. † These follow ranges (c) to (i) inclusive in the above section.
 ‡ These are a classification in various ranges of incomes exceeding £10,000 (range (R) in the above section.)

ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE.

C. H. RICKMAN, *Chairman.*

J. M. NETHERSOLE, Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy.

H. M. RADCLIFFE, Barrister-at-Law.

W. E. A. PIGOU, *Secretary.*

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of first appointment to Public Service.
Chairman Assessment Committee	.. C. H. Rickman (a) ..	£900 0 0	
Member do	.. J. M. Nethersole (b) ..	..	1st Sept., '93
Member do	.. H. M. Radcliffe ..	100 0 0 (and fees)	—
Inspector of Income Tax	.. E. S. Murray ..	450 (by £25 to £600)	1st April, '97
Chief Clerk	.. W. E. A. Pigou (c) ..	375 (by £25 to £450)	1st April, '97
First Class Clerk	.. A. T. Pullar ..	275 (by £25 to £350)	1st April, '97
Second Class Clerk	.. O. H. Nash ..	160 (by £20 to £250)	25th Mar., '08
Ditto	.. S. M. Ffrench ..	160 (by £20 to £250)	April, '12
Ditto	.. G. H. Scott ..	160 (by £20 to £250)	1st Jan., '10
Assistant	.. W. A. Cover ..	100 (by £15 to £160)	17th Dec., '20.
Typist	.. Miss P. Kennedy ..	104 (by 10/ per week to £3 per wk.)	5th Nov., '20.

(a) Payable to Mr. Rickman under agreement, as advisor of Income Tax administration.

(b) Draws salary as Administrator General.

(c) Mr. Pigou is also Secretary to the Assessment Committee without salary.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Up to the time of the passing of Law 34 of 1885 (the 16th November, 1885) all applications from Officers in the Public Service of Jamaica for pensions and gratuities were dealt with under the Imperial Superannuation Acts, the various Treasury Minutes thereunder, and certain Regulations drawn up in the year 1879, known as the "Jamaica Pension Regulations."

A law was passed in 1885 confirming these pensions and further providing for persons in the Public Service at the time of the passing of the Law. Another Pension Law, 26 of 1892 was passed enabling public servants who were not provided for in the Law of 1885 to qualify for pension by contributing 2 per cent. of their salaries annually to a Pension Fund. Both these laws were repealed by Law 24 of 1904 which embodies the provisions of both laws and which regulates all Public Service pensions now granted. Law 4 of 1910 "Police Pension and Reward Fund Law" provides for payment from Public Revenue of pensions to sub-officers and constables of the Police Force. Law 16 of 1912 provides for payment from General Revenue to subordinate officers of Prisons. Law 22 of 1912 provides for payment of pensions and gratuities to Railway Employees.

PENSIONERS.

Name.	Service.	Date.	Amount.
COMPASSIONATE PENSIONS.			£ s. d.
Alberga, Alma ..	..	20th Aug., '03	30 0 0
McGhie, Catherine ..	..	1st Oct., '85	12 0 0
PENSIONS TO PERSONS WHOSE OFFICES HAVE BEEN ABOLISHED.			
Down, W. J. ..	Schoolmaster ..	12th Aug., '08	2 18 4
Elworthy, Robert ..	Headmaster Model School, Port Antonio ..	1st July, '88	156 10 7
Fawcett, Wm. ..	Dir. Pub. Plantation and Gardens ..	16th April, '08	379 11 10
Gray, William ..	Supt. Dis. Prison, St. Ann's Bay ..	1st Aug., '85	50 12 8
Griffiths, James ..	Bandmaster, Jamaica Police Band. Value of Quarters ..	20th Sept., '14	34 19 0
Gifford, A. M. ..	Supt. Girl's Reformatory ..	1st April, '99	14 0 0
Hart, James ..	Intendant, Reformatory ..	do	89 8 4
McDougall, Mary ..	Schoolmistress Girls Reformatory ..	do	28 1 0
Moore, Dr. York ..	District Medical Officer ..	1st June, '89	81 2 2
Plummer, W. C. ..	Out-door Officer of Customs ..	1st Aug., '98	42 10 0
Ross, Dr. D. M. M. ..	District Medical Officer ..	1st April, '89	24 17 9
Renwick, Charles ..	District Engineer ..	1st Sept., '99	309 17 6

PENSIONERS, continued.

Name.	Service.	Date.	Amount.
PENSIONS ON RETIREMENT IN THE ORDINARY COURSE SINCE 1866.			
Alexander, Thos.	Inspector of Police	27th Aug., 19	£ s. d. 233 6 8
Allwood, James, C.M.G.	Collector General of Jamaica	1st Sept., '04	552 0 0
Andrews, E. A.	1st Class Clerk Educa- tion Department	1st April, '20	213 4 3
Andrews, Chas.	Deputy Supt. St. Cath. District Prison	1st Sept., '19	162 6 7
Astwood, E. W.	Chief Clerk, Treasury	1st July, '20	280 11 1
Babri, N. C. Pal			35 15 0
Baines, E. C.	Collector of Taxes	1st July, '12	366 13 4
Barclay, R. D.	O. D. Officer, Customs	12th June, '12	48 6 8
Barned, H.	Senior Landing Waiter	18th June, '18	146 13 4
Beard, C. Halman	Judge Supreme Court	1st Dec., '20	643 2 10
Bebin, Behari Moskerja	Immigration Agency India	—	2 16 4
Bertram, L. J.	Auditor General	1st Oct. '20	494 19 9
Birkett, T. W.	Chief Warder, St. Catherine Dis. Prison	1st Aug., '01	36 0 0
Broderick, H.	Second Class Clerk Supreme Courts Office	1st Jan., '12	89 7 8
Blake, A. E.	Matron, Lun. Asylum	1st June, '05	56 12 3
Bolton, W. F.	Asst. Emigration Agent, Calcutta	1st Jan., '12	7 1 11
Brennan, J. F.	Inspecting Engineer	1st April, '19	300 0 0
Brown, B. T.	Salesman, Gen. Peni- tentiary	3rd Sept., '99	54 0 0
Burnside, G.	Matron Lepers Home	1st May, '03	38 10 0
Campbell, John	Supt. Pub. Gardens	1st Aug., '08	58 6 8
Casserley, J. M.	Second Class Clerk, Colonial Secretariat	1st Jan., '14	200 0 0
Cheyne, G. E.	District Med. Officer	22nd Mar., '99	103 6 8
Clarke, T. F.	Collector of Taxes, Kingston	1st Aug., '01	330 0 0
Clarke, Sir F.	Chief Justice, Jamaica	24th Feb., '11	656 10 4
Clark, C. A.	D-p. Clerk Cts., St. Mary	1st Dec., '20	37 17 0
Clayton, A. G.	Third Class Clerk, Col. Secy's. Office	18th Jan., '18	24 1 10
Cork, Alfred	First Class Clerk, Col. Secretariat	1st May, '13	300 0 0
Cork, P. C.	Colonial Secretary	1st Aug., '14	572 4 10
D'Aeth, John	Asst. Dir. Pub. Works	3rd Aug., '14	400 0 0
Dalton, J.	Prison Officer	2nd Nov., '20	118 15 11
Davidson, A. G.	Collector of Taxes	1st May, '13	200 0 0

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Service.	Date.	Amount		
			£	s.	d.
Davis, Miss Jessie	Matron, Vic. Jub. Hos- pital	1st Dec., '12	67	9	2
Desgouttes, D. L.	General Foreman, Govt. Printing Office	22nd July, '19	136	1	1
Dewar, C. T.	Dis. Med. Officer	11th Dec., '05	93	6	8
Duff, C. F.	Clerk, Audit Office	11th July, '17	200	0	0
Duncan, Mary	Matron Shortwood, Industrial School	1st March, '15	58	6	8
Evans, Sir F.	Colonial Secretary	1st May, '14	203	9	8
Eveleigh, E. W.	First Class Supt. Public Works	1st April, '21	202	4	6
Facey, A. G.	Col. of Taxes, St. James.	1st Oct., '07	329	3	4
Facey, A. H.	First Asst. Clk. Resi- dent Mag. Court	18th Sept., '02	46	13	4
Facey, L. H.	Chief Clerk, Consta- bulary Department	1st Feb., '18	251	2	2
Flemming, Sir F.	Dis. Ct. Judge	26th Sept., '01	17	18	4
Foster, E. A.	Chief Clerk, Island Medical Office	4th Sept., '06	287	10	4
Fouche, D. P.	First Class Clerk, Trea- sury	1st Sept., '09	165	0	0
Gale, Chas. A.	Bailiff R. M. Cts., Portland	1st Dec. '16	154	3	3
Gibbes, R. P.	Govt. Emigration Agent, Calcutta	1st Jan., 20	36	3	9
Griffiths, Sir W. B.	Resident Magistrate	14th Sept., '11	111	2	0
Grooves, W. S.	Supt. Roads and Buildings	26th Feb., '89	126	16	9
Gunter, T. M.	Chief Clerk and Audi- tor Ja. Gov. Railway	1st Oct., 1910	175	0	0
Guy, C. A.	Junior Locker and Gauger Rev. Dept.	4th Nov., '15	51	3	0
Hall, John	Sub-Officer, Reformatory	28th Feb., '09	11	2	11
Halliday, E. V.	Dis. Med. Officer.	1st Oct., 1912	40	0	0
Harris, A. L.	First Class Clerk, Treasury	2nd March, '19	200	0	0
*Hart, Geo. A.	First Class Clerk, Post Office Department	16th Sept., '17	200	0	0
†Heath, W. J.	1st Class Clk. Post Office	4th Aug., '19	265	3	10
Hicks, Col. Geo.	Inspector of Schools	1st Aug., 1914	158	6	8
Hitchins, A. W.	Col. of Customs and Shipping Master	5th Feb., '05	439	10	5
Hollis, H.	Supt. Public Works	26th Sept., '19	124	3	9
Holtz, F. E.	First Class Clerk, Customs	1st May, '21	140	0	0
Hopwood, A. J.	Master in charge Hope Industrial School	20th Oct. '05	19	8	10
Hutchings, G. C.	Asst. Col. of Taxes	1st April, '94	162	10	0
Isaacs, F. L.	Chief Warder, St. Cath. Dis. Prison	14th April, '17	77	11	8
James, Henry	Collector of Taxes	1st Mar., '89	262	10	0

* Pension increased to £265 3s. 10d. from 4th August, 1919

† Pension increased to £202 3s. 7d. from 16th Sept., '17

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Service.	Date.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Johnson, Isaac ..	Sub-Officer, Gen. Pen.	5th May, '94	26 1 5
Jones, Sir W. H. H.	Resident Magistrate ..	4th July, '14	224 5 7
Kartu, Chunder Banerjee	Typist Emigration Agency, Calcutta	1st Jan., '14	10 2 2
Kershaw, Col.	Insp. Genl. Prisons and Reformatories ..	30th Dec., '17	256 19 6
King, J. P. K. ..	Asst. Col. of Taxes	19th April, '14	173 2 4
Krishni, Mukherjee	Acct. Emigration Agency, Calcutta	1st Jan., '14	17 16 8
Laidlaw, H. C. ..	Third Class Clerk, Constabulary Dept.	1st April, 1900	45 0 0
Laidman, H. E. ..	Senior Clerk Audit Office	1st July, '18	299 5 2
Lalis, Mohan Basu Bota	Acct. Emigration Agency, Calcutta	1st Jan., '14	14 17 6
Lett, R. E. ..	Sergt.-Major, Ja. Con.	16 Nov., '16	11 14 10
Livingston, G. MacNab	Chief Clerk, Audit Office	1st Aug., '20	281 9 7
Lockyer, A. E. ..	Inspector of Schools ..	5th Nov., '13	79 3 6
Lord, J. L. ..	Collector of Taxes	1st July, '18	366 13 4
Luke, Fred.	O. D. Officer, Customs	23rd May, '18	75 1 10
Lynch, J. M. ..	Superintendent Public Works	1st Jan., '21	153 12 2
Magnan, C. O. ..	Actg. Clk., Public Works	11th May, '19	266 13 4
Magnan, C. W. ..	First Class Clerk, Trea.	1st July, '17	200 0 0
Mair, Thos. ..	Supt. Indus. School, Stony Hill	9th June, '16	262 7 8
Marshall, E. N. ..	Super. of Post Offices ..	1st April, '20	18 19 2
Marshall, J. A. ..	Collector of Taxes	1st March, '09	200 0 0
Martin, C. M. ..	Insp. Schools, Leeward Islands	1st July, '12	300 0 0
McGrath, G. P. ...	Junior Collector of Taxes	15th July, '12	16 13 7
McLavery, E. H. E.	First Class Col. Intl. Revenue	1st Jan., '20	183 10 4
Mohader, Chunder Pal	Asst. Cashier Emigration Agency, Calcutta	1st April, '07	366 13 4
Mould, T. R. ..	First Class Clerk Customs	1st Jan., '14	11 0 9
Miles, A. H. ..	Collector General	1st April, '20	204 10 3
Mittra, Babu J. N. ..	Clerk Immigration Office, India	5th May, '19	600 0 0
Melbourne, J. S. ..	First Class O. D. Officer Customs	1st July, '06	3 18 0
Morris, Sir D. ..	Dir. Pub. Gar. and Plantations	1st Feb., '08	66 13 4
Muir, C. McK. ..	Senior Assistant Collector of Taxes	1st Dec., '03	93 6 8
Nock, W. ..	Supt. Cinchona Plan.	17th Jan., '20	223 2 11
		18th July, '04	26 12 6

*Pensions increased to £281 6s. 10d. from 1st April, 1920.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Service	Date.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
O'Mally, Sir E.	Attorney General of Jamaica	1st April, '03	100 0 0
*Owen, J. E.	Chief Clerk, Constabulary and Prisons	1st Sept., '19	{ 223 2 3 23 1 6
Parsons, D. G.	Chief Clerk, Medical Office	1st April, '20	
		1st June, '20	263 17 9
Pearce, G. H.	Postmaster for Jamaica	14th Oct., '03	466 13 4
Pearce, G. E. R.	First Class Clerk, Customs	7th Nov., '04	84 0 0
Pearce, F. L.	First Class Clerk, Col. Secretariat	4th Feb., '17	265 15 2
Pearson, Turner	Chief Clerk Medical Office, Sec. Central Board of Health and Quarantine Board	1st April, '08	314 13 4
Pearson, T. L.	Supt. Public Works	15th Nov., '21	166 4 5
Ponsonby, G.	Inspector of Police	1st Nov., '01	86 19 0
Pringle, Sir John	District Medical Officer	1st Dec., '93	86 13 4
Reece, J. R.	Resident Magistrate	1st Feb., '13	379 6 8
Reed, F. E.	Director of Education	16th Nov., '19	268 11 6
Reynolds, D.	Deputy Supt. of Gen. Penitentiary	21st June, '01	89 9 6
Rivett, R. L.	Inspector of Police	1st April, '90	200 9 0
Robertson, G. D.	Clerk of Courts	15th June, '18	235 7 10
Robertson, Wm. M.	Asst. Col. Taxes	1st July, '12	156 6 1
Roberts, John	O. D. Officer, Customs	1st Nov., '16	38 15 7
Roxburgh, T. L.	Asst. Col. Secretary	24th Aug., '15	357 8 10
Savage, A. L.	First Class Clerk, Gov. Savings Bank	14th April, '09	165 0 0
Samuel, A. A.	Senior and Accounting Officer, Med. Dept.	1st June, '14	250 0 0
†Sheridan, J. W.	Dep. Supt. Genl. Penitentiary	3rd Aug., '18	{ 126 7 9 21 13 4
		1st April, '20	
Simmonds, J. A.	Bailiff R. M. Court, St. Elizabeth	1st July, '06	41 7 4
Simms, William	Headmaster, Jamaica College	1st Sept., '15	492 17 3
Spence, W. S.	Landing Waiter, Cus.	1st Feb., '92	62 7 0
Squire, C. A.	Traffic Supt. Jamaica Government Railway	14th Dec., '20	300 0 0
Taylor, C. B.	Second Class Clerk, Audit Office	1st Feb., '02	33 18 4
Tivy, St. Leger	Insp. of Constabulary	1st June, '87	156 10 6
Thomson, G. S.	Deputy Stamp Commissioner	1st April, '20	300 0 0
Thompson, E. T.	Schoolmaster, Industrial School, Stony Hill	1st April, '12	40 16 0
Thompson, W. J.	Supt. King's House Gardens Value of Quarters	1st June, '13	128 3 0

*Pensions increased to £246 3s. 9d. from 1st April, 1920.

†Pensions increased to £148 1s. 1d. from 1st April, 1920.

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Service.	Date.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Thornton, Leslie S.	Resident Magistrate	15th Dec., '13	177 0 0
Van Cuylenburg, J. W. A.	Clerk and Purveyor, Lunatic Asylum	1st April, '13	136 16 0
Walter, Mary	First Asst. Mistress, Shortwood Tr. Col.	1st April, '99	3 15 0
Whitehorne, E. H.	Acct. Pub. Works Dpt.	1st April, '13	266 13 4
Williams, K.	Matron Hordley Public Gen. Hospital	1st April, '05	2 16 0
Williams, Raby R.	Chief Draughtsman, Public Works	1st Sept., '14	233 6 8
Williamson, C. Ella	Matron Pub. Gen. Hospital, Kingston	1st April, '05	33 5 0
Wilson, H. C.	Supt. of Telegraphs	1st May, '13	268 1 4
Wortley, G. M.	First Class Clerk Col. Secretariat.	23rd Aug., '18	333 6 8
Young, F. C.	Bailiff R. M. Courts, St. Elizabeth	1st Aug., '06	33 6 8
Young, Allan	Inspector of Schools	1st Feb., '15	83 14 5
PENSIONS ON RETIREMENT BY RESOLUTIONS OF COUNCIL.			
Baker, M. J.	House Cleaner, Gordon Town, Court House	1st April, '21	1 6 0
Barrant, J. G.	Revenue Runner	1st Aug., '19	25 9 4
Barrett, James	Boatman, Harbour	1st Oct., '19	13 5 2
Bell, Iphigenia	Head Nurse, Public Hospital	1st Feb., '06	5 17 0
Bennett, Charlotte	Nurse, Pub. Hospital, Annotto Bay.	1st June, '13	8 8 4
Bennet, E. J.	P. M. & Telegraph Clerk	1st April, '18	31 17 0
Betty, S.	Cook, Morant Bay Public General Hospital	1st Feb., '20	3 8 0
Bhoorasingh	Cook, Dry River Pub. Hospital.	10th June, '04	3 17 6
Bhattacharjee, Babu E. E.	Clerk, Emigration Agency, Calcutta	1st Sept., '10	0 15 7½
Blychenden, Margaret	Bookbinder, Government Printing Office	1st May, '14	13 5 2
Bogle, J. J.	Boatman, Harbour	1st Jany., '20	17 2 8
Booth, Mary	Cleaner, Police Lock-up, Morant Bay	1st Nov., '10	5 12 6
Boyd, M. A.	Matron, Pub. Gen. Hos., Annotto Bay	1st June, '02	6 0 0
Borland, Alex.	Headman, Public Works Department	18th June, '20	19 14 2
Burton, Margaret	Cook, Public Hospital, Mundeville	1st Mar., '04	4 10 4
Brown, Alfred	Attendant, Lunatic Asylum	25th Oct., '01	6 10 4
Brooks, C.	Caretaker, Ulster Spring Court House	1st Jan., '20	3 6 3

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Service.	Date.	Amount.
Brown, M. G.	Matron Public Hospital Falmouth	1st April, '09	£ s. d. 15 8 0
Brown, George	Headman, Public Works Department	16th Nov., '13	19 18 3
Burke, Alex. T.	Letter Carrier, General Post Office	17th Mar., '18	8 17 5
Burnett, Rebecca	Office Cleaner, Stamp Office and Savs. Bank	6th Nov., '10	3 10 7
Cameron, J. B.	First Class Runner, Internal Rev. Dept.	1st April, '92	14 8 0
Campbell, A. E.	Foreman Bindery Gov. Printing Office	28th Dec., '07	38 6 6
Campbell, Mrs. E. M.	Widow of late Sgt. Major W. I. Campbell	13th Feb., '19	26 0 0
Campbell, N.	Compositor Govt. Print- ing Office	1st April, '21	48 1 10
Carr, Margaret	Wardmaid, P. G. Hos- pital, Kingston	18th Feb., '11	7 0 4
Carr, W. B.	Foreman Public Works Department	1st Sept., '18	48 5 3
Carroll, James	Propagator and Car- penter, Cas. Gardens	14th April, '15	10 12 7
Calder, H. A.	Sorter, General Post Office	1st Mar., '21	42 9 1
Chamberlain, C. J.	Bailiff, Morant Bay	1st May, '20	35 4 7
Clark, Ada	P. M. and Telegraph Clerk	12th Oct., '13	14 14 4
Clarke, Mary	Office Messenger, Public Works Dept.	17th Sept. '18	1 19 0
Cooper, Cath.	Asst. Postmistress and Telegraph Clerk	19th July, '05	10 4 9
Cooper, E.	Postmistress, Montego Bay	1st Oct., '95	51 17 9
Crary, Charles	Messenger, Post Office	16th July, '17	7 4 0
Crawley, G. E.	Messenger Gov. Savings Bank	1st Jan., '09	9 14 0
Crooks, Mary	Matron Hanover Dist. Prison	1st April, '95	7 5 10
Davis, J. G.	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	1st Sept., '20	24 4 1
DePass, M. L.	P.M. and Tel. Clerk	19th Mar., '14	22 6 8
DePass, A. S. (nee Clacken)	P.M. and Tel. Clerk	1st Sept., '11	11 7 6
Deedunes, L. L.	Fitter and Engine At- tendant Pump. Sta.	3rd Aug., '13	28 13 0
Donaldson, S.	Nurse, Public General Hos. Chapelton	1st Dec., '99	4 3 5
Downie, C.	Binder, Gov. Printing Office	7th Jan., '13	20 6 3
Douglas, I. S.	Revenue Runner	1st Dec., '20	38 15 1
Duncan, M.	Cook, Pub. Hos., Kgn.	13th Dec., '19	9 19 5
Eaton, D. R.	Late Messenger, Public Works Department	1st April, '20	25 16 7

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Service.	Date	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Edwards, M.	P.M. and Tel. Clerk	—	25 0 6
Edmondson, D. A.	Mail Courier	1st April, '21	8 18 6
Ferguson, J. S.	Headman, Public Works	11th Feb., '21	22 14 8
Fletcher, W.	Foreman Pub. Works Dept.	1st July, '16	29 8 0
Foster, Theresa	Messenger, Attorney General's Office	1st Oct., '05	5 9 6
Franklin, W. J.	Revenue Runner	1st Oct., '19	17 0 11
Fraser, J. C.	Sergeant of Consb.	1st Nov., '96	27 7 6
Gauntlett, A. B.	Under Nurse, Pub. Gen Hos. Montego Bay	4th Sept., '11	34 6 0
Grant, O. A.	Telegraph Clerk, Kgn. Post Office	1st April, '18 1st April, '20	{ 55 8 4 22 3 4
Gregg, R. J.	Second Class Runner In. Revenue Dept.	1st Jan., '13	9 18 0
Gunning, N. R.	Rev. Runner, Westmoreland	15th April, '18	10 5 8
Green, Lewis	Drill Instructor, Stony Hill Industrial School	1st May, '21	14 19 11
Hall, Robert	Messenger and Cartman, Indus. School	1st Nov., '13	21 4 10
Harty, A. P.	P. M. and Telegraph Clerk	9th Aug., '16	18 4 0
Harty, M. A.	Assistant Clerk, Postal Telegraph Service	7th Dec., '03	7 3 9
Hendriks, E.	Matron, Pub. Hospital	1st Sept., '14	11 4 0
Henry, G. S.	Messenger Gen. Post Office	1st July, '20	19 9 6
Hollé, C. E.	P.M. and Tel. Clerk	4th April, '19	32 0 2
Hollé, S. J.	Postal & Telegraph Clerk	1st Aug., '20	34 19 6
Hurst, I.	Nurse, Annotto Bay Pub. Gen. Hospital	8th Sept., '19	11 12 3
Ince, J. E.	Mason and Bricklayer Indl. Sch., Stony Hill	1st Mar., '13	22 10 5
Jennings, Alfred A.	Messenger, Parcel Post Office	5th Feb., '17	9 15 0
Kerr, R.	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	17th Dec., '20	23 11 2
King, H. A.	P.M. and Tele. Clerk	3rd Jan., '10	13 8 5
Kirton, S. J.	Rev. Runner, Hanover	1st Jan., '18	18 0 9
Laidley, T. A.	Beacon Runner	9th Mar., '20	69 15 9
Lee, N. W.	Compositor, Govt. Printg. Office	18th July, '18	43 4 6
Lindo, C. S.	Foreman, Public Works	28th July, '07	37 3 4
Lindsay, Margt.	Wardmaid, Public Hos., Kingston	16th Mar., '07	4 19 8
Lowé, John	Under-keeper Morant Point Lighthouse	1st Oct., '15	26 0 0
Mason, Josephine	P.M. and Tel. Clerk	22nd Mar., '17	12 17 10
Matthews, Jestina	House Cleaner, Hordley Hospital	19th Oct., '19	4 17 8

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Service.	Date.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
Matthews, Emily ..	Nurse, Boys' Indl. School, Stony Hill	1st May, '16	13	7	8
McDonald, Jestina ..	Under Nurse, Public Hospital	29th June, '07	6	9	0
McDonald, J. G. ..	P. M. and Tel. Clerk	24th Dec., '15	16	2	4
McDonald, E. E. ..	P. M. and Tel. Clerk	do	15	18	6
McDowell, Caroline ..	Ward Maid, Public Hospital	15th Nov., '21	9	4	11
McGahan, L. J. ..	Asst. Matron, Victoria Jubilee Hospital	1st Dec., '12	20	7	1
McKenzie, A. P. (nee Teal) ..	P. M. and Telegraph Clerk	1st Jan., '01	15	6	8
McLean, A. G. ..	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	1st Sept., '20	23	8	7
McLean, F. E. ..	P. M. and Tel. Clerk	19th Sept. '18	16	13	8
McLellan, R. E. (nee Grav) ..	P. M. and Tel. Clerk	20th July, '16	12	17	10
McMillan, A. C. ..	P. M. Half-way Tree	14th June, '11	14	8	2
McPherson, D. L.* ..	Matron, Dry River Pub. Hospital	1st May, '05	6	6	0
McTarvish, E. ..	Under Nurse, Morant Bay Hospital	7th May, '99	3	13	11
Mills, Catherine ..	House Cleaner, Col. Secretary's Office	18th April, '09	9	8	6
Morris, L. T. ..	Messenger, Audit Office	22nd Oct., '03	10	19	1
Mowatt, Elsie ..	Under Nurse, Public Gen. Hos. Mon. Bay	2nd June, '12	3	10	11
Nash, Emma M. ..	P. M. and Tel. Clerk	1st April, '16	8	10	6
Neuville, A. ...	Cus oms Guard	6th Mar., '17	12	13	0
Nixon, Alex. ..	Sorter, General Post Office	3rd Jan., '09	24	6	2
Nugent, Margt. ..	Nurse, Boys' Reformatory, Stony Hill	13th Mar., '10	11	15	1
Nugent, Godfrey ..	Cook and Baker Indus. School, Stony Hill	1st April, '13	13	6	11
Orr, J. H. ..	Attendant Lunatic Asylum	1st July, '20	26	18	6
Orrett, O. A. ..	Matron, Public Hos., Port Antonio	16th May, '10	21	0	0
Oxley, Maria ..	Wardmaid, Public Hos., Kingston	17th Feb., '11	4	13	4
Patrickson, E. U. ..	Schoolmaster, Boys Reformatory	1st May, '02	12	16	8
Pearl, Francella ..	Postmistress, Chapel-ton	1st Nov., '15	18	4	0
Pinkey, A. ..	Nurse, Public Hos. Sav-la-Mar	1st June, '07	5	5	7
Prendergast, A. ..	Carpenter, Boys' Reformatory	17th April, '04	30	1	8
Reid, Phæbe Ann ..	Cook, Falmouth Hos.	1st May, '17	4	17	6
Redwood, R. R. ..	Compositor Government Printing Office	1st Jan., '21	38	3	11
Richardson, P. J. ..	Runner, Reve. Dept.	1st Jan., '17	16	14	1
Rochester, Z. ..	Additional Bailiff, St. Mary	1st Jan., '21	9	11	8

*In abeyance.

PENSIONERS, continued.

Name.	Service.	Date.	Amount.		
			£	s.	d.
Robinson, Chas.	Gardener and Garden Constable Kgn.	25th Feb., '17	16	16	7
Rogers, J. J.	D.M.O., Gordon Town	1st April, '12	35	12	6
Rotchford, Wilhelmina	Matron, Morant Bay Hospital	7th June, '17	28	0	0
Samuel, Margt.	Nurse, Buff Bay Hospital	1st June, '18	4	13	7
Samms, O. A.	Rev. Runner, St. Elizabeth	1st Dec., '18	15	17	5
Scoby, George	Machine-minder, Govt. Printing Office	14th Mar., '08	13	19	0
Scott, Elizabeth	Cook, Montego Bay Hospital	13th Nov., '97	4	3	5
Soares, Levi	Messenger Government Printing Office	28th Nov., '20	10	12	2
Spence, J. T.	Revenue Runner	1st April, '21	26	10	8
Shaw, G. A.	Headman, Pub. Works Department	1st April, '12	11	14	0
Shaw, H. J.	Keeper, Folly Point Lighthouse	1st Jan., '12	16	6	3
Smith, B. N.	Messenger, Pub. Hos.	26th Oct., '09	8	8	8
Smith, Attewell	Foreman, Bindery Gov. Printing Office	25th Aug., '19	50	10	5
Smith, George S.	Foreman, Public Works Department	1st Jan., '18	30	0	7
Stanley, Edward	Customs Boatman	1st July, 1900	27	7	6
Spence, E. W.	P. M. and Tel. Clerk	26th Nov., '11	17	1	3
Spence, Jos.	Bathman, Public Hos.	30th May, '03	10	8	7
Stewart, Elizabeth	Nurse, Lunatic Asylum	29th Oct., '15	7	9	4
Talbot, W. C.	P. M. and Tel. Clerk	4th May, '99	19	3	4
Taylor, Susan	Keeper, Court House	1st Oct., '11	3	5	3
Thompson, Margaret (nee Amour)	Messenger, Supreme Court	11th Nov., '16	9	2	0
Tomlinson, Hugh A.	Mail Courier	27th Feb., '21	4	11	5
Tomlinson, Olivier	Cartman, Pub. Works Department	15th Oct., '10	4	13	7
Walker, R.	Head Nurse, Pub. Hos.	30th Mar., '07	13	0	8
Walters, E.	Messenger & Cleaner Pub. Works Dept.	1st Oct., '18	2	12	8
Welsh, Francis	House Cleaner, Man. Hospital	8th Oct., '11	4	1	11
White, E. C.	Resident Clerk Kgn. Telegraph Office	3rd June, '19	34	11	2
Williams, A. E.	Matron, Public Gen. Hos. Sav-la-Mar	5th May, 1908	9	16	0
Williams, Rachael	Office Cleaner, Res. Mag. Ct., Kgn.	1st Aug., '10	6	3	6
Williams, Sarah	Cook, Pub. Gen. Hos. St. Ann's Bay	2nd June, '12	1	19	8

* In abeyance.

PENSIONERS, *continued*.

Name.	Service.	Date.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Williams, Ella (now Dwyer)	Nurse, Victoria Jub. Hospital	30th Nov., '12	13 1 10
Wilson, E.	Wardmaid, Pub. Hos. Kingston	25th Dec., '09	8 15 11
Wilson, William	Watchman, Pub. Works Department	1st April, '10	9 9 7
Wilkins, Alex.	Guard, Customs	23rd July, '16	24 12 9
Wiltshire, Angelina	Wardmaid, Pub. Hos.	30th Mar., '12	6 8 8
Wright, W. L.	Runner, In. Rev. Dept.	1st June, '05	12 14 11
PRISONS.			
Black, Robt.	Asst. Warder, St. Catherine District Prison	9th Feb., '15	6 14 10
Cole, Herbert	Asst. Warder, Gen. Penit.	2nd Aug., '18	4 19 2
Cowell, Robt.	Prison Warder	1st June, '19	36 10 0
Cox, James	Prison Warder	23rd Sept., '19	4 3 8
Cruikshank, J. W.	Prison Warder	23rd April, '17	39 0 0
Cunningham, D.	Prison Warder	13th Mar., '08	26 0 0
Downer, R. B.	Prison Warder	1st April, '09	12 3 9
Harris, Alexander	Prison Warder	23rd Nov., '04	9 3 3
Henry, C. R.	Prison Warder	15th Jan., '11	13 17 4
Phillips, C. R.	Prison Warder	15th Sept., '13	20 16 0
Ramsay, Jos. T.	Prison Warder	4th July, '17	63 17 6
Thomas, A. B.	Asst. Warder	19th June, '17	13 0 0
Wallace, A.	Warder, General Penitentiary	15th May, '20	23 3 10
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.			
Allen, G. A.	Government Teacher	27th June, '21	21 10 0
Armstrong, A. E.	do	1st July, '21	32 5 0
Anderson, Jos. F.	do	..	17 15 0
Anderson, Jas. D.	do	..	16 15 0
Anglin, Alfred	do	..	19 0 0
Arnold, Richd.	do	11th Jan., '19	24 10 0
Brown, D. M.	do	1st Nov., '17	17 15 0
Brown, Mrs. S. V.	do	18th Dec., '18	16 7 6
Buchanan, R. T.	do	31st May, '17	17 0 0
Burton, E. F.	do	1st Jan., '17	17 10 0
Bridgett, F.	do	..	16 15 0
Bryan, Ed. Rose	do	..	15 10 0
Bryan, J. R.	do	26th May, '20	19 10 0
Clarke, E.	do	..	13 15 0
Cleaver, Thos.	do	1st April, '21	23 0 0
Cohen, E.	do	..	20 10 0
Daly, B. D.	do	..	15 0 0
Doran, Mrs. F. E. (nee McDaniel)	do	..	12 1 8

PENSIONERS, *continued.*

Name.	Service.	Date.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Dillon, L. B. ..	Government Teacher	12th Dec. '19	14 17 6
Drummond, D. L. ..	do	1st Mar., '19	26 10 0
Fuller, Jas. A. ..	do	..	16 5 0
Fullerton, B. E. ..	do	..	27 0 0
Gauld, Edgar ..	do	1st June, '18	12 10 0
Gayle, Ed. Alex. ..	do	..	15 10 0
Gordon, Daniel ..	do	..	17 0 0
Graham, J. T. ..	do	..	16 5 0
Griffiths, T. B. ..	do	1st Jan., '17	12 0 0
Harrison, J. B. ..	do	..	17 0 0
Hause, H. ..	do	1st Jany., '17	12 0 0
Hall, C. M. ..	do	22nd July, '19	14 10 0
Henry S. B. ..	do	1st Jany., '20	14 0 0
James, Josiah E. ..	do	5th Jan., '17	16 0 0
James, H. M. ..	do	1st Nov., '20	14 10 0
Kelly, Joseph ..	do	..	13 10 0
Legister, L. L. ..	do	1st Aug., '18	15 15 0
Lewison, J. H. ..	do	13th May, '20	20 10 0
Mills, J. W. ..	do	..	25 10 0
Markes, A. E. ..	do	1st April, '19	14 15 0
Marshall, Jos. A. ..	do	1st Mar., '19	22 10 0
McClure, C. W. ..	do	1st June, '19	16 5 0
Miller, Geo. S. ..	do	28th July, '19	13 15 0
Morrison, D. A. ..	do	1st Sep., '18	18 15 0
Morrison, Mary E. ..	do	1st Sept. '18	12 5 0
Murray, Fred. ..	do	..	25 10 0
McAdam, Robt. ..	do	..	16 5 0
McFarlane, C. S. ..	do	1st April, '20	15 0 0
Neilson, John A. ..	do	..	25 0 0
Panton, Saml. A. ..	do	..	21 0 0
Patten, E. N. ..	do	1st Jan., '20	16 10 0
Pennicott, Jas. ..	do	..	17 15 0
Pryce, David ..	do	..	18 5 0
Reid, J.H. ..	do	1st Aug., '21	20 10 0
Samuels, Ed. J. ..	do	..	25 0 0
Sibbles, W. A. ..	do	1st Jan., '19	14 0 0
Sister Mary Agatha ..	do	1st Aug., '19	15 5 0
Skyers, C. E. ..	do	8th Sept., '14	13 0 0
Speid, Nathan W. ..	do	..	17 5 0
Stewart, C. J. ..	do	..	26 0 0
Taylor, Wm. A. ..	do	..	17 0 0
Thomas, J. H. ..	do	..	18 0 0
Thomas, Wm. E. ..	do	1st July, '17	14 15 0
Virgo, H. M. ..	do	..	15 0 0
Watson, Mrs. R. L. ..	do	..	11 10 0
Walker, E. A. ..	do	1st Nov., '20	17 0 0
Wallen, J. M. ..	do	1st Jan., '19	18 10 0
Williams, W. J. ..	do	1st July, '21	28 10 0
Witter, J. S. ..	do	1st April, '20	21 0 0
Wright, J. J. ..	do	1st Feb., '20	25 0 0

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS PENSIONS.

This Fund, created by the Public Servants of the Colony under the provisions of Law 11 of 1875, and amending laws, and which at 31st March, 1903, stood at £100,393 11s. 11d. was, under the provisions of Law 32 of 1903, absorbed in the general revenue of the island, the Government thereafter receiving all revenues appropriate for making provision for the Widows and Orphans of deceased Public Officers and assuming all the commitments—immediate and contingent—of the Association, which thereupon ceased to be an independent organization.

By Law 21 of 1904, the several laws having reference to the granting of pensions to Widows and Orphans of Public Officers were revised and consolidated and brought within the compass of a single enactment.

Besides safeguarding rights and privileges acquired under repealed laws, provision is made by this Law for the Widows and Orphans of future public servants, the following being among its main features:—

- I. All Public Officers on being appointed to an office with £100 a year or upwards to contribute 4 per cent. of their salaries to general revenue.
- II. Such contributions to continue for 35 years or to age 65, if Public Officer remains in the public service so long.
- III. Provision is made for adjusting pensions in cases where contributions are increased or reduced from any cause or where they cease before the full number of payments have been made.
- IV. And for refunding a portion of their contributions when leaving the Public Service or completing their term of contribution, to bachelors or childless widowers.
- V. Pensions to Widows and Orphans are calculated under the tables attached to the law, these having been constructed on the actual mortality experience of the late Association during its operation, extending over 23 years.
- VI. Pensions to Widows and Orphans are not concurrent but are payable to the Widows until marriage or death, and are then divided among the Orphans in the following proportions:—

If three in number or less each receives one-fourth; but if more than three the pension is equally divided among them all. The pensions of boys cease at the age of 18 and of girls on marriage or at the age of 21 years.

The administration of the law is vested in an officer styled the Comptroller, and his report for 1920-21 shows that in that year pensions to the extent of £10,741 13s. 11d., were paid; the refunds to members were £365 16s. 2d.

PENSIONERS.

Name.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Amount.
WIDOWS.			£ s. d.
Adams, S. L. ..	W. N. A. Adams Inspector of Police	9th April, '17	42 3 0
Addison, A. O. ..	J. Addison, Asst. Collector of Taxes	21st May, '11	77 17 0
Anderson, M. D. ..	Sir W. J. Anderson, Res. Mag. ..	28th Aug., '08	198 6 0
Arrowsmith, H. M. ..	W. C. G. Arrowsmith, Chief Clerk, Audit Office	12th April, '20	121 10 0
Andrews, A. L. ..	E. J. Andrews, Treasurer ..	12th Nov., '15	71 8 0
Ashman, A. M. A. ..	T. A. Ashman, Landing Waiter Customs	7th Aug. '03	35 10 0
Anderson, Alice ..	C. C. Anderson, Island Treasurer ..	23rd Oct., '21	43 10 4
Allwood, B. E. ..	I. W. Allwood, Clerk of Courts ..	16th Nov., '18	43 3 0
Bartlett, E. ..	T. Bartlett, Warden District Prison	12th Oct., '93	34 15 0
Butler, E. S. ..	E. Butler, Medical Storekeeper ..	2nd May, '13	112 10 0
Boorman, M. ..	W. H. Boorman, Public Works Dept.	4th Dec., '18	27 14 0

PENSIONERS, *contd.*

Name.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Beckwith, M. A.	Dr. B. M. Beckwith Dist. Med. Officer	14th July '98	39 18 0
Bell, E. G.	V. G. Bell, Director Public Works	30th May '08	222 14 0
Brice, A. B.	R. H. Brice, Asst. Collector Taxes	13th June, '06	19 5 0
Bourne, K. H.	H. C. Bourne, Colonial Secretary	7th Jan. '09	132 19 0
Capper, A. J.	T. Capper, late Sup. Insp. of Schools	16 Aug., '17	238 6 2
Castle, G. E.	C. W. Castle, Medical Officer	15th July, '16	108 15 0
Chisholm, C. A. E.	I. G. Chisholm, Collector Taxes	1st Nov. '14	27 18 0
Campbell, K. F.	A. B. Campbell, District Med. Officer	13th Sept. '79	45 5 0
Campbell, Sarah	H. D. Campbell, Locker	20th May '06	17 10 0
Carroll, M. A.	J. Carroll, Prisons Department	9th Mar. '08	27 17 0
Charley, M. D.	T. H. Charley, Inspector Police	12th Mar. '18	54 16 0
Chapman, L. S.	P. E. Chapman, Admstor. Genl.	1st Mar. '04	181 13 0
Curran, M. A. F.	C. R. Curran, Puisne Judge	28th Aug. '92	147 7 0
Clark, H. M.	Dr J. H. Clark, District Med. Officer	9 July, '96	78 8 0
Cole, M. P.	F. E. Cole, formerly Clerk Cts.	18th Oct., '18	41 10 0
Calder, J. M.	W. J. Calder, Constabulary Depart.	14th Oct., '14	59 2 0
Cargill, C. I.	G. F. Cargill, Judge Kingston Court	26th Oct., '18	134 18 0
Clare, L.	H. L. Clare, D.M.O.	25th Jan., '20	158 11 0
Depass, A. C.	T. E. DePass, Inspector of Police	8th Aug. '04	81 5 0
DePass, A. T.	A. H. DePass, Govt. Savings Bank	15th Jan. 1907	54 6 0
Delmege, R. A.	L. E. Delmege, D.M.O.	1st Jan., '18	82 5 0
Dodd, H. E.	E. A. Dodd, Jamaica Railway	15th Dec. '17	39 15 0
Doorly, S. L.	W. A. Doorly, Collector of Taxes	28th Sept., '86	49 12 0
Duquesnay, A. E.	E. L. Duquesnay, Public Works Dept.	15th Jan. '07	45 13 0
Dumont, L.	E. Dumont, Audit Office	31st Oct., '18	80 17 0
Egerton, C. M.	R. Egerton, Resident Magistrate	7th Oct. 1900	85 17 0
Eves, E. E.	F. A. D. Eves, Revenue Dept.	26th July, '15	67 3 0
Fawcett, A. G.	M. Fawcett, Inspector General Police	23rd Sep. '99	70 17 0
Fisher, E. G.	H. S. Fisher, Clerk of the Courts	24th Sep. 1900	87 6 0
Forbes, H. W.	A. A. Forbes, of Administrator General's Office	31st Mar. '12	7 18 0
Foster, L. E.	G. F. Foster, formerly Schoolmaster, General Penitentiary	28th July, '18	23 16 0
Fraser, G. M.	T. A. Fraser, Revenue Dept.	12th Nov., '18	26 6 0
Fisher, A. M.	W. W. Fisher, Res. Magistrate	3rd June, '15	40 0 0
Fletcher, V.	E. P. Fletcher, Record Office	29th Mar. '18	18 3 0
Fletcher, M. A.	Joseph Emanuel Fletcher, Gen. P.O.	6th Jan., '20	44 18 0
Farmer, M. L.	N. B. Farmer, Deputy Clerk Courts, St. Thomas	9th Mar., '21	27 17 0
Ford, Dolly	J. C. Ford, Supt. Govt. Printing Office	9th Dec., '21	113 6 0
Gayleard, M. E.	T. Gayleard, Pub. Works Department	11th Sep. '98	58 1 0
Gooden, L. A.	F. T. Gooden, Medical Department	5th Feb. '08	14 19 0
Gordon, C. A.	T. E. R. Gordon, Asst. Col. Taxes.	18th June, '02	54 12 0
George, E. E.	H. J. George, D. M. O.	17th Nov., '15	28 13 0
Griggs, J. I.	W. J. Griggs, Locomotive Superin- tendent, Jamaica Railway	21st May, '17	77 3 0
Harrison, M. E.	Thomas Harrison, Surveyor General	28th Oct. '94	61 17 0
Hancock, A. M. B.	Sir H. J. Burford-Hancock, Ch. Jus.	24th Oct. '95	99 6 0
Hastings, C. E.	Capt. W. H. Hastings, Imgt. Dept.	22nd Jan. '02	53 15 0
Henderson, J. M.	W. J. Henderson, Genl. Register Office	8th Dec. '94	25 16 0
Henry, M.	John Henry, H. M. Customs	7th Mar. '14	8 14 0
Hendriks, M. A.	T. B. Hendriks, Accountant G. S. Bank	27th July, '14	179 4 0
Haughton, E. M.	R. S. Haughton, Railway	24th Jan., '19	27 9 0

PENSIONERS, *contd.*

Name.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Amount.	
			£	s. d.
Hocking, E. M. . .	Sir H. H. Hocking, Attorney General	10th June, '07	406	6 0
Huggard, C. E. . .	W. T. Huggard, Locker and Gauger	16th Sep. '05	17	8 0
Hart, J. . .	J. H. Hart, late Botanical Dept. . .	21st Feb. 1911	69	3 0
Humber, J. J. . .	J. C. Humber, Clerk Courts . .	25th Nov., '13	265	6 0
Hussey, A. A. . .	H. G. Hussey, Bailiff Courts . .	27th June, '16	16	6 0
Hall, A. G. . .	Maxwell Hall, Res. Magistrate . .	21st Feb., '20	87	1 0
Jeffrey-Smith, F. . .	C. A. Jeffery-Smith, Public Works . .	29th June, '15	91	6 0
Jervis, R. F. . .	H. G. Jervis, Sub-Agent Immigration	25th Mar., '11	75	19 0
Ker, E. . .	J. E. Ker, Suptg. Med. Officer. . .	26th Oct., '18	109	1 0
Lawes, M. L. . .	H. D. Lawes, Prisons Department . .	18th Jan. '04	61	2 0
Littelljohn, J. A. . .	C. H. Litte'john, Asst. Collector Taxes	9th Oct. '76	35	3 0
Lee, M. . .	H. H. Lee, K. & L. Water Comrs. . .	29th Sept., '03	149	5 0
Little, M. H. . .	G. G. Little, Dist. Court Judge . .	26th May, '07	357	1 0
Lumb, S. . .	Sir C. F. Lumb, Puisne Judge . .	23rd Feb., '11	127	8 0
Lopez, F. G. . .	A. E. Lopez, Clerk Courts . .	17th Nov., '14	79	3 0
Liddell, M. A. . .	C. Liddell, Surveyor General . .	6th Oct., '16	145	5 0
McCrae, O. . .	H. McCrae, Dep. Insp. General . .	4th May, '13	87	4 0
Murray, E. A. . .	H. G. B. Murray, Asst. Coll. Taxes	5th May '04	47	2 0
McLeod, H. E. . .	W. McLeod, Inspector of Police . .	26th Nov. '04	108	14 0
Madden, E. F. . .	T. P. Madden, District Medical Officer	16th Mar. '89	54	16 0
Musson, J. M. . .	S. P. Musson, Island Treasurer . .	13th Dec., '02	185	14 0
Musson, G. W. . .	J. T. Musson, Res. Magistrate . .	3 Sep., '20	96	6 0
Neish, A. G. . .	D. Neish, Health Officer, Port Royal	15th May, '15	88	7 0
Northcote, H. J. . .	Sir E. A. Northcote, Puisne Judge	14th May, '15	264	0 0
Neish, C. A. . .	Dr. W. D. Neish, Lepers' Home . .	10th April, '19	100	8 0
Oughton, N. O. . .	T. B. Oughton, K.C., Attorney Genl.	10th Aug., '09	191	9 0
Orgill, K. M. M. . .	B. C. Orgill, Supervisor Revenue Offices . .	5th Oct. '08	206	4 0
O'Meally, G. E. . .	A. O'Meally, Int. Rev. Dept. . .	2nd Feb. '11	62	3 0
O'Meally, M. M. . .	H. C. O'Meally, Locker & Gauger . .	16th Nov., '18	33	16 0
Passmore, S. A. . .	C. A. Passmore, Asst. Collector Taxes	30th Aug., '04	44	2 0
Pearson, G. F. . .	W. J. Pearson, Collector of Taxes . .	27th July, '07	142	17 0
Preston, S. A. . .	L. J. Preston, Resident Magistrate . .	21st Oct., '08	137	1 0
Pyne, C. L. . .	R. Pyne, Revenue Department . .	1st Mar. '15	20	2 0
Penny, E. B. M. . .	E. W. Penny, Judicial Dept. . .	13th Feb., '19	45	8 0
Pearson, E. M. . .	O. C. Pearson, Revenue Dept. . .	23rd Nov., '21	49	2 0
Quin, F. A. . .	Dr. Quin, District Medical Officer . .	27th Oct., '87	34	15 0
Richmond, E. F. . .	James Richmond, Director Railway	21st Mar., '14	557	3 0
Rankine, C. J. . .	G. G. Rankine, Education Dept. . .	22nd May, '16	23	16 0
Romney, A. E. . .	E. U. Romney, Treasury . .	25th June, '16	63	2 0
Robertson, . .	D. M. Robertson, Revenue Dept. . .	6th Jan., '22	20	14 0
Margaret Schooles, C. . .	Sir H. P. Schooles, Attorney General	18th Dec., '13	171	7 0
Sanftleben, A. . .	D. A. P. Sanftleben, District Engineer	18th Feb., '03	93	0 0
Shackleton, L. T. . .	T. F. Shackleton, Medical Officer, Lunatic Asylum . .	9th Aug., '21	57	0 0

PENSIONERS, *contd.*

Name.	Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Date of commencement of Pension.	Amount.
			£ s. d.
Sinclair, C. A. R.	A. C. Sinclair, Supt. Govt. Ptg. Office	28th Jan., '91	40 17 0
Speck, S. J.	Wm. Speck, Prisons Department	26th Jan., '92	24 19 0
Smeeton, J.	S. P. Smeeton, Registrar General	20th July, '16	93 9 0
Squire, A. I.	H. E. Squire, Clerk Treasury	14th Mar., '18	54 16 0
Strickland, E.	R. B. Strickland formerly of Education Dept.	30th Oct., '16	17 11 0
Sturgeon, J. S.	W. A. Sturgeon, Keeper Folly Point Light House	1st May, 1921	13 8 0
St. Aubyn, A. L.	G. P. St. Aubyn, Res. Magistrate	21st Aug., '21	46 14 6
Smith, H. M.	E. Smith, H. M. Customs	1st July, '19	21 9 0
Taylor, C. E.	G. W. Taylor, Lunatic Asylum	18th Jan., '18	63 6 0
Thomson, E. J.	R. Thomson, Superintendent Botanic Gardens	29th Dec., '08	123 2 0
Thompson, Ellen	J. Thompson, St. Cath. Dist. Prison	13th Nov., '10	61 6 0
Thompson, N. E.	Dr. Thompson, Med. Officer Lun. Asy.	2nd Nov., '04	90 1 0
Tillman, A.	Dr. H. G. Tillman, Dis. Med. Officer	24th Jan., '13	48 16 0
Thomas, A. E.	W. R. Thomas, late General Post Office	2nd May, '96	15 18 0
Thomson, C. E.	G. W. Thomson, Medical Dept.	17th Oct., '18	18 16 0
Thomas, L.	J. S. Thomas, Clerk of the Courts	31st Mar., '03	79 7 0
Towers, J. J.	J. Towers, Supt. Hanover Dist. Prison	11th Aug., '96	18 5 0
Tucker, S. G.	D. A. Tucker, Clerk Courts	26th Feb., '17	82 0 0
Valencia, C. E.	J. E. Valencia, Clerk Isld. Med. Office	28th July, '90	31 18 0
Walcott, W. J.	R. A. Walcott, Res. Magistrate	20th June, '08	192 4 0
Ward, I. H.	B. M. Ward, Registration Dept.	19th Aug., '21	32 10 0
Wright, A. D.	E. F. Wright, Insp. Genl. Police, etc.	17th Nov., '04	82 12 0
Willoughby, E. M.	P. R. A. Willoughby, Dir. Pub. Wrks.	2nd May, '13	145 8 10
Williams, M. E.	J. R. Williams, Dir. Education	24th April, '16	126 1 0
Williams, L. M.	F. C. Williams formerly District Court Judge	24th Mar., '17	40 3 0
Williams, C. M.	R. A. Williams, Clerk Parochial Board, St. Andrew	20th Mar., '21	70 3 0
Wedderburn, H. C.	A. A. H. Wedderburn, Dep. Insp. Genl. of Police	12th April, '19	22 3 0
ORPHANS.			
Davidson, E. M.	G. H. Davidson, Junior Collector Internal Revenue Dept.	18th Nov., '20 on death of father	23 16 6
Lynch, H. T. L.	E. E. Lloyd Lynch, Clerk Courts	5th Dec., '17 on re-marriage of mother.	10 9 0
Malabre, Jessie F.	P. O. Malabre, District Medical Officer	12th Nov., '14	16 9 9
Malabre, J. P.		on re-marriage of mother	16 9 9
Malabre, Joy C.			16 9 9
Neish, Cicely	G. J. Neish, District Medical Officer	10th Aug., '21 on re-marriage of mother	7 19 6
Neish, Majorie	G. J. Neish, District Medical Officer	10th Aug., '21 on re-marriage of mother	7 19 6

TABLE OF PRECEDENCE.

APPROVED OF BY HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

1. The Governor, or Officer Administering the Government.
 2. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of General, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of the rank of Admiral, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on that subject.
 3. The Chief Justice
 4. The Senior Officer in Command of the Troops, if of the rank of a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel, and the Officer in Command of His Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station, if of equivalent rank, their own relative rank being determined by the King's Regulations on the subject.
 5. Members of the Privy Council.
 6. The Commissioner of the Turks Islands.
 7. The Commissioner of the Cayman Islands.
 8. Puisne Judges.
 9. Members of the Legislative Council.
 10. Custodes of Parishes.
 11. Collector General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 12. Treasurer (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 13. Auditor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 14. Solicitor General (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 15. The Superintending Medical Officer (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 16. The Director of Education (not being Member of Legislative Council).
 17. The Inspector General of Police and Inspector of Prisons (not being Member of Legislative Council).
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PART VI.
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

(Public Buildings, East Block, King Street.)

THE Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica as it now exists was constituted by the Judicature Law 1879. The Court is a Superior Court of Record and now exercises the jurisdiction, power and authority formerly possessed by the Supreme Court of Judicature, the High Court of Chancery, the Incumbered Estates Court, the Court of Ordinary, the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, the Chief Court of Bankruptcy, the Circuit Courts or any of the Judges or those Courts or the Governor as Chancellor or Ordinary acting in any Judicial capacity and all ministerial powers, duties and authorities incident to any part of such jurisdiction, power and authority.

The Supreme Court now consists of a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

In case of an appeal from the judgment of one of these Judges, such Judge does not sit in the Full Court on the hearing of the appeal but his place is taken by the Judge of the Kingston Court who while sitting rank after the junior member of the Court.

The Full Court holds a Session in Kingston three times a year, but a special sitting of the Court may at any time be appointed by the Chief Justice.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Chief Justice	Sir Anthony Coll, Kt.	£ 1,800 s. 0 d. 0	August, '92
Puisne Judge	H. K. McD. Sissett	1,200 0 0	April, 1903
Puisne Judge	Anthony DeFreitas O.B.E.	1,000 0 0	7th May, 1904
Registrar and Librarian	H. I. C. Brown, B.A. K.C.	700 0 0	30th April, '06
First Class Clerk	Reginald Seaton	350 0 0	1st Feb., '92
Second Class Clerk	C. O. Segre	220 0 0	1st April, '09
Assistant	S. A. McLaine	115 0 0	1st March, '20
Usher	John McC. Reeves	131 0 0	1st August, '06

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Attorney General	F. C. Wells Durrant, M.A., K.C.	£ 1,350 s. 0 d. 0	—
Asst. to the Attorney General	Vacant	400 0 0	1st July, '12
Second Asst. to the Attorney General	Hugh Kaye Ryan, M.A., LL.M.	—	—
Crown Solicitor	A. J. Corinaldi	820 0 0	1st May, '19
Clerk to the Attorney General.	O. E. Tomlinson	300 0 0	13th Aug., '07

THE BAR.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA.

Retired from practice or holding Government appointments and precluded from practice marked*.

Visited Jamaica in connection with Fire Insurance cases in 1907, marked †.

Left the Island, marked ‡.

Name.	Called to the Bar	Admitted in Jamaica.
Beard, C. Halman	Inner Temple, 21st June '82	24th April, 1921
†Branch, E. St. John, B.A., B.C.L., Durham, K.C.	Gray's Inn, May, 1892	11th November, 1909.
*Brown, H. I. C., B.A., Oxford, K.C.	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1899	6th April, 1899
†Blake, Maurice Bernal, B.A., Oxford	Inner Temple, 9th May, 1906	21st August, 1907.
*Burke, S. C., B.A., Cantab.	Inner Temple, Nov., 1890	December, 1890
Cox, S. A. Gilbert	Middle Temple, 1st July, '08	31st July, 1908
Cox, E. F. H.	Middle Temple, 18th November, 1907	2nd May, 1910
†Dickens, Henry Fielding, K.C.	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1873	24th October, 1907
DeMontagnac, Louis Ivan	Middle Temple, 26th January, 1914	15th February, 1917
Durrant, F. C. Wells (a)	Middle Temple, 17th November, 1886	October, 1921
†Hemmerde, Edward George, M.A., K.C.	Inner Temple, 26th January, 1897	9th August, 1907
†Humphreys, Travers	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1889	30th December, 1910
†Josephs, Hector Archibald, B.A., LL.B., Cantab., LL.B., Lond., K.C.	Lincoln's Inn, 30th April, 1896	25th November, 1896
King, John Leopold, B.A., LL.B.	Gray's Inn, 8th June, 1910	14th June, 1910
*Levy, Leslie Charles, LL.B., Cantab.	Gray's Inn	27th June, 1910
†Lyons, John Rose Cormack, B.A., Cambridge	Inner Temple, 9th May, 1900	7th May, 1907
Oldfield, Josiah, M.A., D.C.L.	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, 1892.	2nd December, 1920
†Otter-Barry, W. W., B.A., Cambridge	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901	2nd August, 1907
Radeliffe, Henry Milne	Middle Temple, June, 1909	18th Oct., 1909
†Robinson, Aubrey Charles, B.A., Oxford	Inner Temple, 18th November, 1901	1st September, 1902
Ryan, Hugh Kaye	Inner Temple, 17th May, '05	25th November, 1921

(a) Not entitled to private practice.

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN JAMAICA, *contd.*

Name.	Called to the Bar.	Admitted in Jamaica.
Reid, John Alan Lincoln	Middle Temple, 8th June, 1921	November, 1921
‡Sanders, Gerald Stanley	Middle Temple, 23rd April, 1902	19th March, 1914
Stern, Philip, K.C.	1869	1870
‡Sisnett, Herbert K. McD.	Inner Temple, 15th January, 1894	21st March, 1898
Smith, James A. G., <i>cert. of honour</i>	Lincoln's Inn, 26th January, 1910	30th Sept., 1910
†Tobin, Sir Alfred Aspinall, K.C.	Middle Temple, 9th June, 1880	16th August, 1907
Tomlinson, Fred. Chas., B.A., <i>Can-tab.</i>	Lincoln's Inn, 29th June, 1892	29th November, 1892
†Williams, F. Sims, LL.B., <i>Cam-bridge, K.C.</i>	Inner Temple, 17th November, 1879	2nd August, 1907

SOLICITORS.

The names of Solicitors who have retired from practice or who hold Government appointments and are precluded from practice, are marked *.

Those who are no longer resident in the Island are marked by †.

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Abendana, Kenneth Vivian	10th December, 1918	Port Antonio
Abrahams, Adolphus Emanuel	9th February, 1891	Chapelton
Aguilar, A. W. O.	25th June, 1906	Sav-la-Mar
Alberga, Louis P.	26th April, 1921	Kingston
Alexander, Harold V., (Livingston & Alexander)	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Allwood, John Humber (Allwood & Dickenson)	4th December, 1890	Brown's Town
Ashenheim, Lewis (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone)	7th February, 1896	Kingston
Balfour, David*	5th June, 1893	Kingston
Baquie, Robert, Cyril	2nd March, 1891	Mandeville
Baquie, M. M.	17th July, 1903	Spanish Town
Bell, Edward A.*	17th June, 1876	Kingston
Bell, C. T.	9th October, 1882	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A.*	9th April, 1890	Morant Bay
Bourke, A. W. (Harvey & Bourke)	21st March, 1907	Kingston
Bourke, Wellesley (Harvey & Bourke)	15th January, 1900	Kingston
Brandon, K. R.*	26 April, 1917	Spanish Town
Brown, G. Philpotts (Brown & Thomson)	14th August, 1896	Montego Bay
Bryant, Robert W. (Vendryes & Bryant)	21st January 1898	Kingston
Burrow, J. D.	4th March, 1914	Morant Bay

SOLICITORS, *continued.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
Calder, C. M.*	1st August, 1881	Sav.-la-Mar
Campbell, Geo. A.	10th February, 1905	Montego Bay
Cargill, J. H. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn)	4th February, 1902	Kingston
Cargill, S. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn)	16th December, 1892	Kingston
Clarke, E. C.	27th February, 1902	Chapelton
Clark, G. Harvey*	17th September, 1897	Port Maria
Clark, W. P.*	18th December, 1886	Port Antonio
Clarke, E. V.	22nd December, 1921	Kingston
Clough, W. G.	9th June, 1871	Mandeville
Coke, Wm. Henry	6th September, 1900	Mandeville
Collymore, F. St. J.	1st July, 1902	Montego Bay
Corinaldi, A. J.*	17th December, 1880	Kingston
D'Costa, Alfred H.*	31st March, 1894	Kingston
Davis, H. E. Henderson	9th May, 1884	Port Antonio
Dayes, Harold W. W. (Dayes & Dayes)	13th August, 1891	Kingston
deCordova, O'Connor†	8th March, 1888	Kingston
Dunn, H. H. (Cargill, Cargill & Dunn)	13th June, 1904	Kingston
Dickenson, J. A. (Allwood & Dickenson)	29th March, 1910	Brown's Town
Delfosse, Oswald Keith	23rd April, 1918	Kingston
DeSouza, Solomon Moss Ansell	16th September, 1919	Kingston
Ewen, Guy S.	31st March, 1894	Falmouth
Farquharson, Arthur W.	22nd February, 1884	Kingston
Fleming, Alfred Augustus	16th August, 1888	Spanish Town
Finlason, A. W. R.*	27th January, 1898	Luca
Foote, Arnold	22nd September, 1914	Sav.-la-Mar
Fletcher, Stanley Fitztallan	23rd April, 1918	Spanish Town
George, A. C.	12th July, 1906	Kingston
Goffe, C. H. Clemetson	6th August, 1883	Port Maria
Gray, W. Baggett	10th June, 1878	Kingston
Gunter, G. G.	2nd December, 1889	Mandeville
Gunter, J. E.	21st August, 1896	Kingston
Hart, Ansell (Manton & Hart)	23rd June, 1902	Kingston
Hart, Daniel	15th October, 1875	St. Ann's Bay
Holmes, R. C.	2nd July, 1906	Montego Bay
Jaquet, Sydney	1st June, 1885	Port Antonio
Jones, Ernest Hann	14th June, 1892	Sav.-la-Mar
King, Mervin T.	10th July, 1915	Black River
Kingdon, A. V.*	30th December, 1885	Kingston
Lake, H. A. (Lake & Nunes)	20th February, 1911	Kingston
Leach, J. V.*	14th June, 1881	Spanish Town
Lewis, Walter Ev rard	6th July, 1899	Mandeville
Livingston, Noel B. (Livingston & Alexander)	26th June, 1906	Kingston
Lyon, Trevor	9 March, 1915	Richmond, St. Mary
McCarthy, Ivan G.	20th February, 1911	Kingston
McCormack, L. A.	17th August, 1921	Kingston
McGregor J. M.	19th July, 1897	Mandeville

SOLICITORS *continued.*

Name.	Date of Admission.	Postal Address.
McLaughlin, Raynor H. ..	26th April, 1921 ..	Richmond
McMillan, T. R. ..	26th March, 1903 ..	Kingston
Manton, V. E. (Manton & Hart) ..	5th March, 1901 ..	Kingston
Milholland, J. F. (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone) ..	9th June, 1887 ..	Kingston
Morais, Eugene L. F.† ..	11th August, 1879 ..	Kingston
Morrison, Wm. (Morrison & Morrison) ..	6th July, 1899 ..	Kingston
Morrison, C. S. (Morrison & Morrison) ..	20th February, 1911 ..	Kingston
Muirhead, Frank Terence ..	10th May, 1909 ..	Kingston
Musson, John T.* ..	16th October, 1873 ..	Brown's Town
Murray, Arthur E. ..	18th February, 1902 ..	Brown's Town
Myers, A. deC. ..	20th June, 1901 ..	Kingston
Motta, A. E. ..	13th June, 1904 ..	Kingston
Nash, James ..	15th June, 1882 ..	Lucea
Nash, John S. ..	21st July, 1904 ..	Sav.-la-Mar
Nuttall, E., B.A., LL.M., Cantab. ..	4th February, 1892 ..	Kingston
Ogilvie, Charles McDonald* ..	14th October, 1889 ..	Kingston
Ogilvie, Percy C.* ..	16th March, 1907 ..	Porus
Orrett, W. H. ..	11th October, 1881 ..	Kingston
Oppenheim, Percy Guy ..	16th September, 1919 ..	Sav.-la-mar
Pickwick, William Samuel ..	5th December, 1890 ..	Port Maria
Phillips, F.† ..	20th June, 1901 ..	
Reid, William O.* ..	13th October, 1904 ..	Sav.-la-Mar
Rerrie, Richard Pitt ..	25th April, 1892 ..	Montego Bay
Robinson, Herbert C.* ..	11th October, 1892 ..	Kingston
Robinson, K. Aubrey ..	13th June, 1904 ..	Richmond
Samuel, O. L. (Samuel & Samuel) ..	25th April, 1917 ..	Kingston
Samuel, L. L. (Samuel & Samuel)† ..	13th June, 1878 ..	Kingston
Samuel, L. V. D. (Samuel & Samuel) ..	18th January, 1906 ..	Kingston
Sanguinetti, J. F. B. ..	7th September, 1921 ..	Kingston
Scholefield, Wm.* ..	21st July, 1911 ..	Turks Island
Scott, H. W. R. ..	28th January, 1904 ..	Port Maria
Scott, Sydney L. ..	16th September, 1920 ..	Kingston
Sharp, Thomas Hicks ..	26th April, 1917 ..	Kingston
Simpson, Aston H. L. ..	18th July, 1907 ..	Kingston
Simpson, H. A. L. ..	21st July, 1898 ..	Kingston
Southby, T. G.* ..	8th January, 1906 ..	Morant Bay
Stern, Philip ..	30th August, 1872 ..	Kingston
Stone, L. J. (Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone) ..	16th February, 1899 ..	Kingston
Symonds, Henry S. P.† ..	15th May, 1914 ..	Kingston
Trench, C. LeP. ..	25th June, 1896 ..	Morant Bay
Thomson, Arthur A. F., (Brown & Thomson) ..	2nd September, 1913 ..	Montego Bay
Vaughan H. E., B.A., London ..	19th July, 1897 ..	—
Vendryes, C. H. ..	9th April, 1903 ..	Port Antonio
Wesleygammon, C. B. ..	6th March, 1913 ..	Sav.-la-Mar
Williams, R. A. ..	7th September, 1921 ..	Kingston
Wood, S. Malcolm ..	7th September, 1921 ..	Kingston

SUPREME COURT FEES—COMMON LAW.

FEES OF COURT PAYABLE BY STAMPS

Writs, Commissions and Warrants.

On sealing writ of summons ..	£0 13 0
Concurrent, renewed or amended writ ..	0 13 0
Writ of mandamus or injunction ..	0 15 0
Writ of subpoena, not exceeding three persons ..	0 2 0
Writ of venire facias, certiorari or partition ..	0 7 6
Every other writ ..	0 5 0
Every foreign or other commission ..	1 0 0
Every warrant or summons, not otherwise specially mentioned ..	0 5 0

Appearances.

On entering an appearance, for each person ..	0 5 0
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Copies.

For office copies of all documents, per folio of 72 words, any figure being counted as one word ..	0 0 9
For certifying same under seal ..	0 7 6
Every attested copy order ..	0 3 6

Filing.

On filing a special case ..	1 0 0
On filing an affidavit with exhibits (if any) annexed, submission to arbitration, award, bill of sale, bail satisfaction piece, and writ of execution with return ..	0 3 0
On filing a caveat ..	0 5 0
On filing any petition, statement of claim or statement of defence, or subsequent pleading, or any demurrer, or suggestion ..	0 3 0
On every order ..	0 3 0

Certificates.

For a certificate of appearance or of a pleading affidavit or proceeding having been entered, filed or taken, or of the negative thereof ..	0 7 6
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Searches and Inspections.

For every search not exceeding three hours ..	0 1 0
On an application to inspect a pleading, decree, order, or other record, unless otherwise provided for by law or this scale, and to inspect documents deposited for safe custody or production pursuant to an order, for any time not exceeding three hours ..	0 1 0

Judges' Chambers.

On every summons ..	0 1 0
On every order ..	0 2 0

Examination of Witnesses.

For every examination of witnesses sworn and examined by the registrar in his office, including oath, for each hour ..	£0 10 0
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EQUITY.

Judgments, Decrees and Orders.

For entering a judgment or a decree or decretal order, whether on the original hearing of a cause or on further consideration, including a cause commenced by summons at chambers and an order on the hearing of a special case or petition, per folio ..	0 0 9
For entering any other order, whether made in Court or at Chambers, per folio ..	0 0 9

Common Law.

On every interlocutory judgment ..	0 5 0
On every final judgment ..	0 10 0
On every assignment of a judgment the amount that would be payable on the assignment of a bond, if the principal money secured by the bond were the same as that for which the judgment is recorded.	

Taking Accounts.

On taking an account of a receiver, guardian, liquidator, sequestrator, executor, administrator, trustee, agent, solicitor, mortgagee, co-tenant, co-partner, execution creditor, or other person, liable to account, when the amount found to have been received without deducting any payment shall not exceed £200 ..	0 2 0
When such amount shall exceed £200, for every £100 or fraction ..	0 1 0
The registrar may require the deposit of stamps on account of fees before taking the account, not exceeding the fees on the full amount appearing by the account to have been received, and shall make a memorandum thereof on the account.	

Taxation of Costs.

Taxing bill of costs, not exceeding three folios of 72 words each ..	0 1 0
When the bill exceeds three such folios then for each such subsequent folio or portion of a folio ..	0 0 6

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued**Register of Judgments.*

For registering a judgment, although more than one name may have to be registered ..	£0	2	6
For re-registering same ..	0	1	0
For a search for each name ..	0	1	0
For authority to enter satisfaction ..	0	3	0

Miscellaneous.

On a notice under section 81 of Code ..	0	2	0
Upon a reference to the registrar for the purpose of any investigation or inquiry other than the taking of an account, for which another fee is herein provided, for the first hour ..	0	10	0
For every additional hour or part of an hour ..	0	5	0
On taking recognizance or bond ..	0	10	0
On taking bail or taking same off the file and delivering ..	0	2	0
On a commitment ..	0	5	0
On every writ of distringas under 21 Vic., c. 23 ..	0	5	0
On examining and signing enrolments, of decrees and orders ..	1	0	0
On filing interrogatories ..	1	0	0
On filing depositions, examinations or answers to interrogatories ..	0	15	0
Upon payment of money into Court for every sum not exceeding £50 ..	0	5	0
For every sum exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100 ..	0	10	0
Above £100—10s. per cent. ..			

Solicitors' Fees.

Note.—A folio throughout these rules comprises 72 words, any figure being counted as one word.

Instructions

Receiving instructions and perusing and examining vouchers and documents on which to found or oppose proceedings in any of the divisions of the Court, except equity ..	0	15	0
For each additional hour ..	0	15	0
In equity proceedings, irrespective of time where the value of the subject matter shall exceed £200 ..	3	0	0
Of or below that amount ..	1	10	0

Writs

Writ of summons, seizure and sale replevin and other common writs ..	0	7	6
Each copy ..	0	3	9
Special writs, such as partition, dower, escheat, certiorari, inquisition, drawing, per folio ..	0	3	0
Fair copy ..	0	1	6
Engrossing ..	0	2	6
Endorsement of claim ..	0	7	6
Each copy ..	9	3	9

For each additional folio ..	£0	1	6
Statement of claim or defence or other subsequent pleading not exceeding 4 folios ..	0	3	0
For each additional folio ..	0	1	6
Drawing, per folio ..	0	3	0
Fair copy ..	0	1	6

Appearances.

Memorandum of appearances for one person ..	0	3	0
For each additional person ..	0	1	0
Bonds, replevin security for costs drawing per folio ..	0	3	0
Fair copy ..	0	1	6
Engrossing ..	0	2	6
Common Bonds ..	0	15	0

Drafts of proceedings, cases for opinion of counsel or to accompany briefs and of all deeds or other original matter abstracts of title, per folio of 72 words ..	0	3	0
Fair copies for counsel or opposite attorney or perusal of client when necessary, per folio ..	0	1	6
Engrossment ..	0	2	6
Copies, per folio ..	0	1	6
Briefs of pleadings, statement to accompany same, accounts, &c. per folio ..	0	1	6

Attendance in court at trial of contested causes, taking judgments, arguments and contested motions, per hour ..	0	10	0
Attendance in chambers or on the registrar on the taking of accounts or other references, per hour (where not otherwise specially provided for) ..	0	10	0
Common attendance otherwise than in Equity ..	0	4	0

Attendance at public offices, or to serve notices, summonses, orders, subpoenas, or upon counsel to deliver briefs, or other proceedings ..	0	4	0
At record office to make search or record deeds ..	0	7	6
On counsel in consultation, per hour ..	0	10	0

Note.—As to attendance at chambers
A Judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums, as follow:—

For lengthy attendance not exceeding ..	1	1	0
For extraordinary skill and labour not exceeding ..	10	10	0
Affidavits of service on one person, of materiality and other common affidavits ..	0	7	6
For each additional person in affidavit of service ..	0	3	0

SUPREME COURT FEES. *continued.*

Special affidavits drawing, per folio	£0 3 0	Special searches in any of the public offices, per hour	£0 7 6
Fair copy	0 1 6	For each docket of judgment	0 1 6
Engrossing	0 2 6	For each docket of deed	0 7 6
Notices of trial, of counsel, of taxation, of striking special jury, and other common notices	0 3 0	If more than one folio, for each additional folio	0 2 6
Each copy	0 1 6	Letters not exceeding two sides	0 6 8
Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 6	For each additional side	0 3 4
Each copy	0 3 9	Special journeys and attendance, per day, £2 and 1/6 per mile	
Motions, summonses for chambers	0 7 6	Perusal and considering draft deeds and making alterations therein	0 1 6
Each copy	0 3 9	Perusing statement of claims or of defence, per folio	0 1 6
Subpœnas ad testificandum	0 7 6	Notices to admit or produce documents	0 7 6
Each copy	0 3 0	Præcipe for writ	0 3 0
With duces tecum clause additional	0 3 0		
Each copy additional	0 1 6		
Witness, examining each and taking notes of his evidence per hour	0 10 0		
Common suggestions, assignment of judgment, authority to enter satisfaction, warrant of attorney, each	0 7 6		

Note—Any other matter not provided for in the above scales to be dealt with on the principle of the scales.

CHAMBERS—EQUITY.

The lower scale of fees shall be charged where the value of the subject matter shall be of or below the value of £200, and where such value shall exceed £200 the higher scale shall be charged.

Solicitors' Fees.

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For preparing an original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in chambers	£0 15 0	£1 1 0
For preparing every other summons and attending to get same filled up at chambers	0 7 6	0 7 6
If special, not to exceed	—	1 1 0
For each copy of a judge's summons to leave in chambers or to serve	0 5 0	0 5 0
For each copy of a notice of motion, order or certificate to serve	0 2 6	0 2 6
Or at per folio	—	0 0 6
For attending on a summons or other appointment each day according to circumstances; each attendance to be allowed by the judge or by the registrar	0 7 6 to 1 1 0	0 7 6 to 2 2 0
A judge may, in his discretion, allow such further sums as follows:—		
For lengthy attendance on lower scale not exceeding £1 1s.		
On higher scale not exceeding £2 2s.		
For extraordinary skill and labour, not exceeding £10 10s.		

Attending on Claims in Chambers.

For perusing the affidavits of claimants coming in pursuant to advertisement and attending in chambers at the time appointed by the advertisement, where the number of claims does not exceed five	£0 10 6	£1 1 0
Where the number exceeds five, for every additional number not exceeding five, and additional sum of	0 10 6	1 1 0
For attending for every order drawn up by the registrar and at his office to get same entered	0 7 6	0 15 6
For attending to enter claim and to file affidavit	0 7 0	0 7 6

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued.*

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For the plaintiff or party having the conduct of the order, attending the registrar with brief and papers to bespeak minutes or orders, not being an order of course ..	£0 7 6	£0 7 6
For ditto for preparing list of evidence read (but only when required by the registrar and certified by him) ..	0 7 6	0 7 6
Or according to length at per folio ..	—	0 0 6
Attending to settle the draft or minutes of any decree or order ..	0 7 6	0 15 0
Or at the taxing master's discretion not to exceed ..	1 1 0	3 3 0
Attending to pass any decree or order, not being an order of course, including the entry thereof ..	0 7 6	0 15 0

N.B.—The registrar will leave the order for entry. In case the registrar shall certify that a special allowance ought to be made in respect of any unusual difficulty in settling and passing an order, the judge may make such allowance to all or any of the parties as to him shall seem just.

Notices and Services.

For service of a notice of motion, exclusive of copy ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of claim ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of evidence to be read in chambers ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notice of filing affidavit or set of affidavits filed, or which ought properly to have been filed together, to be read in court ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For notices of appointment for settling and passing minutes, decrees or orders before the registrar ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a judge's summons, exclusive of the copy ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of a petition ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For service of an order, exclusive of the copy ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For other necessary or proper notice ..	0 2 6	0 2 6
For services on a party or witness such reasonable charges and expenses as may be properly incurred, according to distance, or by the employment of an agent.		

The fees for notices and services are not to apply where the same solicitor is for both parties, unless it be necessary for the purpose of making affidavit of service.

There is to be one notice only of settling minutes and one notice of passing decree or order which, if necessary, are to be continued by adjournment, of which all parties are to take notice.

Lower Scale. Higher Scale.

Court Fees.

For every original summons for the purpose of proceedings originating in chambers ..	£0 7 6	£0 7 6
For every duplicate thereof ..	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other summons or warrant ..	0 5 0	0 5 0
For every affidavit ..	0 1 0	0 1 0
For every recognizance under any order of court, including the time necessary for inquiring into the nature and extent of the property, taking and marking on the recognizance the justification of the surety or sureties, all which it shall be the duty of the registrar to do ..	0 10 0	1 0 0
For attendance of registrar in taking the examination of witnesses under any order decree or commission issuing out of the court, in any matter to him directed, per day ..	1 0 0	2 0 0
For drafting examination when taken before the registrar, per folio ..	0 1 0	0 1 0
For copying and transcribing fair the examinations of witnesses to be signed by them, per folio ..	0 0 6	0 0 6
For every exhibit marked or signed by the registrar ..	0 1 0	0 1 0
For drafting reports on accounts in chief or other inquiries including all accounts of real estate directed to be taken before the registrar, per folio ..	0 1 0	0 1 0

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued*

	Lower Scale.	Higher Scale.
For every certificate or report	£0 10 0	£1 0 0
For every certificate upon the passing of a receiver's or consignee's account, a further fee in respect of each one hundred pounds of the net balance received by such receiver or consignee, after deducting all necessary outgoings for rents, taxes, rates, repairs and management of the property	0 10 0	0 10 0
For every order drawn up by the registrar made upon application for time to plead, answer or demur for leave to amend cause petitions, or for enlarging the period for closing evidence	0 1 0	0 5 0
For every other order drawn up by the registrar	0 10 0	1 0 0
For every advertisement	0 10 0	1 0 0
For all conditions of sale	1 0 0	2 0 0
For attendance of registrar at any sale of property directed by the court, and held by him for each day, if sale in Kingston	1 0 0	3 0 0
If sale elsewhere, the registrar shall further be entitled to a travelling allowance at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per mile, from Kingston to the place of sale.		
For copies of all reports, certificates, vouchers accounts and other documents and papers filed in the registrar's office, per folio	0 0 6	0 0 6
<i>Note</i> —All the above court fees, except in the case of attendances and travelling allowances, shall be collected by means of stamps.		

BAILIFFS' FEES.

Note—To apply throughout these rules to all the divisions of the court
Service of Documents.

Serving any writ of summons, notice or other document, beside mile money	£0 1 6
If above one mile from the court house, Kingston, or from the office of the person effecting the service, for every mile beyond the first	0 0 6
Attendance to make affidavit of service	0 1 0

Execution of Process

Executing writ of attachment of debts or other property	0 6 0
do writ of possession	0 6 0
do writ of delivery	0 6 0
do writ of attachment for contempt	0 10 0
do writ of sequestration	0 10 0
do warrant to attach property before judgment	0 10 0
Executing writ of seizure and sale:	
For the 1st £100 and under, per pound	0 1 0
For all sums over £100 per pound	0 0 6
Keeping possession of goods till sale, including expenses of man in possession per day, not exceeding five days	4 0

Poundage to be on the net proceeds after payment of all incidental expenses of the levy and sale.

Mileage may be charged at the same rate as for the service of documents.

Fee on return to any writ .. £0 1 6

All necessary expenses out of pocket to be allowed on taxation.

Any other matter not provided for in the above scale to be dealt with on the principles of the sale
All accounts to be taxed by the registrar.

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

In Non-Contentious Business

For filing affidavit applying for probate or letters of administration	0 10 0
On every form of probate	1 10 0
For grant of letters of administration	1 10 0
On every will bond and on every administration bond where the personal property shall be above £100, after the rate of three pounds per centum thereon	
For recording a will and probate, per folio and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 6

SUPREME COURT FEES, *continued.*

For office copy thereof, part folio and each fraction of a sheet	£0	1	6	For searches in court books, making extracts for every three hours	£0	1	0
Upon the entry of every administration suit	0	5	0	Bond to be executed by any person	0	3	0
Upon every certificate of the court	1	12	6	Assignment of bond	0	5	0
Upon every subpoena	0	3	0	Filing exhibits, per folio	0	0	6
Upon the entry and signing of every decree and certificate thereof	0	5	0	Taking copies of orders, decrees, judge's notes or other documents filed, per folio	0	0	9
For each inspection of books	0	1	0	Taxing bill of costs not exceeding 3 folios	0	1	0
For every extract or copy at the rate of one shilling and sixpence per folio.				When bill exceeds 3 folios, then for each subsequent folio or portion of a folio	0	0	6
For filing affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the due execution of a will or codicil	1	5	0	Examiner appointed to take depositions under a commission for examination of witnesses for each day's attendance, besides travelling expenses	2	2	0
For filing affidavit on oath of executor or administrator	1	10	0	<i>Note.</i> —Any other matter not herein provided for to be dealt with upon the same principle as at common law			
<i>Note.</i> —In all matters not specially provided for the same fees shall be charged by the registrar as for similar business at common law.				<i>Solicitors' Fees.</i>			
<i>In Contentious Business.</i>				The fees of solicitors shall be the same as the fees of solicitors for similar business at common law.			
On every citation	0	5	0	DIVORCE AND BANKRUPTCY DIVISIONS OF THE COURT.			
On every citation to see proceedings	0	5	0	<i>Note.</i> —Fees of court and of solicitors the same as for similar business at common law.			
On entering appearance for each person	0	5	0	<i>Incumbered Estates Division.</i>			
Filing declaration	0	5	0	FEES OF COURT.			
do plea	0	5	0	On filing petition for commencement of proceedings	1	0	0
do act on petition	0	5	0	On the amount of the purchase money upon the sale of any land by order of the court for each £100 or part of £100	0	10	0
do answer	0	5	0	On all other proceedings in the court the same fees as nearly as may be as are payable upon similar proceedings in equity.			
do reply	0	5	0	<i>Solicitors' Fees.</i>			
do any further writing to the act	0	5	0	The fees of solicitors on proceedings under the Incumbered Estates Law shall be the same as the fees of solicitors for similar business in equity.			
do Inventory	0	5	0	<i>Note.</i> —On the 10th of May, 1920, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, ruled that the total in all Bills of Costs (payments and the fees for copying, engrossing and briefing excepted) prescribed by the Schedule of Fees shall be increased in respect of business done after the 1st January 1920 by twenty-five per centum and as between party and party or as between Solicitor and Client.			
On pleadings amended or reformed	0	1	0				
Filing interrogatories and answers	0	2	0				
do affidavits as to script annexed	0	3	0				
do case for motion	0	5	0				
Entering order of court on motion	0	3	0				
Summons to attend at chambers	0	5	0				
Entering order made on summons	0	3	0				
Attested copy order	0	3	0				
Filing notices, per folio	0	0	6				
Entering final decree, per folio	0	1	6				
Entering any order or decree made with consent of parties	0	5	0				
For entering caveat	0	2	0				
For filing authority to withdraw and withdrawing caveat	0	2	0				
Reducing into writing any question to be submitted to jury under judge's direction per folio	0	0	6				
Every commission issued under seal	£1	0	0				
Writ of attachment	0	10	0				
Writ of sequestration	0	10	0				

ALLOWANCES TO WITNESSES UNDER LAW 1899.

SCHEDULE A—CLASS I

For every day of attendance.

Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates or Pens exceeding 100 acres, Merchants, General Factors Wholesale Dealers, Bankers and Professional persons	£0 7 6 to £0 10 6
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CLASS II.

Proprietors, Occupiers, or Attorneys of Estates or Pens not exceeding 100 acres, Overseers or Bookkeepers of Estates or Pens, Tradesmen, (including First Class Retailers), Commission Agents, Auctioneers, Accountants, Interpreters	0 5 0 to 0 7 0
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CLASS III.

Clerks, Small Shopkeepers, Skilled Workmen, Tailors Journeymen, District Constables	0 2 0 to 0 4 0
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CLASS IIIa.

Servants, labourers and the like	0 1 0 to 0 2 0
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CLASS IV.

Reg. Med. Practitioners for giving professional evidence	—	1 1 0
Registered Medical Practitioners, for attending to examine a body without dissection and for making the required report	—	1 1 0
Registered Medical Practitioners for the same services when dissection is performed	—	2 2 0

N.B.—The minimum amount to be allowed and paid in all cases except where otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

The travelling expenses of witnesses shall be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably incurred, but in no case shall there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 1/6 per mile one way. Where there is a railway, or other public conveyance the fare both ways only will be allowed.

In the case of complainants and prosecutors in criminal proceedings, no allowance is to be made other than travelling expenses unless when otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

SITTINGS FOR 1922.

FULL COURT.

Sittings of the Full Court will be held, commencing on the following dates:—

27th February, 3rd July, 6th November.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

Home Circuit.—Kingston—9th January; 15th May; 18th September

Western Circuit.—Spanish Town—16th January; 22nd May; 25th September. May Pen—19th January; 25th May; 28th September. Mandeville—23rd January; 29th May; 2nd October. Black River—26th January; 1st June; 5th October.

Northern Circuit.—Sav-la-Mar—30th January; 6th June; 9th October. Lucea—2nd February; 8th June; 12th October. Montego Bay—6th February; 12th June; 16th October. Falmouth—9th February; 15th June; 19th October.

Eastern Circuit.—St. Ann's Bay—13th February; 19th June; 23rd October. Port Maria—16th February; 22nd June; 26th October. Port Antonio—20th February; 26th June; 30th October. Morant Bay—23rd February; 29th June; 2nd November.

Judges Chambers .. Tuesday and Thursday—Business in Equity—By the Chief Justice, and in his absence by the Senior Puisne Judge.

Monday and Friday—Business in Bankruptcy and Judgment Debtor Summons—By the Senior Puisne Judge, and in his absence by the Junior Puisne Judge.

Wednesday—Non-contentious business in Probate and Administration and Summons for directions by the Junior Puisne Judge and in his absence by the Senior Puisne Judge.

Vacations of the Court. .. Christmas—From the day preceding Christmas Day to the same day in the following week, both inclusive.

Easter—From the day preceding Good Friday to the same day in the following week, both inclusive.

Summer—From 1st August to 15th September, both inclusive.

APPEALS FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF JAMAICA TO HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

By Order of King Edward VII in Council made (in pursuance of the provisions of the Imperial Statute 7 and 8 Vic. c. 69) on the 15th day of February, 1909, it was ordered that any person may appeal to His Majesty, his heirs and successors, in His or their Privy Council.

- (a) as of right, from any final judgment of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica where the matter in dispute on the appeal amounts to or is of the value of £300 sterling or upwards, or where the appeal involves directly or indirectly some claim or question to or respecting property or some civil right amounting to or of the value of £300 sterling or upwards and:—
- (b) at the discretion of the said Court, from any other judgment of the said Court, whether final or interlocutory if, in the opinion of the Court the question involved in the appeal is one which, by reason of its great general or public importance or otherwise, ought to be submitted to His Majesty in Council for decision, the person feeling aggrieved to apply to the Court by motion or petition for leave to appeal within 21 days from the date of the judgment to be appealed from notice of the intended appeal to be given to the opposite party. And the Court is empowered to direct that the Judgment appealed from shall be carried into execution, or that execution shall be suspended pending the appeal as to the Court may seem just. In all cases security is to be given by the Appellant in the sum of £500 for the prosecution of the appeal and the payment of any costs which may be awarded to the Respondent—such security to be entered into within a period to be fixed by the Court, but not exceeding three months from the date of the hearing of the application for leave to appeal.

By this Order the Court appealed from is required to certify and transmit to the Privy Council a copy of the evidence, proceedings, judgments, decrees and orders made in the case appealed, under the Seal of the Court, and also a copy of the reasons given by the Judges of the said Court for or against the judgment appealed from.

The order also contains directions as to the transcript records to be sent by the Registrar of the Supreme Court to the Registrar of the Privy Council and the printing of such transcript by the Appellant or his Agent and as to the power of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to suspend or relax the regulations of the Order. Directions as to the form and type used in the printing of these proceedings in appeal are also contained in the said Order.

By this Order it is directed that in appeals from any judgment of any Court in the colonies the reasons given by the Judges of such Court for or against such Judgment shall be by the Judges communicated in writing to the Registrar of such Court to be by him transmitted in original to the Registrar of the Privy Council at the same time when the record is transmitted.

INCUMBERED ESTATES COURT.

By an Order of Queen Victoria in Council dated the 28th May, 1889, reciting that the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872, were then in operation in this Island, and further reciting that an address from the Legislature of this Island had been presented to Her Majesty praying for an Order of Her Majesty in Council to be made directing that the said West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872 shall cease to be in operation in this Island. It was then ordered, that subject as in that order is mentioned the West Indian Incumbered Estates Acts, 1854 to 1872 should cease to be in operation in Jamaica as from the 1st August, 1889, thereafter referred to as the appointed day. It was by the said order further provided (i) That the order should not affect the operation of the said Acts nor anything done thereunder prior to the appointed day. (ii) Proceedings commenced but not completed before the appointed day should be completed as if that order had not been made. (iii) States when proceedings shall be deemed completed. (iv) Provides the transfer of money, stocks and funds to the account of Her Majesty's Paymaster General, and further orders that any money in the Commissariat Chest in Jamaica standing to the account of the Commissioners shall be paid to the Treasurer of Jamaica in trust to attend the Order of the Supreme Court of Jamaica (sects. vi, vii) relates to the disposal of unclaimed moneys and the proceedings with reference thereto.

The Act creating a Local Court (Law 17 of 1873 entitled the Incumbered Estates Law, 1873) which was passed on the 19th June, 1873, and came into operation on the 1st September 1873, continues in force, but upon coming into operation of the Judicature Law 1879 (Law 24 of 1879), on the 1st January, 1880, the Local Incumbered Estates Court

was consolidated with other Local Courts under the name of "The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica."

The rules of this Court form a portion of the General Rules and Orders under the Judicature Law, 1879, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 13th April, 1882, and came into operation on the 1st July, 1882, as per notification in the Gazette of the 27th April, 1882.

The result is that the Imperial Court has been abolished in Jamaica and the Local Court has been consolidated in the Supreme Court of which it now forms a portion.

It may not be amiss to state as connected with this subject that consignees or factors' liens were abolished from and after the 31st July, 1886, by Law 17 of 1885, which provides for the registration in the Record Office of all claims to such liens existing at that date.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

(Public Buildings, East Block, King Street.)

UNTIL the 1st July, 1891, Jamaica possessed a Vice-Admiralty Court under the Imperial Statutes 26 Vic., ch. 24, and 30 and 31 Vic., ch. 45. This Court has ceased to exist under the provisions of "The Colonial Courts of Admiralty Act, 1890," 53 and 54 Vic., chap. 27, passed on the 25th July, 1890, published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 20th Nov., 1890, page 741, by which these two Statutes are repealed.

By the second section of the last-mentioned Statute every Court of Law in a British possession that has therein original unlimited Civil Jurisdiction shall be a Court of Admiralty with the jurisdiction therein mentioned and may for the purpose of that jurisdiction exercise all the powers which it possesses for the purpose of its other civil jurisdiction and such Court is in the Statute referred to as a Colonial Court of Admiralty.

By the Statute it is enacted that the jurisdiction of a Colonial Court of Admiralty shall, subject to the provisions of the Statute be over the like places, persons, matters and things as the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the High Court in England, and may exercise such jurisdiction and have the same regard to international law and the comity of nations as the High Court in England.

The Statute also provides for Local Admiralty appeals and appeals to the King in Council, rules of Court, fees and costs, droits of Admiralty and of the Crown, power to the Admiralty to establish Vice-Admiralty Court Judges and other Officers. The 10th section provides that whenever there is not a formally appointed Vice-Admiral in a British possession the Governor of the possession shall be *ex officio* Vice-Admiral thereof, and the 16th section provides that the Act shall come into force in every British possession on the 1st July, 1891. The Admiralty Court is now part of the Supreme Court with the same officers.

By Law 38 of 1894 (23 May, 1894) as amended by Law 18 of 1906 (14 May, 1906) provision is made for the appointment of an Admiralty Bailiff of the Supreme Court.

Rules of Court were prepared by the then Chief Justice under the 7th section of the Law. These rules were approved by Queen Victoria in Council, on 30th January, 1893, and were published in the Jamaica Gazette of 13th April, 1893.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

(Public Buildings, East Block, King St.)

THE want of a duly authorized Officer to take charge of the property of persons who died either intestate, or without leaving executors who will act, having for a considerable time pressed itself on the consideration of the Government, a law was passed in 1873 (Law 34 of 1873) for the appointment of an Administrator-General. Under this Law the Administrator-General is bound to administer on the estates, of which the personality amounts to £50 and upwards, of persons (1) who die intestate without leaving a widower, widow, brother, sister or any lineal ancestor or descendant, or leaving such relative, if no such relative shall take out letters of administration within three months or such other time as may be fixed by the Court; (2) who die leaving a will but leaving no executor, or no executor who will act, if no such relative as aforesaid of such deceased shall take out letters of administration within the same period. He may administer on the estate of any person who shall appoint him the sole executor of his will, but he cannot act as a co-executor with any other person. The Administrator-General may be appointed trustee of any real or personal property in the same way that any other person might

be appointed. He may also be appointed guardian of any infant, committee of any lunatic or idiot and receiver in chancery.

The Administrator-General is subject to the immediate control of the Supreme Court of Judicature, he being an Officer of that Court and accountable to it for the due and efficient discharge of his duties.

This Department was combined with that of the Stamp Commissioner on the 1st September, 1893, but was again separated on the retirement of Mr. Chapman.

The amending Law, 26 of 1894, provides that the Administrator-General shall be paid such salary as the Governor may from time to time determine; and that all commissions, fees and remuneration of office, other than salary, formerly payable to the Administrator-General, shall be paid into the Public Treasury, and form part of the General Revenue of the Island.

It also provides that all expenses of clerks and assistants, together with all expenses incurred in and about the duties of his office which formerly had to be defrayed personally by the Administrator-General, shall be paid out of the general revenue.

During the year 1920, Letters of Administration to the estates of nine persons and probate to the estates of two persons were granted to the Administrator-General in the Supreme Court.

There were also granted to him in the various Resident Magistrate's Court, Letters of Administration to the estates of 41 deceased persons.

The estates of 230 deceased labourers and others who died in Panama, Costa Rica and Cuba, were also during this period referred to the Administrator-General to be dealt with under the provisions of Law 21 of 1906.

At the 31st December, 1920, the amount at credit of the Estates of Deceased Persons, Lunatics, custodian enemy property, Receiverships and Trusts was £236,140.

The accounts of the Administrator General are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE Bankruptcy Law of 1879 declares that the Administrator-General for the time being shall be *ex officio* the Trustee in Bankruptcy in the Supreme Court, and it places the administration of debtors' estates in bankruptcies occurring in that Court in the hands of that officer, who is directly accountable to the Supreme Court of Judicature. The same Law provides for bankruptcy administration in the Resident Magistrate's Courts of the Island the Clerks of which Courts are Trustee in their respective Courts. The Law as amended by 24 of 1892 places the question of a Bankrupt's discharge, and of the conditions to be attached thereto, in the hands of the Court, and gives the Court the power of inflicting punishment for culpable bankruptcies or other fraudulent transactions. The amending law now in force makes it incumbent on bankrupts to pay 10s. in the £: otherwise their discharge is suspended for two years, and it also provides for the administration of deceased person's estates in bankruptcy.

The following table shows the number of persons who took the benefit of the Insolvent Debtor's Law during each of the eight years previous to 1868:—

1861 . . 16	1863 . . 75	1865 . . 39	1867 . . 64
1862 . . 76	1864 . . 40	1866 . . 47	1868 . . 39

The following table shows the number of persons declared bankrupts in the Supreme Court during each of the last 16 years under the provisions of the new Bankruptcy Law:—

1905 .. 25	1909-10 .. 7	1913-14 .. 27	1917-18 .. 14
1906 .. 16	1910-11 .. 16	1914-15 .. 42	1918-19 .. 10
1907 .. 3	1911-12 .. 38	1915-16 .. 18	1919-20 .. 3
1908 .. 3	1912-13 .. 23	1916-17 .. 19	1920 .. 7

The judicial statistics of the Colony show that the bankruptcies which took place in the period between May, 1810, and May, 1845 (when the full force of Emancipation may be assumed to have been felt) and the 9 years between 1877 and 1885 stood as follows:—in the former period the total amount of liabilities was £1,423,371 7s. 5d. and in the latter period the total amount of liabilities was £241,884 19s. 6d.

During the year 1920, there were seven Provisional Orders in Bankruptcy made in the Supreme Court upon Creditors' Petitions, of which two were made Absolute, and two revoked; whilst the remaining three were pending at the end of the year.

Absolute Orders in respect of proceedings commenced in previous years were made in no case.

On the 31st December, 1920, the amount at credit of Bankrupt Estates was £5,805.

The accounts of the Trustee in Bankruptcy (like those of the Administrator-General) are audited and passed half-yearly by the Supreme Court.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Office	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	J. M. Nethersole	£500 0 0 and fees	1st Sept., '93
Deputy Administrator General and Trustee in Bankruptcy	Vacant	..	—
<i>Administrative and Correspondence Branch—</i>			
Senior First Class Clerk	Vacant	—	—
Second Class Clerk	E. N. Bird	180 0 0	13th Mar., '17
Assistant	H. McD. White	115 0 0	3rd August, '20
Stenographer and Typist	Miss N. C. Smith	156 0 0	27th May, '09
do	Miss C. L. Richards	156 0 0	1st Dec., '15
do	Miss L. E. Gourzong	156 0 0	1st Oct., '17
do	Miss A. R. Waite	78 0 0	1st July, '20
do	Miss E. I. Hudson	78 0 0	1st Oct., '20
<i>Accounting Branch—</i>			
First Class Clerk	J. H. Cox	350 0 0	5th Dec., '85
do	G. B. Corbett	325 0 0	16th Feb., '20
Second Class Clerk	G. V. Rennie	250 0 0	14th Jan., '18
do	A. S. Lyon	250 0 0	15th Dec., '19
do	R. E. Collins	180 0 0	19th Feb., '12
do	G. P. Stephenson	180 0 0	1st April, '08
	Personal Allowance	70 0 0	
<i>Bankruptcy—</i>			
First Class Clerk	W. A. Lindo	325 0 0	14th Jan., '18
Second Class Clerk	J. M. Hippolite	180 0 0	19th July, '13
Assistant	R. Charlton	115 0 0	25th Jan., '21
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>			
First Class Clerk	A. O. Ritchie	350 0 0	1st April, '02
Second Class Clerk and Cashier	A. L. Hylton	230 0 0	9th Dec., '10
Allowance	..	5 0 0	
Assistant	H. F. Barry	158 10 0	9th Marh, '17
do	H. D. Chambers	115 0 0	20th Jan., '21

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

NOTARIES PUBLIC are appointed by the Governor by Commission under the Statute 28 Vic. chap 16, to discharge the duties assigned to such office by the Laws of Great Britain and of this Island, or by the practice of commerce. The Statute also enacts that Notaries Public shall be deemed to be officers of the Supreme Court and liable to the summary jurisdiction thereof, and to dismissal by the Governor on a certificate from the Court of misconduct in office.

Commissions of Notaries Public are subject to stamp duty as follows —

A Commission as Notary Public for the whole island	..	£10 0 0
ditto ditto the City and Parish of Kingston	..	6 0 0
ditto ditto any other parish	..	3 0 0

Notarial acts are required to be stamped with an impressed stamp of four shillings or an adhesive stamp of five shillings.

The fees demandable by Notaries Public exclusive of stamps, are as under:—

For subscribing and sealing a pro est .. £0 10 6
 For drawing and preparing same if so required, at 5/6 per legal sheet of 72 words to the legal sheet.

For copies of documents therein at 2/6 per legal sheet.

By Law 3 of 1886 it is enacted that deeds executed out of the island may be proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public; and shall be certified under the hand and seal of such Notary Public provided that where any deed purports to have been proved or acknowledged before any Notary Public in any Foreign State or Country there shall be annexed to such deed a certificate under the hand and seal of Her Majesty's Ambassador, Envoy, Minister, Charge d' Affaires or Secretary of Embassy or Legation, or of Her Majesty's Consul, or any Vice or Acting Consul or Consular Agent of Her Majesty exercising his functions in such Foreign State or Country that the person before whom such deed is so proved is a Notary Public duly commissioned and practising in such Foreign State or Country.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Parish.
Aguilar, A. W. O. ..	28th January, 1908 ..	Westmoreland
Alexander, H. V. ..	4th September, 1916 ..	The whole Island
Ashenheim, L. ..	7th January, 1899 ..	Kingston
Bicknell, C. A. T. ..	20th April, 1891 ..	St. Catherine
Bourke, Wellesley ..	22nd August 1908 ..	The whole Island
Brown, G. P. ..	6th August, 1906 ..	St. James
Calder, Charles MacClair ..	5th April, 1882 ..	St. Elizabeth
Calder, Charles MacClair ..	1st September, 1882 ..	Westmoreland
Cargill, J. H. ..	12th July, 1912 ..	Kingston
Cargill, Sidney Raynes ..	20th February, 1907 ..	St. Andrew
Davis, H. E. H. ..	21st August, 1886 ..	The whole Island
Dunn, H. H. ..	4th September, 1916 ..	The whole Island
Farquharson, A. W. ..	2nd June, 1890 ..	The whole Island
Flemming, A. A. ..	29th August, 1908 ..	St. Catherine
Foote, Arnold ..	16th October, 1919 ..	Westmoreland
George, A. C. ..	10th July, 1916 ..	The whole Island
Goffe, C. H. C. ..	4th April, 1889 ..	St. Mary
Grant A. C. ..	15th February, 1883 ..	St. James
Gray, W. Baggett ..	5th May, 1879 ..	Kingston
Gunter, G. G. ..	18th November, 1890 ..	The whole Island
Gunter, J. E. ..	16th May, 1903 ..	Kingston
Hart, Daniel ..	12th November, 1880 ..	The whole Island
Jaquet, Sidney ..	26th February, 1896 ..	The whole Island
King, M. T. ..	4th February, 1920 ..	St. Elizabeth
Livingston, Noel Brooks ..	4th Sep., 1916 ..	The whole Island
Milholland, J. F. ..	29th April, 1893 ..	The whole Island
Musson, J. T. ..	28th July, 1883 ..	Kingston
Myers, A. deC. ..	12th June, 1908 ..	Kingston
Nuttall, E. ..	25th March, 1903 ..	Kingston
Ogilvie, C. M. ..	11th April, 1891 ..	The whole Island
Orrett, W. H. ..	17th December 1895 ..	Kingston
Pickwick, W. S. ..	29th January, 1902 ..	St. Mary
Sanftleben, Geo. ..	21st October, 1907 ..	Hanover.
Samuel, Lionel Vicent Disraeli ..	4th April, 1918 ..	Kingston
Stone, L. J. ..	14th April, 1919 ..	Kingston
Thomson, A. A. F. ..	5th May, 1917 ..	St. James

PRIZE COURT.

PRIZE JURISDICTION in Jamaica is vested in and exercised by the Supreme Court, that Court being the Local Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Statute 53 and 54 Vic. c. 27. This jurisdiction is derived from the warrant of the Lords Commissioners

of the Admiralty (published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 7th December, 1905,) authorizing the Supreme Court to act as a Prize Court. The warrant by its terms defines and limits the jurisdiction which became exercisable when the proclamation of the outbreak of war was made. There is an appeal to His Majesty in his Privy Council.

The Order in Council prescribing the Rules and Tables of Fees to be observed and taken in Prize Proceedings is published in the Jamaica Gazette of September 12, 1914.

The Judges of the Court are the Chief Justice (President) and the Puisne Judge; the Registrar is the Registrar of the Supreme Court, and the Marshall is Mr. R. E. Seaton.

During the war the following causes were adjudicated by the Court:—

- (a) "The Bethania" captured at sea by H.M.S. "Essex" (Captain Hugh Dudley Richard Watson). The ship was delivered to the Crown by order of the Court on an undertaking being given. Part of the cargo was condemned and sold, and part released to neutral claimants.
- (b) The Lighters 1/16, 2/16, 3/16 and the "Atlas" (a launch) were seized in the port of Kingston by Officers of the Customs and orders of detention made.

These orders were subsequently superseded and orders of condemnation made and the Lighters and "Atlas" were delivered to the Crown on an undertaking being given as provided in the Prize Rules.

THE KINGSTON COURT.

By Law 36 of 1909, a special Court was created "to transact the civil jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court for the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew." This Law came into operation on 1st January, 1910, by proclamation of the Governor, and the late Jasper Farmer Cargill, Esq., was appointed to be the judge, under letters patent, during His Majesty's pleasure.

DATES FOR THE HOLDING OF THE KINGSTON COURT. 1921.

January 5, 19; February 2, 16; March 1, 15; April 12, 26; May 3, 17; June 7, 21; July 5, 19; August 9, 23; September 6, 20; October 4, 18; November 1, 15; December 6, 20.

N.B.—The above dates are only dates on which actions are returnable. Special fixtures are made for contested cases and Judgment Summonses.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.			Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
		£	s.	d.	
Judge of Kingston Court	T. R. Orpen, (acting)	900	0	0	30th Dec., '21
Clerk	W. A. Heyliger	375	0	0	1st March, '83
Senior Asst. Clerk	J. A. Lawrence	250	0	0	1st March, '94
Assistant	W. M. Penny	160	0	0	6th Feb., '06
Assistant	F. St. J. Hill	140	0	0	Nov., 1912
Assistant	E. Soutar	100	0	0	11th May, '20
Bailiff	H. P. C. Cox	*80	0	0	1 April, '91

* And Fees.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

On the coming into operation on the 2nd April, 1888, of Law 43 of 1887, the Resident Magistrates Law, 1887, the District Courts, which had been in operation since the year 1867 ceased to exist. Law 43 of 1887, with its amending laws have been consolidated

by The Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, (Law 28 of 1904). The Resident Magistrate not only presides in the Court of Petty Sessions but holds a Court of his own, where he sits alone. Almost the same jurisdiction as that of the former District Courts is conferred upon the Resident Magistrate's Court and it is the Intermediate Court between the Supreme Court and the Courts of Petty Sessions. There is a Resident Magistrate's Court for each parish of the Island, with as many stations as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor.

The Governor is empowered to appoint not less than nine and not more than fourteen Resident Magistrates for the Resident Magistrates' Courts, and an Assistant Resident Magistrate for the parish of Kingston. Each Resident Magistrate has the Resident Magistrate's Court of one parish assigned to him. But in addition to this a Resident Magistrate shall, if the Governor so direct, also have and exercise the jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court in any other parish or parishes, either generally, or at such one or more stations therein as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor.

Every Resident Magistrate is Coroner for the parish or parishes to which he is assigned by the Governor.

The qualifications for a Resident Magistrate are that he must be a member of the English or Irish Bar, or of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of England, Scotland, Ireland or Jamaica, or a Writer to the Signet of Scotland.

The Resident Magistrates Law also provides for the appointment of Clerks to the Courts in the several parishes, whose qualifications are the same as those of a Resident Magistrate, or the passing by an Assistant Clerk of Courts of an examination equal to that required of an Articled Clerk presenting himself for examination prior to being admitted as a Solicitor, of Assistant Clerks of the Courts, and of Bailiffs of the Resident Magistrates' Courts.

Tariff of Fees in the Resident Magistrates' Courts for Practitioners, for Court Fees, and for Bailiffs' Fees published in the Jamaica Gazette of the 18th February, 1892, 2nd March, 1899, and 11th December, 1902, and referred to in Section 142 of Law 28 of 1904.

FEEs FOR PRACTITIONERS.

The following shall be the scale of costs and fees, as well between party and party, as between Solicitor and client, payable in all cases in the Resident Magistrate's Court where Solicitor's costs or Counsel's fees shall be awarded, except where by any Statute or Law special provisions as to costs or fees have been enacted.

Solicitor's costs in contested cases in Common Law and equity, when a Barrister is not employed:—

When the amount recovered or the value of the claim does not exceed £10	£2	2	0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	3	3	0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £30	4	4	0
When the amount recovered, or the value of the claim exceeds £30 and does not exceed £50	5	5	0
When the amount recovered or the value of the claim exceeds £50 and does not exceed £200	7	7	0
Where a Barrister is employed on half the above rates.			

In cases which are not contested—Common Law.

Where the amount recovered does not exceed £10	0	13	0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	0	17	0
Where the amount recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50	1	8	0

Provided that when the defendant satisfies the plaintiff's claim within four clear days of the service of the summons the defendant will not be liable to pay a larger sum for Solicitor's costs than the amount prescribed in the following table:—

In cases where the claim does not exceed £10	0	8	0
Where the claim exceeds £10 and does not exceed £20	0	12	0
Where the claim exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50	0	18	0

EQUITY.

Cases going by default or settled before hearing	3	3	0
--------------------------------------------------	---	---	---

Fees to Counsel.

When the subject matter or the sum recovered does not exceed £10	1	1	0
When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £10 and does not exceed £50	£2	2	0 to 3 3 0

When the subject matter or the sum recovered exceeds £50 ..	£5 5 0
When the trial lasts more than one whole day, or is adjourned for want of time, further consideration, or upon payment of the costs of the day, a refresher may be allowed by order of the Judge not exceeding £1 1s., in cases where the subject matter or sum recovered exceeds £20 and does not exceed £50; and where the subject matter or sum recovered exceeds £50 from £1 1s. to	2 2 0

In Equity Cases where, from the number of attendances or from the difficulty of the case, the Judge shall think the highest of the above fees insufficient remuneration for the services performed, or when any such case shall have required extraordinary skill and labour, and the same has been satisfactorily and speedily disposed of, the Judge may augment the Solicitor's costs and Counsel's fees charged on the basis of this tariff by a further sum not exceeding £10.

In any action in which the title to any real or personal property is bona fide in dispute or which is brought to try a right in addition to or irrespective of a right to damages the Judge may allow to the successful party such costs as he may think fit, not exceeding in amount what would be allowed if the demand exceeded £200.

In any action where the trial has in the opinion of the Judge, been unnecessarily protracted by reason of the calling of unnecessary witnesses or otherwise by the conduct of the Solicitor or Counsel in unnecessarily prolonging the proceedings, the Judge shall be empowered to award in addition to the above rates, costs not exceeding £3 3s., per day for every day of the trial after the first day.

In Actions under Section 149 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, and Judgment Summonses

In cases where the claim exceeds £2 and under £10	£0 8 0
Do. do £10 do. £20	0 12 0
Do. do £20 and up to £50	0 18 0
In Judgment Summonses where unpaid debt exceeds £5—	
£5 and under £10	0 10 0
£10 and under £25	0 15 0
£25 and up to £50	0 18 0

Costs as provided by Section 150 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1901

In cases where an order is made under section 227 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, in addition to the costs which may be awarded on the recovery of the amount, Solicitor's costs may be allowed on the following scale:—

Where the judgment debt does not exceed £5	£0 10 0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0 15 0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £25	0 18 0
Exceeding £25	1 1 0

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

In non-contentious cases when the real and personal estate does not exceed £100 ..	£2 2 0
Exceeding £100	3 3 0
In contentious cases where the real and personal estate does not exceed £100 ..	5 5 0
Exceeding £100	7 7 0
In contentious cases where a Barrister is employed, one half the above rates	

Fees to Counsel.—£3 3s. in cases up to £100. £5 5s. in cases exceeding £100.

LAND.

In any contested or non-contested suit under the land jurisdiction of the Court, inclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits (Sections 85 to 103, inclusive, of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904):—

£2 2s. to £7 7s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed.
When Counsel is employed £1 1s. to £2 12s. 6d.

Fees to Counsel.—£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge.

REPLEVIN AND INTERPLEADER.

£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge when Counsel is not employed.

When Counsel is employed, £1 1s. to £2 12s. 6d.

Fees to Counsel.—£2 2s. to £5 5s. in the discretion of the Judge.

New Trial.

On every motion for a new trial £0 10 6

Costs of new trial to be allowed on same scale as the original trial

Adjournment.

For attendance in Court when the case is called on and adjourned .. 0 5 0

Arbitration.

Attending reference with Counsel or without Counsel, the same as at the hearing in Court of a contested case.

Fee to Counsel for each sitting, sum paid not exceeding the rate payable on the trial of a case of the same amount in Court.

Witnesses' expenses as provided by Laws 35 of 1896 and 9 of 1899.

Note—Costs of Counsel and Solicitor, or of a Solicitor on attending reference shall be in the award of the arbitrator, unless otherwise provided by the order of reference

Travelling Expenses.

No travelling expenses shall be allowed for Barristers or Solicitors, except by the special direction of the Judge, which direction the Judge is hereby authorized to give if he thinks the travelling expenses ought to be allowed. When any such direction is given the Judge shall himself fix the amount to be allowed.

Appeal.

Lodging an appeal including all that is required to be done by the appellant before transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal .. £1 1 0

Note—The costs of an appeal after the transmission of the papers to the Court of Appeal will be regulated by the order of the Court of Appeal.

When the defendant is successful. Solicitor's costs and Counsel's fees shall be on the basis of the above scales, but calculated on the amount claimed, or when the matter does not admit of such calculation, on the value of the property or thing in dispute

Applications for Sale of Lands under Section 223 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904.

In cases where the judgment debt and costs have been satisfied, or the application is withdrawn within 14 days of the service of the order for the sale of the land .. £2 2 0

In addition to the above fee of £2 2s. in cases where the land sold realizes less than £20 .. 1 1 0

More than £20 but not less than £50 .. 2 2 0

More than £50 but not less than £100 .. 3 3 0

More than £100 .. 5 5 0

Provided that where from the number of parties to be served, or from the course adopted by the owner of the land, or any claimant or encumbrancer, the Judge shall be of opinion that the above scale does not afford sufficient remuneration for the necessary work connected with or incident to the application, he may allow the Solicitor a further sum not exceeding 5 5 0

When costs of parties other than the judgment creditor's are awarded, the Judge shall fix the amount of such costs.

COURT FEES.

The following shall be the scale of fees payable in all cases to the Clerk of the Court by the party requiring anything to be done in respect of which any such fee is payable:

On lodging every plaint and issuing summonses thereon where amount claimed does not exceed £2 .. £0 2 0

On lodging every plaint and issuing Summons thereon, where amount claimed exceeds £2 .. 0 0 9

in the £ or part of the £.

This scale shall apply to fees required by Section 151 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, to be paid by any Defendant giving notice of a counter-claim

Provided that in Plaints for the recovery of damages for trespass to land (other than claims under the Cattle Trespass Law) the minimum fee payable on lodging a Plaint shall be .. £0 10 0

On every Plaint in proceedings under Section 9 of Law 25 of 1914 .. 0 15 0

On every Injunction .. 0 5 0

On each Judgment Summons	£0 4 0
The same fee shall be paid on the occasion of giving any notice under Section 227 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904	
On every application for the sale of land under Section 223 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904	0 15 0
Every original Subpœna (which may include three 3 persons)	0 1 0
Entering notice of special defence	0 1 0
Every search into the books (for every three hours or part thereof)	0 1 0
Issuing Warrant to Levy, of Commitment, of Attachment of Execution, or any other warrant	0 1 0
Copies of evidence or documents, or extracts from or copies of the books for every sheet of 160 words, or fraction of a sheet	0 0 0
For entering every Appeal	0 10 6
In addition there shall be paid by the Appellant, at the rate above prescribed, for copying the evidence, judgment and such documents as require to be copied for the Court of Appeal before the papers shall be transmitted to the Court of Appeal.	
On lodging every plaint or other document requiring transmission through the post	0 0 6

NOTE.—In all plaints for the recovery of any debt or damages the Court fees shall be estimated on the amount of the demand; but where the plaintiff recovers less than the amount of his claim the difference between the Court fees according to that amount, and the Court fees, according to the amount recovered, shall be paid by the plaintiff and shall not be charged as cost against the defendant.

REPLEVIN

For a warrant to replevy	£0 2 6
For a replevin bond, when the claim or value of the property does not exceed £20	0 2 6
Where it exceeds £20	0 5 0

In an action of Replevin where the property sought to be replevied has been seized as a distress, the amount claimed shall be deemed to be the amount of the rent or other claim in respect of which such property has been distrained, or the value of the property sought to be replevied, whichever shall be the smaller amount; in any other case it shall be deemed to be the value of the property sought to be replevied, which value shall in the first instance be assessed by the plaintiff. Provided that the Judge at the hearing shall assess such value, and shall direct by whom, and when and how, any excess over the fees originally paid shall be paid.

INTERPLEADER.

In all cases (to be paid by the Claimant before the issue of the Summons)	£1 0 0
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ON ASSIGNMENT OF JUDGMENT.

For recording each Assignment	0 5 0
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LAND.

On all plaints brought within the Land Jurisdiction of the Resident Magistrate's Court (exclusive of any claim for rent or mesne profits)	0 15 0
On any claim for rent or mesne profits in addition there shall be paid the Fee of	0 0 9
in the pound on the amount of the claim.	

EQUITY.

Where the fee varies according to the amount claimed it shall, in proceedings in Equity be calculated,—in proceedings under sub-section 1 of section 108 of the Resident Magistrates Law, 1904, on the value of the estate against or for an account or administration of which demand is made,—in proceedings under sub-section 2, on the value of the trust estate or fund,—in proceedings under sub-section 3, on the amount of the mortgage charge of lien,—in proceedings under sub-section 4, on the value of the property,—in proceedings under sub-section 5, on the value of the trust, estate or fund, to which the proceeding relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 6, on the value of the property of the infant,—in proceedings under sub-section 7 on the value of the property, stock or credits of the partnership,—in proceedings under sub-section 9, on the value of the property to which the suit relates,—in proceedings under sub-section 10, on the value of the property affected by the deed or instrument. Provided always, that no single fee shall in any case exceed the amount of forty shillings.

There shall also be paid in all proceedings in Equity, the Fees following, that is to say—
On each order for injunction £0 5 0

Drawing up and entering any order, interlocutory or final, not being an order for an injunction	£0 2 6
Each notice to party, creditor or other claimant	0 1 0
Filing defendant's admission or disclaimer	0 1 0
For each sitting in which the Clerk is employed in taking accounts, or making enquiries, or acting as special examiner	0 5 0
For every additional hour, or part of one hour, beyond one hour	0 3 0
Preparing report and certificate, per sheet of one hundred and sixty words, and each fraction of a sheet	0 1 0
Entering any such report and certificate	0 5 0
On each return of summons notice or warrant	0 1 6
On each common petition or motion	0 2 6
On each suggestion	0 2 6
On each bond or recognizance	0 2 6

PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

I. When the value of the Personal Estate does not exceed £20 and the value of the Real Estate does not exceed £50.

For filing Affidavit or Oath of Executor or Administrator with the Will annexed, every Affidavit of an attesting witness and Bond and for grant of Probate or Letter of Administration with the Will annexed and recording the Probate and Will in the Court, the stamps to be affixed to the Oath of Executor or Administrator	0 5 0
For filing Affidavit or Oath of Administrator and Bond and for grant of Letters of Administration and recording the Letters of Administration, the stamps to be affixed to the Oath of Administrator	0 5 0
For certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court the fee payable under Law 33 of 1868	0 2 0
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records the fee payable on recording the Will as prescribed by Rules made under Law 6 of 1879.	
On every Inventory, when the same shall be under or amount to six hundred words	0 1 6
and the like sum for every number of six hundred words and for every fractional part of such number of words as provided by Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 32 of 1869.	
On lodging a Caveat	0 1 0

II. In cases to which the fees in Table I do not apply and when the value of the Personal Estate does not exceed £100.

On every Affidavit or Oath of Executor or Administrator	£0 5 0
For certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court on the necessary reference to him, including the fee of 2s. payable under Law 33 of 1868	0 7 0
On every Affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the execution of a Will or Codicil	0 5 0
On every Bond	0 5 0
For recording Probate or Administration Papers and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet	0 0 6
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records, the fee payable on recording the Will as prescribed by Rules made under Law 6 of 1879.	
For grant of Letters of Administration or grant of Probate	0 5 0
On every Inventory the fee payable under Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 32 of 1869	
On lodging a Caveat	0 1 0

III. When the value of the Personal Estate exceeds £100.

On every Affidavit or Oath of Executor or Administrator	1 10 0
On every Affidavit of attesting witness in proof of the execution of a Will or Codicil	1 5 0
For certificate of the Registrar of the Supreme Court including the fee of 2s. payable under Law 33 of 1868	0 7 0
On every Will Bond and on every Administration Bond after the rate of three pounds per centum thereon on the value of the personal estate as provided by Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 11 of 1898.	
On every grant of Probate	1 10 0

On every grant of Letters of Administration	£1 10 0
On every Inventory the fee payable under Law 33 of 1868 as amended by Law 32 of 1869.	
On every certificate of the proceedings of the Court	1 12 6
For recording Probate or Administration Papers and for making each copy thereof, for each legal sheet of 160 words and each fraction of a sheet ..	0 0 6
To the Deputy Keeper of the Records the fee payable on recording the Will as prescribed by Rules made under Law 6 of 1879.	
or every inspection of Books	0 1 0
On lodging a Caveat	0 1 0

IV. Application for Probate under Law 13 of 1884.

Devises or persons interested in Real Estate applying for Probate of any Will shall be required to pay:—

A. When the value of the Real Estate does not exceed £100 the fees prescribed by Table II so far as the same are applicable.

B. When the value of the Real Estate exceeds £100 the fees prescribed by Table III. Provided that in respect of these applications the words "Affidavit or Oath of Executor" shall be deemed to apply to and include Affidavit of the Devisee or other person interested in the Real Estate.

V. In any contentious proceeding, any fee payable that is ordinarily calculated on the amount claimed shall be calculated on the value of the estate to which such proceeding relates. Provided that no single fee shall exceed forty shillings.

SCALE OF FEES IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

Court Fees.

Nature of Process	Amount where assets are under £50.	Amount where assets exceed £50.
	s. d.	s. d.
Filing every Petition in Bankruptcy (including all schedules, exhibits and affidavits in verification) ..	3 0	3 0
On every Order or Decree, whether made in Court or in Chambers, and whether interlocutory or final and on every Commission <i>de bene esse</i> ..	0 6	1 0
On every attested copy of any such Order, Decree or Commission ..	0 6	1 0
On every attested Copy of any other Proceeding or Document when necessary, per folio of 160 words, any figure being counted as a word ..	0 6	1 0
Filing every Affidavit, with or without exhibits except affidavits in verification of petitions ..	0 6	1 0
For every Summons to appear in Court or in Chambers ..	0 6	1 0
For every subpoena, with or without duces tecum clause, regardless of the number of names inserted ..	0 6	1 0
For every copy of such subpoena for service ..	0 3	0 6
For every Judges Summons, Mandamus or Injunction ..	0 6	1 0
For every motion, application or notice signed by the Clerk ..	0 6	1 0
For every copy thereof when necessary ..	0 3	0 6
For receiving or filing every motion, application, notice or caveat ..	0 3	0 6
For receiving and filing every claim ..	0 3	0 6
For every Bond or Recognizance ..	0 6	1 0
For entering every appeal ..	5 0	5 0
For taxing every bill of Costs as between party and party or between Solicitor and Client ..	1 0	2 0

Every other process, proceeding, act or matter, not hereinbefore specially or generally provided for shall, when the Assets of the Bankrupt are sworn under £50, be charged for and allowed after the rate of one-fourth of the Court Fees payable in respect of the corresponding process, proceeding, act or matter in the Supreme Court; and, when such Assets are sworn to exceed £50 then after the rate of one-half of such Court Fees in the Supreme Court.

Whenever the Clerk of the Courts or other Trustee in Bankruptcy is required to travel to or attend at any place for any proper purpose in connection with any Bankruptcy, his expenses incurred in so doing, and those of any Clerk, officer or other class of persons properly and necessarily attending with or assisting him; shall, after being approved and settled by the Court, be paid out of the Assets of the Bankrupt, if sufficient; and otherwise shall be deemed part of the expenses of the Court, and be paid by an order of the Judge on the Treasurer or Parochial Treasurer.

Bailiff's Fees.

Nature of Work, &c	Where assets under £50.			Where assets exceed £50.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For serving every notice, subpoena, summons, order or other document if not personally served ..	0	0	6	0	0	6
The like, if personally served ..	0	1	0	0	1	0
For every mile necessarily travelled to effect such service, or in obedience to or in execution of any order or process of the Court ..	0	1	0	0	1	0
For seizing or taking possession of any Realty or Personalty under any process of the Court ..	0	10	0	0	15	0
For keeping possession of any Realty or Personalty, including expenses of man in possession, such sums as,—having regard to the circumstances and the nature of the property to be kept,—shall be reasonably sufficient, and shall be allowed on taxation; but not exceeding, for every day on which possession is actually kept ..	0	10	0	1	0	0
On Commitment of any person by the Judge, conveying such person to prison (besides all necessary expenses out of pocket, when allowed) ..	0	2	6	0	5	0
For Swearing to every Affidavit of Service, or of Execution of Process or any other necessary Affidavit ..	0	0	6	0	1	0

All necessary and proper expenses out of pocket incurred by the Bailiff, may be allowed on taxation.

For all other necessary and proper business done by the Bailiff he shall be paid on the same principle, and as nearly as may be, the same fees as those provided for similar work by Schedule D to Law 43 of 1887.

Solicitors Fees.

Solicitors employed may charge and shall be entitled to have taxed and allowed to

Bailiff as Auctioneer.

16. In cases other than levies, where the bailiff by order of the Resident Magistrate acts as auctioneer to conduct any sale of property, real or personal, ordered by a Resident Magistrate's Court to be sold, his remuneration shall be according to such special terms as the Resident Magistrate shall fix, not exceeding the rate of 2½ per cent. on the first £100 gross proceeds, and at the rate of 1s. per cent. on any sum in excess of £100: Provided always that in cases where the property to be sold consists wholly or to a great extent of personal effects, or live stock and the like property the Resident Magistrate may award to the Bailiff further remuneration, not exceeding the rate of £2 per centum: provided that such fees shall not include advertisements.

Interpleader Summonses.

17. Where the claimant elects under section 81 of Law 28 of 1904, or otherwise, that the bailiff shall keep possession of the goods until the decision of the Court is obtained then he shall pay to the bailiff as under—

For the keep of live stock at the rate of 1s. 6d. per day for each animal, until the return day.

For the keep of dead stock 6d. per day.

In the event of the trial being postponed the claimant shall also pay the above rates until the day of hearing.

General.

18. When any mileage money shall be payable on the service or execution of any process such mileage money shall be charged and reckoned from that court house of the parish where a Bailiff or Assistant Bailiff is stationed which is nearest to the residence of the person against whom such process shall have been issued.
19. All necessary expenses out of pocket incurred by a bailiff in performing his duties and not covered by the above fees shall be allowed on taxation by the Clerk of the Courts.

HOLDING OF COURTS.

Under section 69 of Law 28 of 1904 it is the duty of every Resident Magistrate on or before the 31st day of October in each year to fix the times and places for the holding during the ensuing year of Courts of Petty Sessions and Resident Magistrates' Courts throughout the parish or parishes assigned to him by the Governor.

These fixtures are however subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council, who may alter the times and places proposed as he may see fit. Should a Resident Magistrate fail to fix the times and places within the time aforesaid, it is lawful for the Governor in Privy Council to fix them without reference to the Resident Magistrate.

The Law also requires that notice of the times and places fixed for the holding of the Courts shall be published in the Gazette, and shall be put up in some conspicuous place in each Court House in the parish and in the Office of the Clerk, at least one month before the time appointed for the holding of the Courts. This provision applies also to any alteration in the times fixed, which it may be found desirable to make, but does not in any way interfere with the powers of the Resident Magistrate or in his absence, of a Justice of the Peace, or failing a Justice, of the Clerk or Assistant Clerk, by declaration in open Court, to adjourn any Court to any day or place whether or not such day or place has been fixed and approved as provided in the first paragraph of Section 69.

The Resident Magistrate has the power also to hold his Court for the exercise of its Criminal Jurisdiction at any time and place that he may see fit.

Power is given by Section 70 to the Resident Magistrate to sit in Chambers and there to make Orders as to the mode of trial of persons brought before him charged with any indictable offence, to hear and determine any application for a change of venue from one station to another in his parish, for any stay of execution, for a habeas corpus to bring up any witness or prisoner, and any application respecting the taxation of costs, and also any unopposed application for Probate or Administration and also any application that may properly be made *ex parte* and without notice to the other side.

A sitting in Chambers may be fixed by the Resident Magistrate for any place or time, and he has jurisdiction to act without notice of such sitting being given.

In order to provide the means of dealing as early as possible with persons charged with indictable offences, the law enacts that the Resident Magistrate shall at all times be deemed to be sitting in Chambers for the purpose of making Orders as to the mode of trial of such persons.

The Resident Magistrate may refer any matter brought before him in Chambers to be disposed of in Court, if owing to its importance or for any other reason he thinks it should be so disposed of.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
<i>Kingston.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. V. Kingdon	£ 800 s. 0 d. 0	1st Oct., '89
Assistant Resident Magistrate	S. C. Burke, B.A.	800 0 0	1st Sep., '98
Clerk	K. R. Brandon	400 0 0	18th Aug., '19
Deputy Clerk	M. H. Aarons	350 0 0	1st Feb., '90
Assistant Clerk	H. O. Hendriks	200 0 0	1st Nov., '10
Assistant	G. A. Eaton	115 0 0	22nd Nov., '20
Temporary Clerk	A. H. Cotterell	105 0 0	1st Aug., '20
<i>St. Andrew.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	A. V. Kingdon	(See Kingston)	
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Supernumerary Resident Magistrate	S. C. Burke, B.A.	(See Kingston)	
Clerk	L. I. deMontagnac	325 0 0	1st May '21
	Travelling allowance	120 0 0	
Assistant	S. I. Parry	100 0 0	16th June, '21
<i>St. Thomas.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	H. C. Robinson	700 0 0	1st April, '98
	Travelling allowance	125 0 0	
Clerk	A. H. DeLeon	325 0 0	1st June, '88
	Travelling allowance	125 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	A. E. Langley	250 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	60 0 0	
Assistant	E. S. T. Carnegie	115 0 0	19th Jan., '21
Bailiff	G. V. T. B. Parkins	60 0 0*	1st May, '20
<i>Portland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	J. E. R. Stephens	700 0 0	1st Nov., '21
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Clerk	H. G. Gauntlett	415 0 0	1st Mar., '04
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	C. H. Collman	250 0 0	18th Aug., '04
Assistant	K. Middleton	100 0 0	6th April, '21
Bailiff	C. H. Gale	80 0 0*	1st Dec., '16
<i>St. Mary.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	Vacant	750 0 0	2nd Nov., '03
	Travelling allowance	195 0 0	
Clerk	E. G. Cooper	410 0 0	1st June, '93
	Travelling allowance	195 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	Percy Ogilvie	300 0 0	1st May, '20
Assistant	N. A. Clare	115 0 0	1st April, '20
Bailiff	T. A. D. Straw	80 0 0*	1st Oct., 1906
<i>St. Ann.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	C. H. Yorke Slader	800 0 0	3rd April, '83
	Travelling allowance	163 0 0	
Clerk	Wm. Scholefield	400 0 0	12th Mar., '13
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	L. A. Hopwood	250 0 0	10th June, '92
	Travelling allowance	60 0 0	
Assistant	R. L. Bramwell	100 0 0	1st April, '12
Ditto	S. T. Ellington	100 0 0	July, '21
Bailiff	S. S. Anderson	60 0 0*	1st Oct., '06

* And fees.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS, *continued.*

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Trelawny.</i>		£ s. d.	
Resident Magistrate	C. M. Ogilvie	700 0 0	9th Feby., '20
	Travelling allowance	125 0 0	
Clerk	John Verity	325 0 0	1st Sept., '18
	Travelling allowance	125 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	Harold Levy	180 0 0	1st Mar., '09
Assistant	V. A. Isaacs	100 0 0	26th Aug., '21
Bailiff	A. M. Jenkins	60 0 0*	13th Aug. '14
<i>St. James.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	C. A. Bicknell	800 0 0	20th Jan., '02
	Travelling allowance	150 0 0	
Clerk	W. A. Duffus	435 0 0	1st March, '93
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	J. S. Wiggan	180 0 0	6th May, '12
Bailiff	Vacant	60 0 0*	—
<i>Hanover.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	—	(See Trelawny)	
Clerk	W. H. B. Cathcart	450 0 0	1st Feb., '90
	Travelling allowance	125 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	R. S. Wilson	300 0 0	8th Aug., '21
Bailiff	P. S. Kenny	60 0 0*	1st April, '15
<i>Westmoreland.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	C. M. Calder	800 0 0	21st Oct., '85
	Travelling allowance	150 0 0	
Clerk	W. O. Reid	375 0 0	1st July, '18
	Travelling allowance	125 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	H. A. Cooper	300 0 0	8th April, '12
Assistant	L. V. D. Turner	100 0 0	7th June, '21
Bailiff	F. L. Williams	70 0 0*	4th Jan., '16
<i>St. Elizabeth.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	G. Harvey Clark	800 0 0	2nd Nov., '03
	Travelling allowance	163 0 0	
Clerk	C. E. Mellish	445 0 0	1st Feb., '92
	Travelling allowance	163 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	G. A. Hogg	250 0 0	10th March, '02
Assistant	W. B. Weller	100 0 0	13th Dec., '20
Bailiff	E. J. Coombs	60 0 0*	1st Aug., '06
<i>Manchester.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	C. E. Mellish, Actg.	750 0 0	—
	Travelling allowance	150 0 0	
Clerk	R. Lewis	450 0 0†	21st Oct., '75
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	J. M. Nethersole	300 0 0	1st May '21
Bailiff	G. L. Palmer	60 0 0*	18th June, '03
<i>Clarendon.</i>			
Resident Magistrate	W. P. Clark	800 0 0	Dec., '92
	Travelling allowance	150 0 0	
Clerk	Bertram Burrows	300 0 0	June, '03
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Assistant Clerk	Thomas G. Southby	300 0 0	May, '20
	Travelling allowance	48 0 0	
Assistant	B. G. McDonald	145 0 0	—
Assistant Clerk	J. E. Gordon	100 0 0	—
Bailiff	C. M. Jones	60 0 0*	16th April '13

* And fees

† £50 for Alley Court.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE RESIDENT MAGISTRATES COURTS.

Office.	Name.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service
<i>St. Catherine.</i>		£ s. d.	
Resident Magistrate	J. V. Leach	925 0 0	1st April, '88
	Travelling allowance	125 0 0	
Clerk	A. C. McIntosh	450 0 0	1st Feb., '91
	Travelling allowance	100 0 0	
Deputy Clerk	A. J. Banbury	240 0 0	12th Mar., '13
	Travelling allowance	25 0 0	
Assistant	L. R. Francis	160 0 0	23rd Aug., '16
Do.	T. L. W. Tucker	115 0 0	29th June, '20
Do.	Vacant	100 0 0	12th July, '20
Bailiff	F. S. Messias	60 0 0*	Nov., '80

* And Fees.

COURTS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS were established in this island shortly after the English conquest of the Island when the judicatories for the peace and good order of the island were settled. They are constituted as in England. Justices of the Peace are appointed to each parish by commission from the Governor under the great seal of the island as conservators of the public peace. They derive their power from their commission and their jurisdiction is conferred by various local laws. Generally one of the body is selected by the Governor and appointed Custos—an office similar to that of Custos Rotulorum in England. Where there is no Custos the Magistrate next in seniority to him or the Senior Magistrate of the parish and resident in the parish and in the habit of acting as a Justice of the Peace therein, is the individual falling under the designation of Custos. (18 Vic., chap. 31, section 6.) The course of procedure in the Courts of Petty Sessions is regulated by the 13th Victoria, chapters 24 and 35, which consolidate the previous provisions on the subject.

By Section 21 of Law 28 of 1904 every Resident Magistrate appointed under that law is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for every parish of the island.

The Clerks of the Courts act as Clerks in the Courts of Petty Sessions and in the Resident Magistrates' Courts and Circuit Courts. They are authorised to take information on oath and to issue summonses, warrants and subpoenas in criminal and quasi-criminal cases. The Assistant Clerks when appointed by the Governor as Deputy Clerks of the Courts, have similar powers except that of issuing warrants.

PETTY SESSIONS COURT FEES.

"All proceedings in cases of persons charged with indictable offences, and all proceedings before a Justice of the Peace or Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions, on summary trials for larceny, or under any act or law now or hereafter to be passed making the case a public prosecution, and all proceedings instituted by any member of the Constabulary Force in his capacity as such, shall be free of all stamp duty, whether imposed by this or by any other law."—Law 3 of 1870, s. 9. In other cases the following fees are payable—

On each Information	£0 3 0
" Summons	0 3 6
" Warrant	0 3 6
" Affidavit to ground search warrant and warrant	0 3 0
" Affidavit and warrant for articles of the peace and good behaviour	0 5 6
" Subpoena for witness, to contain not more than four names	0 2 0
" Warrant of distress	0 2 0
" Information, summons, and copy for servant's wages	0 3 6
" Order of Court	0 2 0
" Certificate to be annexed to proceedings	0 3 0
" Recognizance to appeal from judgment of Court	0 15 0
" Certified copy of proceedings, for every 160 words	0 1 0

Any Justice of the Peace may remit or postpone the payment of the above fees in whole or in part.—Law 9 of 1878, s. 2.

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PETTY SESSIONS AND RESIDENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

KINGSTON ..Every Monday, except 2nd Jan., 17th April, 5th June and 25th December. Every Tuesday except 1st August and 26th December. Every Thursday, except 9th November. Every Friday except 14th April.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS.

KINGSTON ..Every Monday except 2nd January, 17th April, 5th June and 25th December. Every Wednesday, except 1st March and 24th May.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

St. Andrew ..Halfway Tree—Every Wednesday except 1st March and 24th May, 1922.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

Halfway Tree—Every Thursday except 9th November, and every Friday, except the 14th April.

Stony Hill—The first and third Tuesdays in every month, except in the month of August, when the first Court will be held on Friday the 4th.

Gordon Town—The second and fourth Tuesday, except the 26th December.

The Clerk will attend at Bull Bay on the second Saturday in each month to issue process.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL.

St. Thomas ..Morant Bay—Jan. 4, Feb. 1, Mar. 8, April 5, May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sep. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Bath—Jan. 5, Feb. 2, Mar. 2, April 6, May 4, June 8, July 6, Aug. 3, Sept. 7, Oct. 5, Nov. 2, Dec. 7.

Cedar Valley—Jan. 13, Feb. 10, Mar. 10, April 13, May 12, June 16, July 14, Aug. 11, Sept. 15, Oct. 13, Nov. 10, Dec. 15.

Yallahs—Jan. 27, Feb. 24, Mar. 24, April 28, May 26, June 30, July 28, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, Oct. 27, Nov. 24, Dec. 29.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S. CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Morant Bay—Jan. 11, 18, 25, Feb. 8, 15, 22, Mar. 8, 15, 22, 29, April 12, 19, 26, May 10, 17, 25, 31, June 14, 21, 28, July 12, 19, 26, Aug. 9, 16, 23, 30, Sept. 13, 20, 27, Oct. 11, 18, 25, Nov. 8, 15, 22, 29, Dec. 13, 20, 27.

Bath—Jan. 5, 19, Feb. 2, 16, Mar. 2, 16, April 6, 20, May 4, 18, June 8, 22, July 6, 20, Aug. 3, 17, Sept. 7, 21, Oct. 5, 19, Nov. 2, 16, Dec. 7, 21.

Cedar Valley—Jan. 13, Feb. 10, Mar. 10, April 13, May 12, June 16, July 14, Aug. 11, Sept. 15, Oct. 13, Nov. 10, Dec. 15.

Yallahs—Jan. 27, Feb. 24, Mar. 24, April 28, May 26, June 30, July 28, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, Oct. 27, Nov. 24, Dec. 29.

NOTE—Special Courts will be held at any Court Station whenever necessary to do so. The Deputy Clerk of the Courts will attend at Bath and at Golden Grove for the purpose of issuing process on the Fridays immediately following the Bath Court days.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CIVIL).

PORTLAND ..Port Antonio—The 1st Monday in each month, (except the 2nd Jan. and 5th June, for which the 9th January and 12th June, are, respectively, substituted.)

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Every Tuesday in each month (except the 1st August, for which the 4th August is substituted, and except 26th December.)

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS, (CIVIL).

PORTLAND .. Hope Bay—The 1st Wednesday in each month (except 1st March for which 8th March is substituted.)

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

The 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month (except 1st March for which 8th March is substituted.)

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS, (CIVIL).

Buff Bay—The 1st Thursday in each month.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

The 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month, (except the 16th March and 15th June, for which the 17th March and 16th June, are respectively substituted.)

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CIVIL AND CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Manchioneal—The 4th Wednesday in each month, (except 24th May and 27th December, for which the 25th May and 13th December are respectfully substituted.)

NOTE—In addition to the above, "Special Days" will, from time to time, be fixed by the Resident Magistrate, at all the "Court Stations," whenever necessary, for the disposal of Contested Civil or Criminal business.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

ST. MARY .. Port Maria—Every Tuesday, except 1st August and 26th December.
Annotto Bay—The 1st and 3rd Fridays in each month.
Richmond—Every Thursday except 9th November.
Gayle—The 4th Friday in each month.

CIVIL BUSINESS.

Port Maria—The 1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month except 1st August.
Annotto Bay—Same as Criminal and Petty Sessions.
Richmond—The 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Gayle—Same as Criminal and Petty Sessions.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CIVIL).

ST. ANN .. St. Ann's Bay—January 16, February 20, March 13, April 10, May 8, June 12, July 10, August 11, September 11, October 9, November 13, December 11.
Brown's Town—January 4, February 1, March 8, April 5, May 3, June 7, July 5, August 2, September 6, October 4, November 1, December 6.
Cave Valley—January 5, February 2, March 2, April 6, May 4, June 1, July 6, August 3, September 7, October 5, November 2, Dec. 7.
Ocho Rios—January 12, February 9, March 9, April 13, May 11, June 8, July 13, August 10, September 14, October 12, November 16, December 14.
Monique—January 19, March 16, May 10, July 27, September 21, November 23.
Claremont—January 26, February 23, March 23, April 27, May 25, June 22, July 27, August 24, September 28, October 26, November 30, December 28.

CRIMINAL AND PETTY SESSIONS.

ST. ANN .. St. Ann's Bay—Jan. 9, 23, 30, Feb. 6, 27, Mar. 6, 20, 27, April 3, 24, May 1, 15, 22, 29, June 5, 26, July 3, 17, 24, 31, Aug. 7, 21, 28, Sept. 4, 18, 25, Oct. 2, 16, 30, Nov. 6, 20, 27, Dec. 4, 18.

- St. Ann** .. Brown's Town—Jan. 11, 18, 25, Feb. 8, 15, 22, March 15, 22, 29, April 12, 19, 26, May 10, 17, 31, June 14, 21, 28, July 12, 19, 26, Aug. 9, 16, 23, 30, Sept. 13, 20, 27, Oct. 11, 18, 25, Nov. 8, 15, 22, 29, Dec. 13, 20, 27.
 Cave Valley—Jan. 5, Feb. 2, 16, Mar. 2, April 6, 20, May 4, June 1, 15, July 6, Aug. 3, 17, Sept. 7, Oct. 5, 19, Nov. 2, Dec. 7, 21.
 Ocho Rios—Jan. 12, Feb. 9, Mar. 9, April 13, May 11, June 8, July 13, Aug. 10, Sept. 14, Oct. 12, Nov. 16, Dec. 14.
 Moneague—Jan. 19, Mar. 16, May 18, July 20, Sept. 21, Nov. 23.
 Claremont—Jan. 26, Feb. 23, Mar. 23, April 27, May 25, June 22, July 27, Aug. 24, Sept. 28, Oct. 26, Nov. 30, Dec. 28.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

- TRELAWNY** .. Falmouth—Every Tuesday in the year except the 1st August and 26th December.
 Duncans—Jan. 5, Feb. 2, Mar. 9, April 6, May 4, June 8, July 6, Aug. 10, Sept. 7, Oct. 5, Nov. 2, Dec. 7.
 Clarks Town—Jan. 19, Feb. 16, Mar. 23, April 20, May 18, June 22, July 20, Aug. 24, Sept. 21, Oct. 19, Nov. 23, Dec. 21.
 Ulster Spring—Jan. 9, 25, Feb. 6, 22, Mar. 13, 29, April 10, 26, May 8, 31, June 12, 28, July 10, 26, Aug. 14, 30, Sept. 11, 27, Oct. 9, 25, Nov. 13, 29, Dec. 11, 27.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CIVIL.)

- Falmouth—Jan. 16, Feb. 20, Mar. 20, April 24, May 15, June 19, July 17, Aug. 21, Sept. 18, Oct. 16, Nov. 20, Dec. 18.

*Duncans—Same as Criminal Courts.

*Clarks Town—Same as Criminal Courts.

Ulster Spring—Same as Criminal Courts.

*Contested cases in which Solicitors are engaged will be heard at Falmouth.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS

- St. James** .. Montego Bay—Criminal and Petty Sessions—Jan. 6, 13, 20, 27, Feb. 3, 10, 17, 24, Mar. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, April 7, 13, 21, 28, May 5, 12, 19, 26, June 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, July 7, 14, 21, 28, Aug. 4, 11, 18, 25, Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Oct. 6, 13, 20, 27, Nov. 3, 10, 17, 24, Dec. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
 Montego Bay—Civil—Jan. 10, Feb. 14, Mar. 14, April 11, May 9, June 13, July 11, Aug. 15, Sept. 12, Oct. 10, Nov. 14, Dec. 12.
 Cambridge—Criminal and Petty Sessions—Jan. 11, 25, Feb. 8, 22, Mar. 15, 29, April 12, 26, May 10, 31, June 14, 28, July 12, 26, Aug. 9, 23, Sept. 13, 27, Oct. 11, 25, Nov. 15, 29, Dec. 13, 27.
 Cambridge—Civil—Jan. 11, Feb. 8, Mar. 15, April 12, May 10, June 14, July 12, Aug. 9, Sept. 13, Oct. 11, Nov. 15, Dec. 13.
 Spring Mount—Criminal and Petty Sessions—Jan. 9, Mar. 13, May 8, July 10, Sept. 11, Nov. 13.
 Adelphi—Criminal and Petty Sessions—Jan. 24, Feb. 28, Mar. 28, April 25, May 23, June 27, July 25, Aug. 29, Sept. 26, Oct. 24, Nov. 28, Dec. 19.
HANOVER .. Luca—Civil—Jan. 3, Feb. 6, Mar. 6, April 3, May 1, June 6, July 3, Aug. 7, Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Nov. 6, Dec. 4.
 Criminal—Jan. 3, 16, Feb. 7, 20, Mar. 7, 20, April 4, 18, May 2, 15, June 6, 19, July 4, 17, Aug. 8, 21, Sept. 5, 18, Oct. 3, 16, Nov. 7, 20, Dec. 5, 18.
 Petty Sessions—Jan. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28, Mar. 7, 14, 21, 28, April 4, 11, 18, 25, May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, June 6, 13, 20, 27, July 4, 11, 18, 25, Aug. 8, 15, 22, 29, Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26, Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, Nov. 7, 14, 21, 28, Dec. 5, 12, 19.
 Miles Town—Civil, Criminal and Petty Sessions—Jan. 23, Feb. 27, Mar. 27, April 24, May 22, June 26, July 24, Aug. 28, Sept. 25, Oct. 23, Nov. 27, Dec. 28.

HANOVER . . . Sandy Bay—Civil, Criminal and Petty Sessions—Jan. 26, Mar. 30, May 25, July 27, Sept. 28, Nov. 23.
 Green Island—Civil, Criminal and Petty Sessions—Jan. 13, Feb. 10, Mar. 10, April 10, May 12, June 16, July 14, Aug. 11, Sept. 15, Oct. 13, Nov. 10, Dec. 15.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

Green Island—On the Friday after the second Wednesday in each month, except April when the Court will sit on the 10th.

CIVIL COURTS.

Green Island—On the same day as the Criminal and Petty Sessions Courts.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S (CRIMINAL) AND PETTY SESSIONS.

WESTMORELAND, Savanna-la-Mar—Every Tuesday in the year, except 1st August and 26th December.

Little London—The first Friday in each month.

Whithorn—The third Wednesday in each month.

Bethel Town—The 9th and 20th of January, and thereafter the first Monday and the Thursday after the third Wednesday in each month.

Bluefields—16th January, 13th March, 15th May, 17th July, 18th September, and 13th November.

CIVIL COURTS.

Savanna-la-Mar—The first Wednesday in each month except March when the Court will sit on the 4th.

Whithorn—Same as Criminal Courts.

Bethel Town—On the same days as the Criminal Courts.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

ST ELIZABETH. Black River—Jan. 3, 10, 23, 31, Feb. 7, 20, 28, Mar. 7, 20, 28, April 4, 11, 24, May 2, 9, 22, 30, June 6, 19, 27, July 4, 11, 24, Aug. 8, 21, 29, Sept. 5, 18, 26, Oct. 3, 10, 23, 31, Nov. 7, 20, 28, Dec. 5, 18.

Cheltenham—Jan. 11, Feb. 8, Mar. 8, April 12, May 10, June 7, July 12, Aug. 9, Sept. 6, Oct. 11, Nov. 8, Dec. 6.

Malvern—Jan. 25, Feb. 22, Mar. 22, April 26, May 25, June 21, July 26, Aug. 23, Sept. 20, Oct. 25, Nov. 22, Dec. 20.

Balacava—Jan. 17, Feb. 14, Mar. 14, April 18, May 16, June 13, July 18, Aug. 15, Sept. 12, Oct. 17, Nov. 14, Dec. 12.

Santa Cruz—Jan. 12, Feb. 9, Mar. 9, April 13, May 26, June 8, July 13, Aug. 10, Sept. 7, Oct. 12, Nov. 10, Dec. 7.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS, CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

Black River—Jan. 10, 23, Feb. 7, 20, Mar. 7, 20, April 11, 24, May 9, 22, June 6, 19, July 11, 24, Aug. 8, 21, Sept. 5, 18, Oct. 10, 23, Nov. 7, 20, Dec. 5, 18.

Cheltenham—Jan. 11, Feb. 8, Mar. 8, April 12, May 10, June 7, July 12, Aug. 9, Sept. 6, Oct. 11, Nov. 8, Dec. 6.

Malvern—Jan. 25, Feb. 22, Mar. 22, April 26, May 25, June 21, July 26, Aug. 23, Sept. 20, Oct. 25, Nov. 22, Dec. 20.

Balacava—Jan. 17, Feb. 14, Mar. 14, April 18, May 16, June 13, July 18, Aug. 15, Sept. 12, Oct. 17, Nov. 14, Dec. 12.

Santa Cruz—Jan. 12, 26, Feb. 9, 23, Mar. 9, 23, April 13, 27, May 11, 26, June 8, 22, July 13, 27, Aug. 10, 24, Sept. 7, 21, Oct. 12, 26, Nov. 10, 23, Dec. 7, 21.

CIVIL BUSINESS.

Black River—Jan. 24, Feb. 21, Mar. 21, April 25, May 23, June 20, July 25, Aug. 22, Sept. 19, Oct. 24, Nov. 21, Dec. 19.

Cheltenham—Jan. 11, Feb. 8, Mar. 8, April 12, May 10, June 7, July 12, Aug. 9, Sept. 6, Oct. 11, Nov. 8, Dec. 6.

Malvern—Jan. 25, Feb. 22, Mar. 22, April 26, May 25, June 21, July 26, Aug. 23, Sept. 20, Oct. 25, Nov. 22, Dec. 20.

ST. ELIZABETH .. Balaclava—Jan. 17, Feb. 14, Mar. 14, April 18, May 16, June 13, July 18, Aug. 15, Sept. 12, Oct. 17, Nov. 14, Dec. 12.
 Santa Cruz—Jan. 26, Feb. 23, Mar. 23, April 27, May 26, June 22, July 2, Aug. 24, Sept. 21, Oct. 26, Nov. 23, Dec. 21.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

MANCHESTER .. Mandeville—Jan. 4, 11, 18, 25, Feb. 1, 8, 15, 22, Mar. 8, 15, 22, 29, April 5, 12, 19, 26, May 3, 10, 17, 31, June 7, 14, 21, 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26, Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27, Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25, Nov. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Dec. 6, 13, 20, 27.
 Porus—Jan. 6, Feb. 3, Mar. 3, April 7, May 5, June 2, July 7, Aug. 4, Sept. 1, Oct. 6, Nov. 3, Dec. 1.
 Cottage—Jan. 16, Feb. 13, Mar. 13, April 10, May 8, June 12, July 10, Aug. 14, Sept. 11, Oct. 9, Nov. 13, Dec. 11.
 Christiana—Jan. 20, Feb. 17, Mar. 17, April 21, May 19, June 16, July 21, Aug. 18, Sept. 15, Oct. 20, Nov. 17, Dec. 15.
 Wigton—Jan. 30, Feb. 27, Mar. 27, April 24, May 29, June 26, July 31, Aug. 28, Sept. 25, Oct. 30, Nov. 27, Dec. 18.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS, (CRIMINAL BUSINESS).

Mandeville—Jan. 11, 25, Feb. 8, 22, Mar. 15, 29, April 12, 26, May 10, 31, June 14, 28, July 12, 26, Aug. 9, 23, Sept. 6, 20, Oct. 4, 18, Nov. 1, 15, 29, Dec. 13, 27.
 Porus—Jan. 6, Feb. 3, Mar. 3, April 7, May 5, June 2, July 7, Aug. 4, Sept. 1, Oct. 6, Nov. 3, Dec. 1.
 Cottage—Jan. 16, Feb. 13, Mar. 13, April 10, May 8, June 12, July 10, Aug. 14, Sept. 11, Oct. 9, Nov. 13, Dec. 11.
 Christiana—Jan. 20, Feb. 17, Mar. 17, April 21, May 19, June 16, July 21, Aug. 18, Sept. 15, Oct. 20, Nov. 17, Dec. 15.
 Wigton—Jan. 30, Feb. 27, Mar. 27, April 24, May 29, June 26, July 31, Aug. 28, Sept. 25, Oct. 30, Nov. 27, Dec. 19.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS, (CIVIL BUSINESS).

Mandeville—Jan. 13, Feb. 10, March 10, April 13, May 12, June 9, July 14, Aug. 11, Sept. 8, Oct. 13, Nov 10, Dec. 8.
 Porus—Jan. 6, Feb. 3, March 3, April 7, May 5, June 2, July 7, Aug. 4, Sept. 1, Oct. 6, Nov. 3, Dec. 1.
 Cottage—Jan. 16, Feb. 13, March 12, April 10, May 8, June 12, July 10, Aug. 14, Sept. 11, Oct. 9, Nov. 13, Dec. 11.
 Christiana—Jan. 20, Feb. 17, Mar. 12, April 21, May 19, June 16, July 21, Aug. 18, Sept. 15, Oct. 20, Nov. 17, Dec. 15.
 Wigton—Jan. 30, Feb. 27, March 29, April 24, May 29, June 26, July 31, Aug. 28, Sept. 25, Oct. 30, Nov. 27, Dec. 19.

NOTE—Contested Civil Cases will be taken on days to be fixed.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS, (CRIMINAL).

CLARENDON .. Chapelton—Every Wednesday except the 1st March and the 24th May.
 May Pen—Every Thursday except the 9th November.
 Frankfield—Jan. 10, 24, Feb. 7, 21, March 7, 21, April 4, 18, May 2, 16, June 6, 20, July 11, 25, Aug. 8, 22, Sept. 5, 19, Oct. 3, 17, Nov. 7, 21, Dec. 5, 19.
 Alley—Jan. 9, 23, Feb. 6, 20, March 6, 20, April 3, 18, May 1, 15, June 5, 19, July 3, 17, August 7, 21, Sept. 4, 18, Oct. 2, 16, Nov. 6, 20, Dec. 4, 18.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

Chapelton—Every Wednesday except the 1st March and the 24th May.
 May Pen—Every Thursday except the 9th November.
 Frankfield—Jan. 10, Feb. 7, March 7, April, 4, May 2, June 6, July 11, Aug. 8, Sept. 5, Oct. 3, Nov. 7, Dec. 5.
 Alley—Jan. 9, Feb. 6, March 6, April 3, May 1, June 5, July 3, August 7, Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Nov. 6, Dec. 4.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS, (CIVIL).

- CLARENDON** ..Chapelton—The first Wednesday in each month except March when it will be on the 8th March and July when it will be 12th July.
 May Pen—The second Thursday in each month except November when it will be the 16th November.
 Frankfield—Jan. 24, Feb. 21, March 21, April 18, May 16, June 20, July 25, Aug., 22, Sept. 19, Oct. 17, Nov. 21, Dec. 19.
 Alley—Jan. 23, Feb. 20, March 20, April 18, May 15, June 19, July 17, August 21, Sept. 18, Oct. 16, Nov. 20, Dec. 18.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS, (CRIMINAL).

- St. CATHERINE**. Spanish Town—Every Tuesday in the year except August 1 and December 26.
 Linstead—Jan. 11, 18, 25 Feb. 8, 15, 22, March 15, 22, 29, April 12, 19, 26, May, 10, 17, 31, June 14, 21, 28, July 12, 19, 26, August 15, 22, 29, Sept. 13, 20, 27, Oct. 11, 18 25, Nov. 8, 15, 22, 29, Dec. 13, 20, 27.
 Old Harbour—Jan. 6, 20, Feb. 3, 17, March 3, 17, April 7, 21, May 5, 19, June 2, 16, July 7, 21, Aug. 4, 18, Sept. 1, 15, Oct. 6, 20, Nov. 3, 17, Dec. 1, 15.
 Point Hill—Jan. 13, Feb. 10, March 10, May 12, June 9, July 14, August 11, Sept. 8, Oct. 13, Nov. 10, Dec. 8.

PETTY SESSIONS COURTS.

- Spanish Town—*Every Tuesday in the year except August 1 and December 26.
 Linstead—Jan. 4, 11, 18, 25, Feb. 1, 8, 15, 22, March 8, 15, 22, 29, April 5, 12, 19, 26, May 3, 10, 17, 31, June 7, 14, 21, 28, July 5, 12, 19, 26, Aug. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Sept. 13, 20, 27, Oct. 11, 18, 25, Nov. 8, 15, 22, 29, Dec. 13, 20, 27.
 Old Harbour—Jan. 6, 20, Feb. 3, 17, March 3, 17, April 7, 12, May 5, 19, June 2, 16, July 7, 21, Aug. 4, 18, Sept. 1, 15, Oct. 6, 20, Nov. 3, 17, Dec. 1, 15.
 Point Hill—Jan. 13, Feb. 10, Mar. 10, May 12, June 9, July 14, Aug. 11, Sept. 8, Oct. 13, Nov. 10, Dec. 8.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURTS, (CIVIL).

- Spanish Town—Jan. 9, Feb. 6, March 6, April 3, May 1, June 5, July 3, Aug. 7, Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Nov. 6, Dec. 4.
 Linstead—Jan. 4, 5, Feb. 1, 2, March 8, 9, April 5, 6, May 3, 4, June 7, 8, July 5, 6, Aug. 9, 10, Sept. 6, 7, Oct. 4, 5, Nov. 1, 2, Dec. 6, 7.
 Old Harbour—Jan. 27, Feb. 24, March 24, April 28, May 26, June 23, July 28, Aug., 25, Sept. 22, Oct. 27, Nov. 24, Dec. 22.
 Point Hill—Jan. 13, Feb. 10, Mar. 10, May 12, June 9, July 14, Aug. 11, Sept. 8, Oct. 13, Nov. 10, Dec. 8.

*The Deputy Clerk of the Courts will attend at Linstead every Wednesday (except the first Wednesday) for the purpose of taking Process. On the first Wednesday those duties will be performed by the Clerk Courts.

THE MAGISTRACY IN 1680.

In the "Calendar of State Papers—America and the West Indies, 1677-80" is given under date 1680:—

"A brief account of the Government of Jamaica, Civil and Military." The Island is divided into fifteen parishes, which make several precincts or countries in which are Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions established. The Parishes are St. Thomas, St. David's, St. Andrew's, Port Royal, St. Catherine's, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Dorothy's, Clarendon, Vere, St. Elizabeth's, St. James', St. Ann's, St. Mary's, and St. George's.

	Parishes.	Judges of Court of Common Pleas.	Custos Rotulorum.	Justices of the Peace.
Precinct (i)	St. Thomas St. David	Ralph Whitfield Edward Stanton Clement Richardson	Thomas Freeman	Ralph Whitfield Edward Stanton Clement Richard- son Thomas Ryves Eleazar Wignall
Precinct (ii)	St. Andrew's	Richard Brayne William Parker Edmond Dela- cree	Charles Whit- field, J.P.	Samuel Barry Richard Brayne William Parker Francis Scarlett Edmond Delacree John Parnaby
Precinct (iii)	Port Royal	William Beeston Reginald Wilson Anthony Swim- mer	Sir Henry Mor- gan, J.P.	William Beeston John White Reginald Wilson Theodore Cary Anthony Swimmer Richard Herne Harbottle Wing- field
Precinct (iv)	St. Catherine's St. Thomas- in-the-Vale St. Dorothy's	(Supreme Court)	Sir Thomas Modyford, J.P.	Robert Byndloss Thomas Ballard Samuel Long John Colebeck Samuel Bernard Edmonde Ducke George Nedham John Bourden Humphrey Free- man Rowland Powell Fulke Rose John Tolderoy (<i>sic</i> Tolderby)

	Parishes.	Judges of Court of Common Pleas.	Custos Rotulorum.	Justices of the Peace.
Precinct (v)	Clarendon Vere	Theodore Cary George Fawcett Andrew Knight	Samuel Long J.P.	Robert Varney George Fawcett Andrew Knight Thomas Sutton William Dawkins
Precinct (vi)	St. Elizabeth's St. James'	Richard Scott Jonathan Ashurst John Barrow	Thomas Fuller, J.P.	Richard Scott Jonathan Ashurst Samuel Jenks John Barrow John Vassall John Favell Jer. Westhorp.
Precinct (vii) [Each of these par- ishes has its own Court of Common Pleas, but one Com- missioner of the Peace]	St. John's	Thomas Ays- cough Whitgift Ayle- more	John Cope, J.P.	Thomas Ayscough Whitgift Aylemore
	St. Anne's	Richard Oldfield Richard Oldfield Richard Hem- mings William Drax		Richard Guy George Read
	St. George's	Whitgift Ayle- more John Fountain		Richard Hemmings William Drax
	St. Mary's	Whitgift Ayle- more William Brewer		John Fountain Edward Cooke William Brewer

The Supreme Court of Judicature is established at St. Jago de la Vega and held every three months.

Chief Justice: Samuel Long (late).

Judges: John Colebeck, Samuel Bernard, Samuel Barry.

Attorney-General: Edmond Duche

Registrar: Reginald Wilson.

Provost Marshall: Edward Yeomans.

Judge of the Admiralty: Richard Brayne.

KINGSTON.
Custos.

Vacant.

Resident Magistrate.

Arthur Vincent Kingdon, Kingston.

Assistant Resident Magistrate.

Samuel Constantine Burke, Kingston.

Justices.

Simon Soutar, Kingston
Eugene Finzi, Kingston
T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., Claremont†
A. H. Jones, Kingston
T. M. Martin, Kingston
Col. A. H. Pinnock, Cross Roads
J. L. Ashenheim, Kingston
Archibald Munro, Kingston
Philip C. Cork, C.M.G., Half-way Tree
Colin Reid Campbell*
Lawrence A. Tawney*
E. H. M. Davis, C.M.G.*
E. W. Lucie-Smith, Kingston
Daniel McNab Riddell*
William Eden Clark, Kingston
Frederick William Fisher*
David Balfour, Kingston
Herbert C. Robinson, Cedar Valley†
Colonel Charles T. Samman, R.A.M.C.*
John McDonald, Kingston
Robert Samuel Gamble, Kingston
William Henry Johnson*
Alfred Henry Rowley, Kingston
Hon. Robt. Johnstone, C.M.G., I.S.O., Kingston
George P. Myers, Kingston
W. Jackson*
W. A. Heyliger, Kingston
Lawson Gifford, M.B. M.S., Edin., Kingston
J. M. Nethersole, Kingston
Reginald H. Melhado, Kingston
Lionel deMercado, Kingston
C. H. Yorke-Slater, Brown's Town†
Major A. H. Thorp, R.G.A.*
D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S., Kingston
R. W. Brvant, M.B.E., Kingston
E. H. Sanguinetti, Kingston
M. M. Alexander, Kingston
T. N. Aguihar, Kingston
J. I. C. Gadpaille, Kingston
Altamont E. DaCosta, Kingston
Philip Stern, K.C., Kingston
Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, M.L.C., O.B.E., Kingston
Major F. S. Butcher*
J. H. Park, O.B.E.*

Henry Isaac Close Brown, Kingston
Ralph Henry Isaacs, Kingston
Charles Hendric Barrington Armstrong, L.R.C.P., Kingston
William Wilson, O.B.E., Kingston
Leonard DeCordova, Kingston
Edwin Charley, Kingston
Frederich Cohen Henriques, Kingston
Alfred O'Reilly King, Kingston
Horace Victor Myers, M.B.E., Kingston
Ernest Bertram Nethersole, Kingston
Henry Macauley Oirett, Kingston
David Charles Vaz, Kingston
M. B. O'Sullivan, Kingston
E. A. H. Haggart, Kingston
Capt. Alexander Keith Jones, R.N.*
L. Foster Davis, Kingston
Edward Robert Chas. Earle, Port Royal, M.B. Lon., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.
Major Jocelyn Frederick Shaw
Major Henry Douglas Larymore, C.M.G. R.G.A.*
Captain A. H. Vince*
Major E. H. O'R. Blackwood, D.S.O., M.C., R.G.A., Port Royal.
James Arthur Scott, Kingston
John Tapley, Kingston
Richard Nosworthy, Constant Spring
Thomas James Hazlett, Kingston
William Patterson Cowie Adam†
Henry Marshall King
R. M. Cocking, Kingston
E. A. Andrews, Kingston
William Kirkpatrick, Kingston
Lieut. John Henry Owen, D.S.C. R.N.R., Kingston
Brevet Major Francis Powell Heath, R.E., Port Royal
George Duncan Robertson, Kingston
Leslie Richard O'Hanlon, Kingston
Major Daniel Maurice Corbett, C.B.E., M.B., R.A.M.C., Port Royal
Captain Frederick Denton Field, M.C., R.G.A.
Alfred Horace DaCosta, Kingston
Lauriston C. E. Nunes, Kingston
Ellis Levy, Kingston
David J. Phillips, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Kingston
John Leopold King, B.A., LL.B. Kingston

ST. ANDREW.

Custos.

Vacant

Resident Magistrate.

A. V. Kingdon, Kingston

* Left the Island.

† Left the Parish.

Supernumerary Resident Magistrate.
S. C. Burke, Kingston.

Justice.

Simon Soutar, Halfway Tree
Col. A. H. Pinnock, Cross Roads
Arthur Linton, Halfway Tree
W. H. Landale, St. Peter's
E. W. Lucie-Smith, Kingston
C. R. Edwards, M.R.C.S., Halfway Tree
John Coke Farquharson, Constant Spring
Thomas Mair, Constant Spring
Colonel O. H. E. Marescaux, Constant Spring
David Henderson, Kingston
Ronald J. McPherson, Kingston
William Eden Clark, Kingston
E. H. Sanguinetti, Kingston
Lewis A. Crooks, M.B., C.M., Edin., Halfway Tree
Thomas Kemp, Constant Spring
H. E. Bolton, Gordon Town
Cecil Victor Munn, Mavis Bank
M. M. Alexander, Kingston
Aubrey O. Soutar, Stony Hill
Raby A. Williams, Halfway Tree
Otto Crowden, Halfway Tree
Herbert H. Pouyat, Kingston
James L. Vickeridge, Dallas
Hon. Maj. Edward T. Dixon, Halfway Tree
Rev. J. Gordon Hay, Cross Roads
James J. G. Mair, Stony Hill
Jno. C. Knollys, Port Antonio†
Ven. Archdeacon Wm. Simms, Gordon Town
H. M. Willoughby, Bull Bay
Rev. John E. Randall, Cross Roads
E. A. H. Haggart, Kingston
S. J. Streadwick, Constant Spring
C. Lyon Hall, Buff Bay†
David Watt, St. Peter's
J. H. Watt, St. Peter's
R. H. Isaacs, Kingston
A. E. Perkins, Stony Hill*
H. C. Robinson, Cedar Valley†
Geo. P. Myers, Halfway Tree
Rev. G. D. Purdy, Stony Hill
B. S. Grosset, Bull Bay
James Henderson, Cross Roads
H. M. King*
H. C. Shekell, Newcastle
Owen F. Wright, Halfway Tree
Thomas Forbes Clarke, Cross Roads P.O.
Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, M.L.C., Kingston
Captain Edward George Orrett, jr., Halfway Tree
Colonel H. Durant, Up-Park Camp
Captain Cyril Pryor, Up-Park Camp
Claude E. Sharpe, Stony Hill

E. Ezekiel McLaughlin, Mt. Charles, Lawrence Tavern.

Saml. B. H. Beans, Constant Spring
Alexander Montague Davis, Liguanea P.O.
Thomas Murcott Martin, Cross Roads P.O.
Wm. J. Brooks, Stony Hill P.O.
Vernon Kenric Melhado, Halfway Tree P.O.

ST. THOMAS.

Custos

Charles Hope Levy, Morant Bay

Resident Magistrate.

H. C. Robinson, Cedar Valley

Justices

Albert E. Hollis,*
John W. McLean, Yallahs
Hon. J. H. Phillips, Morant Bay
H. Egerton Eves*
E. H. Quin*
S. R. Reuben, Kingston†
Henry Cork, Port Antonio†
T. M. Bartlett, M.B., C.M., Edin. Morant Bay
Victor G. Michelin, Dry Harbour†
Leslie G. Harrison, Morant Bay
Edward Ashman, Bath
E. L. Paine, Seaforth
J. C. Knollys, Port Antonio†
Ambrose Hearne, Seaforth
James H. Williams, Morant Bay
Frederick William L. Stewart†
Julius Maurice Lewis, Golden Grove
Beresford S. Gosset, Hagley Gap
C. H. Vidal Hall, Port Antonio†
Fred. R. Evans, Golden Grove
H. G. Johnson, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., Adephi
Maxwell D. Trench*
F. J. G. Tremlett, M.B.E.*
William Dougall, Morant Bay
William B. Rhodes*
M. B. O'Sullivan, Kingston†
A. E. Marchallick, Morant Bay
J. Hamilton*
H. C. G. Purchas, Mandeville†
R. A. Lightbourne, Trinity Ville
Dr. A. T. Clarke, Old Harbour†
W. T. Lannaman, Morant Bay
W. M. Robertson, Port Morant
Rev. Edwin Mowle, Cedar Valley
L. R. O'Hanian, Kingston†
Horace F. W. Munn, Cedar Valley
Richard L. Hollinsed, Bath
H. W. Holgate, Seaforth
M. O. V. French Mullen, Spanish Town†
Rev. C. A. Wilson.

* Left the Island.

† Left the parish.

George O'Toole, Montego Bay†
 W. L. Scarlett, Bath
 Andrew Donaldson, Morant Bay
 Rev. J. A. Bowen, St. Ann's Bay†
 C. H. Burke, Golden Grove
 G. St. C. Scotter, Spanish Town†
 William H. Munn, Hagley Gap
 W. A. R. Carr, Trinity Ville
 H. E. Pengelly, Port Morant
 A. F. Robison, Port Morant
 R. C. Waters, Morant Bay
 T. McLean Gray, Golden Grove
 Leslie J. Burke, Llandewy
 F. A. Norton, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. Morant Bay
 J. G. Marchallick, Morant Bay
 H. W. Stewart, Seaforth
 Rev. Augustus Cole, Yallahs
 Rev. Andrew Nathaniel Thomson, Morant Bay.
 James Samuel Edwards, Morant Bay
 Amos Claude McIntosh, Morant Bay

PORTLAND.

Custos.

Hon. Commander E. C. Hall, R.N., Hectors' River

Resident Magistrate.

J. E. R. Stephens

Justices.

Robt. Elworthy*
 James Francis, Spring Hill
 A. A. Lindo*
 L. A. Isaacs, Mandeville†
 P. A. Moodie, sr., Kingston†
 Hon. David S. Gideon, Port Antonio
 Henry Cork, Port Antonio
 E. R. C. Earle, Port Royal†
 Admiral Sir Richard Poore, Bart.
 J. O. Mason, Orange Bay
 I. M. Abendana, Port Antonio
 T. Mordecai, Port Antonio
 R. L. Benbow, Annotto Bay
 A. E. Hollis, Port Morant†
 T. C. Geddes, Buff Bay
 C. A. Moseley, M.B.; C. M. Can. Port Antonio
 Harold Buckley, Manchioneal
 R. J. Miller, Christiana†
 Leonard A. Wates, Port Antonio
 R. W. P. Richards, Fairy Hill
 J. W. Hill, Kingston†
 W. H. B. Cathcart, Lucea†
 S. C. Burke, Kingston†
 J. G. Patterson, Port Antonio
 E. DeM. Gideon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Buff Bay
 W. B. Brice, Pt. Morant†
 E. E. C. Hossack, Annotto Bay
 A. N. M. Benn, Spring Hill
 Colquhoun Alexander Shea Hinshelwood, Long Bay

Arnold Theodore Clarke, Old Harbour†
 R. H. Brooks,*
 George DePass Henriques, Buff Bay
 R. Parkinson Dunn, Port Antonio
 W. P. C. Adam, Kingston
 Hon. Alfred E. French, M.B.E., Port Antonio
 Eyre H. L. Massey, Moore Town
 Alex. Doull, Morant Bay†
 S. S. Stedman, Buff Bay
 Richard H. Davis,*
 H. A. Davis, Port Antonio
 E. E. Gray, Hope Bay
 Samuel D. Smith, Port Morant River
 Fred. M. Jones, Hector's River
 H. C. G. Purchas, Mandeville†
 C. A. Miller, Bybrook
 P. B. Spence, Port Antonio
 W. H. Plant, Port Antonio
 W. A. O'Sullivan, Fairy Hill
 W. T. Small, Hope Bay
 Benjamin O'Connor Minott, Windsor Castle
 C. Lyon Hall, Buff Bay
 A. N. Hardy, Port Antonio
 L. W. Hitchins, Morant Bay
 W. J. Thompson, Buff Bay
 J. C. Knollys

ST. MARY.

Custos.

Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., Constant Spring

Resident Magistrate.

Vacant

Justices.

John Beecham Goffe, Port Maria
 R. L. Benbow, Annotto Bay
 James George Cohen, St. Ann's Bay†
 Edward Eyre Hossack, Annotto Bay
 Albert Edward Silvera, Gayle
 Victor Emanuel Silvera, Oracabessa
 Robert Percy Simmonds, Port Maria
 A. D. C. Levy*
 Admiral Sir Richard Poore*
 L. M. Clark, Linstead†
 Wilmot H. W. Westmorland, Guy's Hill
 Ernest M. Mais, Retreat
 Arthur C. Westmoreland, Annotto Bay
 Lawson Gifford, Kingston†
 Ralph H. Cocking, Kingston†
 Ernest H. Kerr, Port Maria
 Henry James†
 Kenneth M. Mallet-Pringle,*
 Cornelius R. Tyson, Retreat
 Charles Orrett, Race Course†
 Graham Hawkins, Hampstead
 A. Davidson Goffe, Port Maria
 T. McLean Gray, Golden Grove†
 Henry B. Walcott, Richmond
 Henry Braham, Buff Bay†
 C. D. Matthews, Buff Bay†

* Left the Island.

† Left the parish

John Henry Scarlett, Albany
 John Sinclair, Gayle†
 Thomas J. Hazlett,†
 George A. Dougal, Port Maria
 William B. Braham, Annotto Bay
 Frederick A. Ritchie, L.R.C.I., L.R.C.S., Ed.,
 Richmond
 Leicester Lawrence Roper, Walker's Wood
 Lewis Brodie Melville, Albany
 Clarence Charles Ferdinand McTavish
 Goffe, Highgate
 John Herman Hall, Highgate
 John McKenzie Pringle,*
 Charles B. McKenzie Pringle, Annotto Bay
 William George Farquharson, Christiana†
 Rev. James Macnee, Carron Hall
 F. E. S. DeLisser, Kingston†
 S. Magnus Walker, Highgate
 W. Reginald Aquart, Highgate
 George Ivanhoe Leceue, M.B., C.M. Edin.
 Port Maria
 Henry Richard Cargill, Annotto Bay
 Herbert C. Stuart, Ocho Rios*
 H. Joslen, Annotto Bay*
 J. E. Cecil Sharpe, Port Maria
 C. S. Gideon, M.R.C.S. Buff Bay†
 H. W. R. Scott, Hampstead

 Rev. J. Gordon Hay,†
 D. Tolmie, Annotto Bay
 Sidney C. McCutchin, Kingston†
 Massy Once Vincent Ffrench-Mullen
 Spanish Town†
 Samuel Myers Roche, Gayle
 Richard Anderson Humphreys Stone,
 Oracabessa
 John Hutton Jefferson, Gayle
 Noel George Silvera, Morant Bay
 Rev. Joseph George Peterkin, Carron
 Hall
 Leslie Richard O'Hanlon, Kingston†
 Walter Brathwaite Dowding, Port Maria

 Charles LeMercier DuQuesnay, Highgate
 Ernest George Robinson, Highgate†
 Donald Arthur Fitzmaurice McCormack,
 Hampstead
 Clifford Lynn Clemetson, Port Maria
 Frederick Edwin Dixon, Retreat
 Owen Bede Casserly, Annotto Bay
 Owen Hugh Keeling, Annotto Bay
 Hon. & Rev. A. A. Barclay, Gayle
 Thomas J. Field, Port Maria, Chapelton
 Rev. Charles Smith Brown, Gayle P.O.
 James Herbert Stockhausen, Highgate
 William Magee, Lucea†
 Henry George Delisser, Richmond
 Edwin James Touzalin, Annotto Bay.
 Walter Eyrie Evelyn, Annotto Bay.
 Herbert Alexander Cover, Retreat

ST. ANN.

Custos.

Hon. Brk. Gen. E. A. Moulton-Barrett,
 C.B., C.M.G., Alderton

Resident Magistrate.

C. H. Yorke-Slader, Brown's Town

Justices.

Joseph H. Levy, Brown's Town
 Hon. Geo. McGrath, Ewarton
 William Conran, Walker's Wood
 Adam Roxburgh, Walker's Wood
 Edward Pratt, St. Ann's Bay*
 A. J. Hopwood, Bamboo
 A. J. Webb, Laughlands
 Charles Costa, Brown's Town
 W. H. Miller, M.D., M.R.C.P., & s., Edin.
 Brown's Town
 A. B. D. Rerrie, St. Ann's Bay
 Admiral Sir Richard Poore, Bart.†
 R. E. L. Purchas, Runaway Bay
 St. Leger A. G. Tivy, Pedro
 George Hargreaves, L.R.C.P., I.R.C.S., Edin.
 Mandeville†
 Arthur Townend, Moneague
 H. Q. Levy, Brown's Town
 J. J. Milliner, Stewart Town
 Leicester L. Roper, Moneague
 J. J. Lyon, St. Ann's Bay
 Charles J. Helwig, Alexandria
 H. C. G. Purchas†
 J. E. L. Cox, Claremont
 Hubert Joslen, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.F.,
 Lon., M.D., Annotto Bay†
 Frank Roper, Walker's Wood
 Kenneth L. Roxburgh, Ocho Rios
 Sylvester Cotter, St. Ann's Bay
 Joseph C. Cameron†
 Alfred Harvey Davis, Alexandria
 Rev. Canon J. P. Hall, Brown's Town
 Leslie W. Levy, Brown's Town
 E. S. Lindo†
 C. M. Ormsby, M.B., C.M., Edin.,
 Kingston†
 William Vincent Townend, Walker's
 Wood
 Horace A. Fowler, Moneague†
 Edmund C. Gruber, St. Ann's Bay
 D. G. McConnell, Borough Bridge
 Peter Blagrove, Runaway Bay
 Frank Carr, Ocho Rios
 William S. Groves, Ocho Rios
 A. C. C. Colthuis†
 C. A. Orrett, Gayle†
 Arthur W. Douet*

* Left the Island.

† Left the parish.

E. C. Baines, St. Ann's Bay
 Thomas Kemp†
 Stainton Clarke, Sav.-la-Mar†
 Hon. Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G. Constant Spring
 Melville D. Harrel*
 C. T. Cahusac, Jackson Town†
 H. T. Steele, Falmouth†
 A. C. Paton*
 Charles Isaacs Levy, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin., Kingston†
 Dr. George Frederick Gill*
 J. C. Knollys, Port Antonio†
 Cyril A. Escoffery, St. Ann's Bay
 Gilbert A. Cocks, Brown's Town
 Henry Percival Stephenson, Dry Harbour
 Arthur S. Byles, Brown's Town
 S. L. Bernard, Cave Valley
 C. N. Hemming, Claremont
 James Dougal, St. Ann's Bay
 Hon. Thomas Laurence Roxburgh, C.M.G. Claremont
 Wilmot H. W. Westmorland, Guy's Hill†
 V. A. Michelin, Dry Harbour
 G. C. Brown, Pedro
 Arthur R. S. McGrath, Brown's Town
 Henry Gordon Tennant, St. Ann's Bay
 J. C. McIntyre, Claremont
 G. L. N. Walker, Walkers Wood
 A. B. Geddes, Ocho Rios
 Frederick E. Dixon, Lime Hall
 John Watt McFarlane, Watt Town
 Cyril A. Stewart, Walkers Wood
 William Arthur Orrett, St. Ann's Bay
 T. E. Dennison, Browns Town
 Stirling Mowbray Fisher, Ocho Rios
 John Edward Vincent Townend, Walkerswood P.O.
 Frank Wilberforce Hunter, St. Anns Bay

TREAUNY.

Custos.

Hon. Guy S. Ewen, M.L.C. Falmouth.

Resident Magistrate.

Vacant, Falmouth.

Justices.

George P. Dewar, Duncans
 William Donald Hill*
 John H. Clerk, Falmouth†
 Alfred L. Delgado, Falmouth
 Thomas M. dePass, Petersfield†
 Joseph Shore, Little River†
 Admiral Sir Richard Poore, Bt.†
 George S. H. Taylor, Clark's Town

C. T. Cahusac, Bluefields†
 Henry Percy Sewell, Duncans
 Alexander Oppenheim, Falmouth
 John Casserly, Rio Bueno
 Rupert Henry Lindo, Kingston†
 Herbert Jarrett Kerr, Montego Bay†
 D. O. Kelly Lawson, Hampden
 Rupert M. Ewen, Grange Hill†
 Bernard Toole, Kingston†
 Matthew Scott, Port Antonio†
 Percival E. F. Robertson, Falmouth
 L. Wilmot Sharp, Duncans
 John R. T. Main*
 Herbert T. Steel, Falmouth
 Rev. J. R. M. Cass†
 Alexander Doull†
 Rev. G. H. Lea†
 A. W. Gordon, Duncans
 F. H. Cooke, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin.*
 Herbert E. Capstick, Jackson Town
 Eyre V. Smith, L.R.C.P., Kingston†
 J. F. Helwig, Ulster Spring
 Thomas P. Powell, Mile Gully
 H. J. Dodd, Black River†
 F. A. G. Purchas, Clark's Town
 Lionel S. H. Booth, Falmouth
 Walter Wooliscroft, Falmouth
 Hugh Ramsden*
 C. G. F. Robertson, Hopewell†
 John Stockhausen, Stewart Town
 C. J. Davis, Falmouth
 Rev. W. S. Lea, Jackson Town
 D. A. Delgado, Falmouth
 John Scott, Falmouth
 H. R. Milliner, Clark's Town
 G. G. C. Dewar, Lucea†
 F. M. Ellis, Montego Bay†
 R. F. Gregg, Albert Town
 Alister S. Grey, Falmouth
 Rev. T. B. Prentice, Hampden
 Rev. H. C. Bowen, Adelphi†
 Edmund U. Wooler, Clark's Town
 Joseph P. Stockhausen, Duncans
 Thomas J. Field, Chapelton†
 Arnold E. Muschett, Duncans
 Leslie R. O'Hanlon, Kingston†
 R. Mott-Trille, Newport†
 Sylvester N. Brissett, Warsop
 William Magee, Lucea†
 Campbell Tulloch Dewar, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Falmouth
 Leonard Hopwood, Rio Bueno
 Watler M. Buresford, M.C., C.G., Falmouth
 William Harold Vickers, Falmouth
 Ethelred Dussard Arscott, Falmouth
 William Fitz-Stephen Ritson, Falmouth
 Maurice Bernal Blake, Albert Town
 William V. G. S. Ewen, Falmouth
 Arthur W. L. Clerk, Falmouth
 David W. Kerr, Clark's Town

* Left the Island.

† Left the parish.

ST. JAMES.

Custos.

Hon. Walter Coke Kerr, M.B.E. Montego Bay

Resident Magistrate.

Charles A. Bicknell

Justices.

John H. Parkin, Anchovy
B. S. Gosset, Hagley Gap†
Lionel P. Kerr, Mandeville†
John C. Farquharson, Constant Spring†
Alexander Doull, Port Antonio†
Joseph Shore, Adelphi
Admiral Sir Richard Poore, Bt.*
Austin Hamilton Browne, Montego Bay
Herbert Jarrett-Kerr, Montego Bay
Dermot Owen Kelly-Lawson, Hampden
David Mills, Montego Bay
H. Farquharson Kerr.*
Edmund Hart, Montego Bay
Herbert T. Thomas, Sav.-la-Mar
Stephen S. Whiting,†
Bernard Toole, Kingston†
Hugh Ramsden*
Herbert A. Holmes*
Harry J. H. Parkin, Lucea†
W. L. Kingdon*
Charles J. Davis, Falmouth†
Thomas Cleland Sharpe, Montego Bay
Thomas John Field, Chapelton†
Arthur D. Jacobs, Kingston†
Alexr. J. McCattv, M.D., Montego Bay
F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, Montego Bay
Fyfe Roxburgh, Montpelier
Henry G. Johnston, M.B.*
Maurice Malcolm, Ramble†
Walter Fletcher, Montego Bay
Lionel J. G. Hawthorn, Latium
Hon. C. W. Hewitt, Ramble†
H. C. Shekell, Bethel Town
Robert Hay, Lucea†
Francis A. Cory, Catadupa
George S. Taylor, Clarks Town†
Robert Stewart Grant, Little River
Rev. J. A. Jones, Point.
Rev. H. C. Bowen, Adelphi
Fred. M. Ellis, Hayest†
Albert Knox-Wight, Annotto Bay†
Rev. F. Leo. Jones, Montpelier
George O'Toole, Montego Bay
Ernest Richard Fraser Burgess, Montego Bay
Stuart Poole Davidson, Montego Bay
Walker Reginald Coke Kerr, Montego Bay
Septimus Royes Cover, Montego Bay

HANOVER.

Custos.

Hon. G. A. L. Sanfbleben, Lucea

Resident Magistrate.

Charles Macdonald Ogilvie, Lucea

Justices.

Arthur Wellesley Watson-Taylor, Ramble
B. S. Gosset, Hagley Gap†
John Wesley Edwards, Montpelier
A. H. Browne, Lucea
John H. Clerk, Falmouth†
Charles N. Ringer*
A. C. Bancroft, Golden Grove†
Charles E. Isaacs, Whitehouse†
Admiral Sir Richard Poore, Bart., R.N.*
Chas. A. Rerrie*
Edward E. Melville, Flint River
Cecil J. Browne, Lucea
Hugh A. S. Sanfbleben, Lucea
Hy. G. M. Davis, Lucea
Walter H. Farquharson Little London†
F. H. Farquharson, Balacava*
J. W. N. Hudson, L.R.C.P., Little London
H. T. Thomas, Sav.-la-Mar
William G. Farquharson, M.R.C.S.,
Christiana†
Samuel E. Morris, Petersfield†
Charles Maclear Calder, Sav.-la-Mar†
Robert Hay, Lucea
Herbert Hood-Daniel†
Ernest P. Beresford, Ramble
T. J. Field, Chapelton†
Eugene R. Browne, Sandy Bay
David W. Talbot, Lucea
Maurice Malcolm, Ramble
Charles Wesley Hewitt, M.L.C.,
John George MacDonald Robertson, Ramble
John Napoleon Rankine, Ramble
Rudolph Lewis, Mandeville†
Francis George Bond*
Rodolphus Fredk. Lindo, Savanna-la-Mar†
Francis Hamilton Cooke, L.R.C.P., &c.,
Ire.*
Fred. T. G. Tremlett, M.B.E.*
John Charley, Grange Hill
Alfred Augustus Aird, Green Island
Alexr. Montague Davis, Halfway Tree†
Arthur Clodd, Green Island
W. E. Rerrie, Montego Bay†
Owen Franklin Wright, Halfway Tree†
Evans G. Cooper, Richmond†
George Rupert Arbutnot Leslie,
Montpelier
Henry Marshall King*,
Bertram Dixon*
Matthew John Scott, Hopewell
John Simon Hale Cridland, Riverside
Frederick M. Whitelocke, Grange Hill
Charles Gordon Cecil Dewar, Lucea

* Left the Island.

† Left the parish.

Harold Jose Charley, Lucea
 Albert Jones Salmon, May Pen†
 Ernest R. F. Burgess, Montego Bay†
 George O'Toole, Montego Bay
 Charles G. F. Robertson, Hopewell
 John Thompson Evans, Green Island
 William H. Rigg, Sandy Bay
 W. M. Beresford, Falmouth†
 William Henry Barker, Ramble
 Cornelius Abbott Hewitt Donaldson, Green Island
 Frederick William Watson Baillie, M.B.,
 ch. B., Lucea
 Ernest Elias Alexander Bell, Sandy Bay
 Rev. Benjamin Colin Lumsden, Askenish

WESTMORELAND.

Custos.

Hon. Hugh Clarke, Sav.-la-Mar

Resident Magistrate.

Charles Maclear Calder, Sav.-la-Mar

Justices.

Zachary Jones, Sav.-la-Mar
 Charles S. Farquharson*
 John Williamson Mennell, Darliston
 Charles Benj. Vickers, Bluefields
 John C. Farquharson, Halfway Tree†
 John Wesley Edwards, Montpelier
 Walter Hy. K. Farquharson, Little London
 W. M. Douet*
 W. Wooliscroft, Falmouth†
 Fred. W. M. Whitelock, Grange Hill
 W. A. S. Vickers, Halfway Tree†
 Richard E. Harvey, Negril
 Charles E. Harvey, M.B., C.M. (Edin.),
 Sav.-la-Mar
 John Stringer Brownhill, Negril
 J. W. Toone*
 A. Byron Ventresse*
 F. H. Farquharson, Balaclava†
 R. E. F. Burgess, Montego Bay†
 James Coneys Nolan*
 H. C. G. Purchas, Mandeville†
 Samuel Ed. Morris, Petersfield
 Rupert M. Ewen, Grange Hill
 Melville D. Harrell*
 Charles Maclear Calder, Sav.-la-Mar
 Ernest Phillip Beresford, Ramble
 Dutton Trench, Montego Bay
 Stainton Clarke, Sav.-la-Mar
 Maurice Malcolm, Ramble
 Benjamin Henry Segre, Sav.-la-Mar
 Arthur William Alcock, Sav.-la-Mar
 Alexander Whitcomb Aguilar, Sav.-la-Mar
 Henry Joscelyn Dodd, Black River†
 Herbert Theodore Thomas, Savanna-la-Mar
 J. W. N. Hudson, L.R.C.P. & S. Edin., Little
 London
 (Rev.) Thomas Black Prentice, Falmouth†
 George Henry Reid, New Market

Rev. Ernest Leopold Jones, Montpelier†
 Theodore Mitchell DePass, Petersfield
 Percy Hylton Cooke, Chester Castle
 Charles Thomas Cahusac, Bluefields
 Clarence Cargill Farquharson, Sav.-la-Mar
 Robert Reginald Aitken, Kingston†
 Owen Franklin Wright, Halfway Tree
 Henry Ewarton Fowler, Bethel Town
 Bertram Arnold Kirkham, Sav.-la-Mar
 Hon. Richard Farewell Williams, Bethel Town
 Robert George Sherlock, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
 Edin. Lucea†

William Harold Vickers, Falmouth†
 Barrington Charles Cooper, Sav.-la-Mar
 John Charley, Grange Hill
 Percival Henry Grex*
 Alex. Geo. Logan McLeod, Whitehouse
 Solomon Alexander Isaacs, Sav.-la-Mar
 Henry Marshall King*
 Gordon St. Clair Scotter, Morant Bay†
 Frederick Lindo dePass, Siloah
 William Eardley Calder, Darliston
 Leonard Wallace Thomas, Petersfield
 Rev. Fred. George Jolly, Darliston
 Dr. Noel Sandford, Lambs River
 John Driver Winder, Petersfield
 Rev. Alfred Miller, Bethel Town
 Gen. Arthur R. Sandbach, C.B., D.S.O.*
 Cyril Osmond Hayton Hudson, Sav.-la-Mar
 Walter Cyril Morris, Sav.-la-Mar
 Thomas Bird Goodin, Savanna-la-Mar
 Ernest Hart Delvallie, Savanna-la-Mar
 George Rupert Arbuthnot-Leslie, Montpelier

ST. ELIZABETH.

Custos.

Hon. Albert Edward Harrison

Resident Magistrate.

G. Harvey Clark, Malvern

Justices.

Walter H. K. Farquharson, Little London†
 Henry P. Maxwell, Myersville
 John Cooper, Giddy Hall
 C. F. Pengelly, Halfway Tree†
 T. P. Leyden, Williamsfield†
 George R. Smith, Malvern
 Edmund T. Forrest, Malvern
 C. M. C. Farquharson, Black River
 F. H. R. Farquharson, Balaclava
 H. W. Griffith, Black River
 W. G. R. Farquharson, Christiana†
 H. D. B. Castle, Malvern
 F. B. Bowen, Black River
 T. M. Bartlett, Morant Bay†
 S. H. Peynado, Black River
 C. E. Isaacs, White House
 P. J. Browne, Middle Quarters
 H. T. Thomas, Sav.-la-Mar†

* Left the Island.

† Left the parish.

C. H. A. Iver, Malvern
 C. M. Arscott, Santa Cruz
 A. G. Robison, Santa Cruz
 W. N. C., Farquharson, Black River
 J. A. L. Callier, M.B., C.M.(Edin)Malvern
 Stafford Maxwell, Malvern
 Victor H. Tomlinson, Lacovia
 E. B. Lewis, Siloah
 William T. Graham, Highgate†
 George E. Daly, New Market
 H. J. Dodd, Black River
 George H. Reid, New Market
 John Maxwell, Giddy Hall
 C. H. Vidal Hall, Port Antonio†
 C. H. C. Farquharson, L.R.C.T, Blk, River
 C. P. Jackson, Mandeville†
 S. C. Ashton, Rev. Malvern
 R. B. Lynch, Santa Cruz
 A. M. Lewis, Pepper
 W. E. Clark, Kingston†
 W. W. Maxwell, Myersville
 R. B. Daly, Black River
 Alfred Miller, Bethel Town†
 Cecil A. Peynado, Black River
 George Sturdy, Malvern
 W. G. Hendriks, Black River
 R. G. Sinclair, Ipswich
 P. O. Hutchinson, Balacava
 S. E. Morrison, Balacava
 Arthur Muirhead, Santa Cruz.
 Curtis D. Johnston, Black River
 Hon. Peter W. Sangster, Mountainside
 Charles Maclear Calder, Sav-la-Mar
 Ernest John Wilson, Balacava
 James Alex. McNeil Smith, Kingston†
 Edward Price Williams, Southfield
 Edward James Smith, Alligator Pond
 Rupert Lindo (not sworn in)
 Frederick Lindo dePass, Siloah

MANCHESTER.

Custos.

Hon. Humphry Ewing Crum-Ewing, Mandeville

Resident Magistrate.
 Vacant, Mandeville

Justices.

Quintin Logan, Toll gate†
 Edward F. Coke, Mile Gully
 Lionel A. Isaacs, Mandeville
 Samuel A. Shaw, Alligator Pond
 Walter Wilson Wynne
 Arthur F. Clark*
 Robert B. Parker, Mandeville
 G. H. G. Sturridge, Mandeville
 Herbert Hugh Heron, Shooter's Hill
 Charles Salmon Farquharson*

Robert John Miller, Christiana
 S. A. Hendriks, Porus
 Aubrey M. Lewis, Mandeville
 Cecil R. Isaacs, Shooters Hill
 W. C. R. Chandler, Harry Watch
 Easton W. Muirhead, Mandeville
 Geo. A. Bonitto, Mandeville
 W. H. Greaves*
 M. M. Meikle, M.B., M.S., Edin., Mandeville
 A. C. I. Martin, Cross Keys
 T. Farquharson†
 E. V. Halliday, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin, Christiana
 Alexr. V. Bonitto, Mandeville
 Leonard Sutton, Mandeville
 Lionel P. Kerr, Mandeville
 Stephen T. Glanville, Mile Gully
 Thomas Anderson, Mile Gully
 G. W. FitzHerbert*
 Thomas P. Leyden, Williamsfield
 James S. Nicholson, Pratville
 Walter V. Heron, Christiana
 Ernest A. Bayley, Devon
 Allen S. Phillips*
 John M. Vassall Thomson, Mandeville
 David G. Crawford, Newport
 Hon. Alfred George Nash, Mandeville
 William G. Wilson, Pratville
 Clarence E. Levy, Williamsfield
 John N. Somerville, Rev. Porus
 Henry Erskine Lewis, Newport
 James A. Ogilvie, Porus
 James A. Daly, Porus
 H. W. Griffith, Mandeville
 Robert M. Stimpson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., Porus
 John B. Thursfield, Newport
 W. B. Esson, Rev. Porus
 David D. Phillips, Williamsfield
 Charles Francis Thomson, Mile Gully
 Samuel J. A. Stewart, Newport
 Robert James Miller, Christiana
 Louis B. Meikle, Pratville
 Radley Mott-Trille, Newport
 Wm. G. McCausland, Newport
 Charles F. Pengelly, Halfway Tree
 Edward J. Smith, Southfield
 Thomas P. Powell, Mile Gully
 James Stephen Miller, Christiana
 Clement Glanvill, Christiana
 Herbert T. Thomas, Savanna-la-Mar†
 Fredk. L. Isaacs, Mandeville*
 Robert E. Gentles, Coleyville
 H. C. G. Purchas, Mandeville
 Stanley Jamieson Swaby, Rev. Maidstone
 John Gregory Miller, Mandeville
 Easton George Powell, Mandeville
 Percy Shelley Bysshe, Newport
 Ronald John Wynne., Mandeville

* Left the Island

† Left the parish.

CLARENDON.

Custos.

Hon. George W. Muirhead, May Pen

Resident Magistrate.

W. P. Clark, Christiana

Justices.

Thomas Abrahams, Kingston†
 George T. Abrahams, Kingston†
 Robert Craig*
 B. Townsend Ronaldson, Newport†
 Isaac Rowland Latrielle, Kingston†
 Quintin Logan, Toll Gate
 Sidney Moxsy, Hayes
 George Dorset Murray, May Pen
 Lewis Anderson, May Pen
 Isaac Fox, May Pen
 James C. Elliott, Race Course
 A. F. Clarke†
 Tatham Farquharson, Spanish Town†
 W. C. R. Chandler, Harry Watch†
 Alfred Pawsey, Kingston†
 Leonard Sutton, Mandeville†
 Thomas Kemp, Kingston†
 Thomas H. Sharp, Spanish Town†
 R. James Miller, Christiana†
 H. E. Upton, Race Course
 Cecil R. Isaacs, Shooters Hill†
 H. Joslen, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Annotto Bay†
 D. B. Callaghan, Kingston†
 A. Harvey Davis, Brown's Town†
 William F. Robinson, Race Course
 G. W. Fitzherbert, Prativille†
 A. A. Green, Linstead
 Alfred Walder, Walderston†
 R. J. Miller, Kingston†
 T. Harty, Alley
 F. Greenwich Sharp, Chapelton
 Fred. M. Ellis, Morelands
 David Horn†
 S. M. deRoux, May Pen
 E. V. Halliwell, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Christiana†
 George Conrad Plazemann Watson, Race Course
 Amos Claude McIntosh, Morant Bay†
 John Courtenay Knollys, Port Antonio†
 E. R. C. Earle, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Port Royal†
 A. W. Thomson, M.B., C.M., Chapelton
 M. B. O'Sullivan, Kingston†
 Thomas Abrahams, Jr., Chapelton
 T. H. Sharp, Jar.*
 H. Q. Levy, Browns Town†
 G. D. Robertson, Kingston†
 J. L. Ford, Kingston†
 T. B. Thompson, May Pen

W. Hyde McCauley, Spaldings
 A. St. Geo. Spooner, Constant Spring
 Arthur A. Lewis, Alley
 Harry Fray, Milk River
 Percy St. Geo. Munn, Chapelton
 Joseph Hirst, May Pen
 J. H. B. Nais, May Pen
 H. C. G. Purchas, Mandeville†
 Dr. H. T. Strudwick, Brown's Town†
 A. J. Grinan, May Pen
 T. Gilbert Piper, Brixton Hill
 Samuel L. Bernard, Cave Valley†
 W. P. C. Adam, Kingston†
 Rolla K. Lewis, Toll Gate
 Rev. W. B. Esson, Porus†
 James A. Daly, Porus†
 W. V. Heron, Mandeville†
 Hon. J. A. G. Smith, Chapelton
 J. Stephen Miller, Christiana†
 J. Kirkland Phillips, Frankfield
 W. T. Gordon, Hays
 Horace Braine Walcott, Alley
 Alexander Stewart, May Pen
 Gerald Sutherland Lewis, Milk River
 Rev. Edward A. Bell, Chapelton
 L. R. O'Hanlan, Spanish Town†
 Aubrey L. Allwood, Hayes
 S. A. Anderson, May Pen
 A. M. Pawsey, Alley
 Thomas John Field, Chapelton
 S. M. Binger, Mountain Side†
 Arthur Maxwell Douet, Alley
 U. T. McKay, Frankfield P.O.
 E. N. Maxwell, Milk River P.O.
 P. Juncr. Spaldings P.O.
 I. L. Dowlen, Crofts Hill,
 G. S. Philips, Toll Gate
 S. A. Lord, Porus

ST. CATHERINE.

Custos.

Hon. Geo. McGrath, Ewarton

Resident Magistrate.

J. V. Leach, Spanish Town

Justices.

James Falconer, Linstead
 George Abrahams, Linstead
 Dugald Campbell, Halfway-Tree†
 John H. McPhail, Bog Walk
 Wm. Gyles, Linstead
 E. L. Stanigar, Linstead
 Thos. H. Sharp, Spanish Town
 William R. Turner, Spanish Town
 P. H. Bathor*
 John Huntly Peck, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin., Spanish Town
 John M. Mills, Bog Walk
 A. L. Keeling, Spanish Town

* Left the Island.

† Left the parish.

Hon. Alfred E. Wigan, Hartlands	A. A. Fleming, Spanish Town
Gustav Boettcher, Spanish Town	Ambrose S. Leceane, Harkers Hall
Charles McKella, Spanish Town	Owen F. Wright, Halfway Tree
John Lockett†	W. H. W. Westmoreland, Guys Hill
Vincent E. L. Verley, Bushy Park	A. M. Douet*
H. C. Bennett, Spanish Town	Chas. G. Hudson, Spanish Town
F. E. Taylor, Spanish Town	W. McCulloch, Bog Walk
Ernest A. M. Stewart, Spanish Town	A. R. McGrath, Ewarton
L. M. Clark, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin., Lin-	Fred L. Clarke, Ewarton
stead	H. T. Strudwick†
Dr. Albert Cuff Lopez, Spanish Town	Saml. B. H. Bravo, Halfway Tree
Dr. Francis Odell Simpson, Old Harbour	H. W. F. Robertson, Old Harbour
Hubert Leopold Mossman†	M. O. V. Ffrench-Mull n. Spanish Town
R. Lamb Constantine, Bog Walk	C. G. Muirhead, Spanish Town
Rev. W. A. Tucker, Spanish Town	J. P. McPhail, Bog Walk
Dr. C. R. White, Spanish Town	G. St.C. Scotter, Spanish Town
John Travers, Calder, Btays River	Harold Braham, Ewarton
G. Neville Turner, Harkers Hall	Ian H. Campbell, Linstead
Philip B. Ryley, Old Harbour	Rev. Thomas Whitfield, Glengoffe
Rev. Thomas Gordon Somers, Spanish Town	Frank Carr, Linstead
Arthur Melhado, Old Harbour	Hon. & Rev. G. L. Young, Bartons
T. J. S. Cawley, Troja	E. A. M. Stewart, Spanish Town
C. F. Richards, Spanish Town	Philip Applenharte Bovell, Spanish Town
J. H. Abrahams, L.R.C.P., Linstead	Howard Russell Smith, Richmond
Alex. Dolphy, Linstead	Leslie Richard O'Hanlon, Kingston
Alexander Carey, Glengoffe	R. H. H. Blair, Spanish Town
Rev. Joseph George Peterkin, Carron Hall	H. A. Fowler, Guy's Hill
William Richards†	Revd. T. H. Grant, Troja
N. C. Gyles, Linstead	V. N. Magnus, Riversdale P.O.
Altamont Dolphy, Old Harbour	E. Foster, Riversdale P.O.

* Left the Island

† Left the parish.

INDICTMENTS IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS, 1920-21.

Results.	Murder.	Manslaughter	Attempt at Murder.	Concealment of Birth.	Rape and attempts at.	Unnatural Offences and attempts at.	Other offences against the Person.	Malicious injury to Property.	Offences against property committed with violence.	Pradial Larceny.	Miscellaneous Offences	Total.
Convicted ..	7	10	2	1	5	2	961	7	454	3,219	6,136	10,804
Acquitted ..	4	1	..	..	1	1	221	6	76	482	1,084	1,876
Abandoned for want of prosecution ..	2	2	..	..	1	..	401	..	118	692	2,164	3,380
Total ..	13	13	2	1	7	3	1,583	13	648	4,393	9,384	16,060

OFFENCES. APPREHENSIONS, CONVICTIONS AND ACQUITTALS.

Offences.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
The number of persons apprehended by the police or summoned before the magistrates, including remanets ..	40,973	46,036	45,127	44,908	47,374
The number of summary convictions:—					
1. For offences against the person ..	2,058	1,851	1,778	2,504	2,672
2. For prædial larceny ..	..	..	..	..	..
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny. ..	1,474	1,678	1,469	956	1,260
4. For other offences ..	12,287	12,377	11,842	13,458	15,613
The number of convictions in the Superior Courts:—					
1. For offences against the person ..	932	1,018	996	1,027	983
2. For prædial larceny ..	2,902	4,287	4,574	2,684	3,219
3. For offences against property other than prædial larceny ..	1,981	2,741	2,719	2,297	2,437
4. For other offences ..	4,013	4,333	4,795	3,696	4,160
The number of persons discharged and acquitted:—					
1. In the Inferior Courts ..	10,356	10,739	10,391	12,368	11,611
2. In the Superior Courts ..	4,865	6,401	6,469	5,771	5,256

PART VII.

JAMAICA FINANCES.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue for the year 1920-21 amounted to £2,347,361 Os. Od., and the expenditure was £2,332,635 Os. Od.

Parochial Revenues, which are devoted to Parochial Roads, Poor Relief, Sanitary and other local services and are administered by the several Parochial Boards, amounted to £265,964 Os. Od. This includes amounts borrowed from the public chest.

Parochial Expenditure amounted to £290,815 Os. Od., or £72,865 Os. Od. more than in the previous year. The re-payment of loans from General Revenue, which amounted to £4,907 7s. 7d., is included in the Expenditure.

Immigration Expenditure amounted during the year to £1,871 Os. Od.

DEBT.

The Public Debt directly secured on General and Special Revenues stood as follows at the close of each of the last ten years, after making allowance in each year for the Sinking Funds actually invested for the eventual redemption of debt.

				£	s.	d.
1912	..	..	..	3,150,755	5	7
1913	..	..	..	2,994,227	6	7
1914	..	..	..	2,941,521	0	2
1915	..	..	..	2,924,839	2	9
1916	..	..	..	2,859,512	4	0
1917	..	..	..	2,774,108	1	8
1918	..	..	..	2,704,350	16	7
1919	..	..	..	2,606,670	5	5
1920	..	..	..	2,672,835	15	4
1921	..	..	..	2,683,294	2	0

The above amount was raised at varying rates of interest and the balance at present outstanding is held—

£	s.	d.		
26,137	18	3	..	..
37,090	11	6	(Rectors and Curates Funds)	at seven per cent.
106,490	0	0	..	..
22,500	0	0	..	..
155,698	0	1	..	..
101,898	17	2	..	..
821,662	5	1	..	..
1,278,835	16	4	..	..
127,481	18	3	..	..
5,498	15	4	..	..
2,683,294	2	0		at six per cent.
				at six per cent.
				at five and a half per cent.
				at five per cent.
				at four and a half per cent.
				at four per cent.
				at three and a half per cent.
				at three per cent.
				at two and three-quarters per cent.

A considerable portion of the amounts originally raised by debentures has since been converted into inscribed stock under the provisions of Law 13 of 1885, but the present liability is divided as follows:—

Gross Outstanding—

Debentures	£153,695	0	0
Inscribed Stock, England	2,792,648	1	3
Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	5,72,457	0	0
Imperial Loans	155,669	11	9
Deposits, Rectors and Island Curates Fund	37,090	11	6
	£4,011,560	4	6

After Deducting Sinking Funds—

Debentures	£130,011	18	4
Inscribed Stock, England	1,104,166	14	2
Inscribed Stock, Jamaica	92,199	4	10
Imperial Loans	11,868	5	2
Deposits, Rectors and Island Curates Fund	37,090	11	6
	£1,365,356	14	0

The debenture debt is mainly redeemable by a one per cent. sinking fund which is applied to the redemption of debentures chosen by lot at annual drawings, and the inscribed stock, both English and Jamaica, is to be redeemed mainly by a cumulative sinking fund of one per cent. on the total amount issued, which is calculated to produce sufficient to redeem the stock at its maturity.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF REVENUE, FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
GENERAL REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Customs	549,025	444,470	434,588	763,393	1,039,115
II.—Port, Harbour and Light House dues	4,876	3,142	2,978	5,312	6,938
III.—Licenses, Excise and Internal Revenue not otherwise classified	233,126	242,042	286,354	403,773	481,828
IV.—Fees of Office, Stamp Duties, Re-imbursements-in-aid and Irrigation Receipts	136,590	140,038	167,679	191,029	241,404
V.—Post Office and Telegraphs	58,252	57,163	60,966	94,021	100,122
VI.—Railway	141,571	142,899	174,044	308,244	402,173
VII.—Rents	3,306	2,960	2,760	3,054	3,300
VIII.—Interest	12,883	7,475	10,514	8,266	17,888
IX.—Miscellaneous Receipts	11,086	10,981	14,390	21,884	48,979
Total ordinary Revenue	1,150,665	1,051,170	1,154,273	1,798,976	2,341,747
X.—Land Sales	2,684	1,315	1,515	1,740	3,114
XI.—Nickel Coin	1,000	..	1,516	2,062	2,500
Total Revenue	1,154,349	1,052,485	1,157,304	1,802,778	2,347,361
SPECIALLY APPROPRIATED REVENUES.					
Kingston Streets Revenue Law 31 of 1890	7,616	6,591	6,172	6,749	7,273
Parochial Revenues	170,202	170,485	182,820	221,764	265,964
Advances to Parochial Boards	..	154	3,944	5,348	24,994
Immigration Revenues	13,799	3,942	5,896	3,268	5,481

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

	1916-17.	1917-18	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21
	£	£	£	£	£
Heads of Expenditure.					
I—Charges of Debt	194,048	194,043	194,078	194,366	213,368
II—Pensions, &c.	34,777	34,243	35,380	36,765	47,520
III—Governor and Staff	6,015	5,667	6,216	6,286	7,179
IV—Privy Council	41	43	94	109	120
V—Legislative Council	840	925	813	1,364	1,117
VI—Colonial Secretariat	5,284	5,706	5,454	6,335	8,730
VII—Public Works	18,341	17,196	17,813	20,443	24,650
VIII—Parochial Roads and Works	1,699	1,713	1,702	1,742	2,021
IX—Lands Department	3,170	3,005	3,334	3,119	4,251
X—Audit Office	4,403	4,514	4,513	5,129	5,325
XI—Treasury	3,854	3,798	3,634	4,837	5,433
XII—Currency Notes					2,685
XIII—Savings Bank	1,991	2,087	2,123	4,014	5,608
XIV—Immigration Department	1,668	1,058	979	966	917
XV—Clerks Parochial Boards	450	450	450	450	450
XVI—Excise, Internal Revenue and Customs and Stamp Office	66,931	65,699	67,300	82,832	108,914
XVII—Post Office and Telegraphs	48,658	48,363	50,341	65,727	91,556
XVIII—Judicial	38,853	40,805	41,831	46,307	55,351
XX—Medical	79,673	94,415	111,056	111,182	164,024
XXI—Constabulary	101,223	118,052	13,3415	160,117	183,127
XXII—Prisons					76,651
XXIII & XXIV—Reformatories and Industrial Schools	6,819	8,129	10,281	10,125	14,252
XXV—Education	83,781	84,570	83,998	94,339	111,015
XXVI—Harbours and Pilotage	3,545	2,188	2,717	4,253	5,801
XXVII—War Contribution to Imperial Govt.					
XXVIII—Defence	23,875	19,451	20,539	19,780	25,685
XXIX—Direct Cable Company Subsidy	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
XXX—Registrar General's Department, Island Record Office & Registration of Titles Office	5,716	5,542	5,765	6,463	8,504
XXXI—Census of Jamaica					241
XXXII—Government Printing Office	9,168	11,434	11,829	17,261	26,178
XXXIII—Board of Supervision	413	519	444	481	475
XXXIV—Institute of Jamaica	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,504	1,796
XXXV—Pensions Widows and Orphans	9,391	9,624	10,327	10,758	13,236
XXXVI—Agricultural Services	15,056	15,092	20,278	23,020	26,866
XXXVII—Prices & Profits Dept.					12,249
XXXVIII—Miscellaneous					212,899
XXXIX—Public Works and Buildings and Light Houses	145,794	136,492	124,917	126,613	347,616
XL—Railway	132,464	136,380	173,399	302,966	407,743
XLI—Manufacture of Nickel Coins	646	11	1,281	2,099	83
XLII—Transfer to Insurance Fund					100,000
War Bonuses			33,238	34	
Relief Works	3,969	189			
Total Expenditure from General Revenue	1,076,237	1,098,409	1,228,608	1,444,818	2,332,635
Parochial Expenditure	176,103	182,863	213,267	217,950	290,815
Kingston Streets Law 31 of '90	7,616	6,593	6,572	6,749	7,273
Immigration Fund Expenditure	13,799	3,943	1,279	3,198	1,871
Grand Total	1,273,755	1,291,808	1,449,726	1,672,715	2,682,594

Abstract Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the

LIABILITIES.

		£	s	d
Deposits at Interest .. ..	..	60,103	17	4½
Deposits not at Interest .. ..	..	179,269	14	6½
Deposit for Investment .. ..	..	225,838	5	5½
Trust Funds .. ..	..	32,594	11	4
Earthquake Loan Board .. ..	..	14,401	17	3½
Balances Parochial Boards .. ..	..	22,129	8	11
Immigration Fund .. ..	..	8,156	19	7
Collector General for Internal Revenue				
Collections	£110 12 7½			
Less Collector General for Customs				
Collections	5 18 7½		104 13 11½	
Postmaster for Postal Revenue .. ..	..	1,569	14	2½
Do for Money Orders .. ..	..	5,222	6	3½
Director of Education .. ..	..	6,190	7	1
Inspector General .. ..	..	1,795	7	2½
Surplus Cash in Suspense .. ..	..	15	0	2½
Crown Agents for Sundry Invested Funds .. ..	..	1	6	5
Advances by Crown Agents .. ..	..	16,000	0	0
Stockholders Suspense Account .. ..	..	209	17	0
Insurance Fund, Law 34 of 1908 .. ..	..	100,000	0	0
Advances by Government Savings Bank on				
Account of Loans to be raised .. ..	..	60,500	0	0
Surplus Revenue .. ..	..	344,301	1	11½

£1,078,404 8 8½

Colony of Jamaica, at 31st March, 1921.

ASSETS.

		£.	s.	d.
Advances on account of Loans to be raised ..		211,619	0	4½
Loan to Fiji Emigration Agency ..		376	18	4
Emigration Agent India ..		575	18	11½
Hurricane Loans 1917 St. Thomas ..		70	10	3
Do. Do. Portland ..		498	15	3
Agricultural Loans Allotment £10,000 ..		795	0	0
Do. Do. £18,000 ..		100	0	0
Public Works Stores ..		19,885	0	7
Railway Stores ..		122,747	7	3
General Stores ..		34,978	4	0½
Government Printing Office Stores ..		10,407	8	10
Medical Stores ..		17,321	3	6
Advances to Parishes ..		34,489	6	3
Other Advances ..		164,527	13	8½
Overdrafts Parochial Accounts ..		52,987	19	0½
Investments on account of Deposits for Investment ..		246,133	0	3½
Investments on account of Trust Funds ..		30,336	19	0
Investments on account of Earthquake Loan Board ..		14,000	0	0
Investments on account of Insurance Fund ..		50,000	0	0
Investments on account of Treasury, Planters Notes ..		368	18	4
Investments on account of Miscellaneous Deposits ..		16,282	15	10
Imprests ..		23,063	12	1½
Bank of Nova Scotia, New York ..		7,217	1	7
<i>Cash Balances on 31st March, 1921:—</i>				
Treasurer ..	£7,274 7 11½			
Treasurer for Nickel Coin ..	1,550 10 0	£8,824	17	11½
Parochial Treasurers ..		16,275	7	1½
New York Agents ..		1,510	2	9
		26,610	7	10
Less Bank of Nova Scotia				
Overdraft ..	£19,802 3 8			
Overdraft on Crown Agents ..	5 12 6	19,807	16	2
		6,892	11	8
Remittances in Transit ..		319	3	6
Silver Coin in Transit ..		12,500	0	0
		19,621	15	2

1,078,404 8 8½

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Original Loan.	Debtures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.	Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Funded Debt 28 Vic. chap. 23		..	77,416 6 11	..	..
Loans for General Purposes secured on General Revenues—		%			
Law 12 of '79	Purchase and reconstruction of Jamaica Railway	4½	140,000 0 0	13,100 0 0	125,500 0 0
Laws 8 & 17 of '80	Extension of Railway	4	400,000 0 0	50,300 0 0	330,800 0 0
Law 17 of '81	do	4	183,000 0 0	25,300 0 0	147,100 0 0
Law 14 of '86	do	4	52,000 0 0	23,500 0 0	11,400 0 0
Law 16 of '87	do	4	30,100 0 0	14,600 0 0	2,825 0 0
Law 36 of '88	do	4	28,000 0 0	9,925 0 0	7,575 0 0
Law 19 of '80	Consolidation and Redemption of certain Loans	4	400,700 0 0	61,200 0 0	319,300 0 0
Law 20 of '88	Exchange of Rio Cobre Debtures	4	82,500 0 0	32,800 0 0	13,600 0 0
Laws 7 of '81 & 1 of '91	Portland Bridges	3½	14,860 0 0	29,300 0 0	63,100 0 0
Do. Do.	Do. Do.	4	105,140 0 0		
Laws 31 of '90 & 28 of '94	Kingston Improvements	4	25,000 0 0	3,100 0 0	17,600 0 0
Less converted into	Inscribed Stock	..	1,461,300 0 0		
			1,038,800 0 0		
Law 17 of '91	Portland Bridges	3½	422,500 0 0	263,125 0 0	1,038,800 0 0
Do.	Conversion of Debtures	4	14,860 0 0		
Law 33 of '94	Portland Bridges	4	43,740 0 0	..	..
Do.	Kingston Improvements	4	16,600 0 0		
Do.	Conversion of Debtures	4	32,160 0 0		
Law 17 of '91	Chapelton Railway Extension, Law 3 of '12	3½	20,000 0 0	..	..
Law 13 of '85	Conversion of Debtures	4	1,094,622 0 0	..	..
Do.	Expense of Issue	..	4,426 1 3		
Law 12 of '89	Redemption Railway First Mortgage Bonds	3½	1,493,600 0 0	..	..
Laws 33 of '94 and 11 of 1915	Purchase of Railway 2nd Mortgage Bonds	4	45,000 0 0	..	..
Law 1 of 1900	Imperial Loan, Railway Annuities, Interest and Equipment	2½	198,000 0 0	184,208 13 0	..
Law 13 of '85	Roads, Bridges and Public Buildings	3	200,000 0 0	..	..
Law 3 of 1912	Imperial Treasury Loan	4½	66,055 9 10	..	..
	Carried forward..		3,667,563 11 1	447,333 13 0	1,038,800 0 0

OF THE COLONY, 31ST MARCH, 1921.

Debentures Imperial An- nuities and Loans.	Outstanding.			Sinking Funds.	Net present Liability.
	Inscribed Stock England.	Inscribed Stock Jamaica.	Total Out- standing.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
					77,416 6 11
1,400 0 0	..	..	1,400 0 0	224 12 3	1,175 7 9
18,900 0 0	..	..	18,900 0 0	1,204 18 8	17,695 1 4
10,600 0 0	..	..	10,600 0 0	759 3 8	9,840 16 4
17,100 0 0	..	..	17,100 0 0	737 15 1	16,362 4 11
12,675 0 0	..	..	12,675 0 0	135 9 8	12,539 10 4
10,500 0 0	..	..	10,500 0 0	11 14 10	10,488 5 2
20,200 0 0	..	..	20,200 0 0	1,650 19 4	18,549 0 8
36,100 0 0	..	..	36,100 0 0	162 13 2	35,937 6 10
27,600 0 0	..	..	27,600 0 0	47 1 9	27,552 18 3
4,300 0 0	..	..	4,300 0 0	99 7 3	4,200 12 9
159,375 0 0	..	..	159,375 0 0	5,033 15 8	154,341 4 4
..	..	30,860	30,860 0 0	14,522 3 10	16,337 16 2
..	..	92,500	92,500 0 0	38,856 13 9	53,643 6 8
..	..	20,000	20,000 0 0	1,630 18 4	18,369 1 8
..	1,099,048 1 3	..	1,099,048 1 3	619,521 13 10	479,526 7 5
..	1,493,600 0 0	..	1,493,600 0 0	412,146 18 7	1,081,453 1 5
..	..	45,000	45,000 0 0	2,523 19 9	42,476 0 3
13,791 7 0	..	..	13,791 7 0	8,292 11 8	5,498 15 4
..	200,000 0 0	..	200,000 0 0	72,518 1 9	127,481 18 3
66,055 9 10	..	..	66,055 9 10	3,575 13 6	62,479 16 4
239,221 16 10	2,792,648 1 8	188,360	3,220,229 18 1	1,178,622 10 8	2,041,607 7 5

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

Laws under which Debt was incurred.	Object of Loan.	Rate of Interest	Original Loan.			Debentures redeemed and Imperial Annuities paid off.			Issued in and converted into Inscribed Stock.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward..	%	3,667,563	11	1	447,333	13	0	1,038,800	0	0
Law 33 of 1919	Equipment Railway	5	120,000	0	0						
Do	Public Works	5	40,000	9	0						
Do	Opening up Crown Lands	5	10,000	0	0						
Law 5 of 1920	Additional Rolling Stock Jamaica Railway	5½	22,500	0	0						
Do	Do	6	106,490	0	0						
Loans for Special Purposes secured primarily on Special Revenues guaranteed by General Revenues—											
Law 7 of 1915 (Mona)	Kingston and Liguanea Water Supply	3½	20,000	0	0						
Law 20 of 1903	Loan raised for Parl. purposes by Debentures	3½	16,500	0	0						
Do	Loan raised for Parl. purposes by Inscribed Stock	3½	21,607	0	0						
Law 37 of 1910	Increased Water supply, Ferry Scheme By Insd. Stock Law 17 of '91	3½	43,500	0	0						
			4,068,160	11	1	447,333	13	0	1,038,800	0	0
Other Loans for Special Purposes secured primarily on Special Revenues guaranteed by General Revenues:—											
Law 14 of 1890	Kingston and Liguanea Water Supply	4	60,520	0	0						
Law 30 of '88	Kingston Gas Works	4	14,990	0	0	3,900	0	0			
Law 5 of '92	Kingston Slaughter House	4	10,000	0	0						
Law 31 of '90	Kingston Improvements	3	25,000	0	0						
Law 31 of '90	Do do	4	50,000	0	0						
Law 2 of 1900	Kingston Improvement Annuities	3½	65,000	0	0	21,744	2	10			
Laws 13 of '89 and 2 of 1900	Kingston Water Supply Annuities	3½	20,000	0	0	6,690	10	8			
Law 39 of '97	Vere Irrigation	3½	40,000	0	0						
Law 17 of 1913	Vere Irrigation	4½	40,000	0	0						
Law 22 of '07	Cockpit Scheme Imperial Earthquake Loan Annuities	3½	50,000	0	0	30,742	11	7			
Loans for Special Purposes secured primarily on Special Revenues not guaranteed by General Revenues—											
Law 17 of 1885	Kingston and Liguanea Water Supply	4	19,000	0	0	6,700	0	0			
Laws 40 of '08 & 17 of 1913	Vere Irrigation (Cockpit Scheme)	6	20,000	0	0	20,000	0	0			
Do.	Do. Do.	7	29,000	0	0						
			4,511,380	11	1	537,110	18	1	1,038,800	0	0

* Kingston, £6,900; St. Andrew, £2,000; Portland, £8,550; Trelawny £3,500; St. James, £8,750; Hanover, £2,850; Westmoreland, £1,675; Clarendon, £2,882.

OF THE COLONY, 31st MARCH, 1921, continued.

Outstanding.				Sinking Funds.			Net present Liability.		
Debentures, Imperial Annuities and Loans.	Inscribed Stock England.	Inscribed Stock Jamaica.	Total Outstanding.						
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
239,221 16 10	2,792,648 1 3	188,360	3,220,229 18 1	1,178,622	10	8	2,041,607	7	6
		170,000	170,000 0 0	14,301	19	11	155,698	0	1
		128,900	128,990 0 0				128,990	0	0
		20,000	20,000 0 0	1,495	11	2	18,504	8	10
16,500 0 0		21,607	38,107 0 0	15,058	17	0	23,048	3	0
		43,500	43,500 0 0	10,066	18	1	33,433	1	11
255,721 16 10	2,792,648 1 3	572,457	3,620,826 18 1	1219,545	16	10	2,401,281	1	3
60,520 0 0			60,520 0 0	29,664	4	2	30,855	15	10
11,000 0 0			11,000 0 0				11,000	0	0
10,000 0 0			10,000 0 0	4,372	19	1	5,627	0	11
25,000 0 0			25,000 0 0	53,215	13	10	16,734	6	2
50,000 0 0			50,000 0 0				43,255	17	2
43,255 17 2			43,255 17 2				13,309	9	4
13,309 9 4			13,309 9 4	11,794	15	5	28,205	4	7
40,000 0 0			40,000 0 0	1,756	6	11	38,243	13	1
40,000 0 0			40,000 0 0				19,257	8	5
19,257 8 5			19,257 8 5						
12,800 0 0			12,300 0 0	54	4	6	12,245	15	0
29,000 0 0			29,000 0 0	2,862	1	9	26,187	18	3
609,364 11 9	2,792,648 1 3	572,457	3,974,469 13 0	1,328,266	2	6	2,646,203	10	6

Statement of Loans raised during 1919-20 and 1920-21, and expenditure therefrom

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Under Law 33 of 1919:—</i>						
Amount authorised for RAILWAY EQUIPMENT (Additional Rolling Stock)	120,000	0	0			
<i>Under Law 5 of 1920:—</i>						
Amount authorised for Railway Equipment (Ad- ditional Rolling Stock)	197,000	0	0			
	317,000	0	0			
Amount raised under these Laws, in 1919-20 ..	120,000	0	0			
do do do 1920-21 ..	128,990	0	0	248,990	0	0
Amount expended in 1919-20 ..	120,000	0	0			
do do 1920-21 ..	128,990	0	0	248,990	0	0*

*In addition, the sum of £93,371 4s. 1d. has also been advanced in 1920-21 for Rolling Stock, of which £68,010 was raised in 1921-22 under Law 5 of 1920, and £25,361 4s. 1d. is to be raised during 1922-23 under Law 22 of 1921.

<i>Under Law 33 of 1919:—</i>						
Amount authorised for PUBLIC WORKS ..	£40,000	0	0			
Amount raised in 1919-20 ..				£40,000	0	0
Amount expended in 1919-20 ..	12,417	15	3			
do do 1920-21 ..	16,755	9	11	29,173	5	2
Balance unexpended at 31st March, 1921 ..				£10,826	14	10

<i>Under Law 33 of 1919:—</i>						
Amount authorised for OPENING UP CROWN LANDS	10,000	0	0			
Amount raised in 1919-20 ..				10,000	0	0
Amount expended in 1919-20 ..	3,532	3	0			
do do 1920-21 ..	6,430	6	5	9,962	9	5
Balance unexpended at 31st March, 1921 ..				£37	10	7

		Price.			Stock Face Value		
<i>Summary of Sinking Fund Investments.—</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(a)	Law 12 of 1879	224	12	3	224	12	3
(b)	Laws 8 and 17 of 1880	1,204	18	8	1,204	18	8
(c)	Law 19 of 1880	1,650	19	4	1,650	19	4
(d)	Law 17 of 1884	759	3	8	759	3	8
(e)	Law 14 of 1886	737	15	1	737	15	1
(f)	Law 16 of 1887	135	9	8	135	9	8
(g)	Law 20 of 1888	162	13	2	162	13	2
(h)	Law 36 of 1888	11	14	10	11	14	10
(i)	Law 7 of 1881 and 1 of 1891	47	1	9	47	1	9
(j)	Laws 31 of 1890 and 28 of 1894	99	7	3	99	7	3
(k)	Law 17 of 1891	14,522	3	10	16,004	2	7
(l)	Law 33 of 1894	38,856	13	9	42,565	0	11
(m)	Law 13 of 1885—4%	619,521	13	10	669,423	15	3
(n)	Law 13 of 1885—3%	72,518	1	9	81,769	19	5
(o)	Laws 12 of 1889 and 32 of 1900	412,146	18	7	462,317	19	10
(p)	Law 20 of 1903	10,210	10	10	12,099	19	6
(q)	Law 37 of 1910	10,066	18	1	11,048	8	0
(r)	Imperial Treasury Loan, Law 3 of 1912	3,575	13	6	4,169	2	5
(s)	Law 3 of 1912	1,630	18	4	1,952	4	8
(t)	Law 7 of 1915	1,495	11	2	1,719	7	4
(u)	Law 11 of 1915	2,523	19	9	2,977	5	11
(v)	Law 20 of 1903—Inscribed Stock	4,848	6	2	5,113	9	7
(w)	Law 33 of 1919	14,301	19	11	14,591	14	1
(x)	Railway Annuities	8,292	11	8	7,803	18	4
		<hr/> 1,219,545 16 10 <hr/>			<hr/> 1,338,590 3 6 <hr/>		

Investments on account of certain Redemption Funds.

		Price.			Stock Face Value.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Kingston and Liguanea Water Works, Laws 37 of 85 and 14 of 90. ..		29,717	14	9	32,535	4	6
Kingston Slaughter House, Law 5 of 1892 ..		4,372	19	1	4,826	8	8
Kingston Streets Improvements, Law 31 of 1890		58,215	13	10	62,322	11	5
Vere Irrigation Commissioners, Law 39 of 1897		11,774	18	2	12,695	5	8
Vere Irrigation Cockpit Scheme, Law 17 of 1913		1,756	6	11	2,047	2	3
Vere Irrigation Unguaranteed Loan Cockpit Scheme, Laws 40 of 1908 and 17 of 1913 ..		1,962	1	9	2,168	2	7
		<hr/> 107,799 14 6 <hr/>			<hr/> 116,594 15 1 <hr/>		
		<hr/> 1,327,345 11 4 <hr/>			<hr/> 1,455,184 18 7 <hr/>		

Debt of Parochial Boards other than Loans, raised under Law 20 of 1903.

Parishes.		Total	Parishes.		Total
St. Andrew ..	£818 0 0		Hanover ..	£270 0 0	
Portland ..	10,827 10 0		Westmoreland ..	100 0 0	
St. Mary ..	1,700 0 0		Manchester ..	4,000 0 0	
St. Ann ..	415 0 0		Clarendon ..	10,404 15 0	
Trelawny ..	3,168 10 5		St. Catherine ..	2,600 0 0	
St. James ..	185 10 10				
					<hr/> £34,489 6 3 <hr/>

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports.—The value of the Imports into the Colony in each of the last six years was as follows:—

1915	..	£2,327,458	1918	..	£3,375,798
1916	..	3,107,004	1919	..	5,085,615
1917	..	3,323,865	1920	..	10,313,282

(a) In 1909 at the request of the Board of Trade the financial period was made to coincide with the calendar year, to bring the Jamaica statistics into line with those of other British possessions.

The Imports for the past two years were apportioned between the five general headings into which all imports are divided in accordance with Board of Trade requirements, thus:—

	1919.	1920.
1. Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	£1,721,158	£3,280,059
2. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ..	463,064	1,296,105
3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ..	2,683,922	5,724,856
4. Miscellaneous and Unclassified ..	1,316	8,390
5. Bullion and Specie ..	216,155	3,872
	£5,085,615	£10,313,282

Taking the whole of the Imports the Island's Custom was distributed in each of the last four years in the following proportions, viz:—

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
United Kingdom	19.5	16.1	19.9	29.7
United States	70.1	67.6	66.1	58.5
Canada	6.7	9.6	10.6	8.6
Other Countries	3.7	6.7	3.4	3.2

Of the total value of goods entered for Imports during the year 1920; the value of Advalorem was £4,981,436 or 47.3%; Rated value £3,712,813 or 36%; Free value £1,619,033 or 16.7%.

The value of Imports entered for consumption during the year 1920 was £9,801,602.

Exports.—The total Exports for 1920 are valued at .. £7,146,010.

When grouped under the four principal heads prescribed by the Board of Trade they compare as follows:—

I. Live Animals, food, drink, &c.—				
1919	..	..	..	£4,913,395
1920	..	..	..	6,151,675
*II. Raw Material—				
1919	..	..	..	663,600
1920	..	..	..	412,227
III. Manufactured Articles—				
1919	..	..	..	44,102
1920	..	..	..	571,429
IV. Miscellaneous & unclassified—				
1919	..	..	..	4,556
1920	..	..	..	1,271
V. Bullion & Specie—				
1919	..	..	..	1,674
1920	..	..	..	9,408

* Raw material and article mainly Unmanufactured

The Island's Exports during the past year, compared with those of the three immediately preceding, were distributed as follows:—

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
United Kingdom ..	44.8	50.2	63.4	42.7
United States ..	23.1	23.4	23.8	28.2
Canada ..	15.1	14.3	6.9	21.9
Other Countries ..	12.0	12.1	5.9	7.2

The following Statement shows the relative importance of the Island's products during the last four years:—

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Sugar ..	29.0	24.0	23.8	42.6
Rum ..	2.3	1.6	16.7	4.1
Coffee ..	4.8	8.5	6.4	2.6
Cocoa ..	4.8	6.0	5.2	3.1
Dyewoods ..	6.5	2.7	2.1	4.0
Fruit ..	10.3	12.8	22.0	24.0
Pimento ..	2.9	2.7	3.3	1.5
Minor Products ..	16.9	19.9	7.8	5.6
Coconuts ..	6.1	4.3	5.1	4.7
Logwood Extract ..	16.4	13.7	6.5	6.1
Tobacco ..	..	3.8	1.1	1.7

The following table shows the proportion of the exportable value of the principal products of the island, to the total value:—

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Sugar	29.0	24.0	23.8	42.6
Rum	2.3	1.6	16.7	4.1
Coffee	4.8	8.5	6.4	2.6
Cocoa	4.8	6.0	5.2	3.1
Dyewoods ..	6.5	2.7	2.1	4.0
Fruit	10.3	12.8	22.0	24.0
Pimento	2.9	2.7	3.3	1.5
Other	14.0	19.9	7.8	5.6
Coconuts	6.1	4.3	5.1	4.7
Logwood Extract ..	16.4	13.7	6.5	6.1
Tobacco	2.9	3.8	1.1	1.7

The exports from the colony during the past four years were distributed among the different countries in the following proportions:—

	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
United Kingdom ..	44.8	50.2	63.4	42.7
United States ..	28.1	23.4	23.8	28.2
Dominion of Canada ..	15.1	14.3	6.9	21.9
Other Countries ..	12.0	12.1	5.9	7.2

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FOOD STUFFS.				
From United Kingdom ..	174,456 18 4	144,797 11 1	163,431 19 2	136,396 19 6
“ British Possessions ..	254,311 15 5	286,481 2 5	256,629 12 0	210,871 0 6
“ U.S. of America ..	510,821 5 2	549,239 11 8	566,159 13 5	440,539 16 9
“ Other Countries ..	18,375 16 9	12,000 15 2	18,408 1 7	17,377 7 11
Total Food Stuffs ..	957,965 15 8	992,519 0 4	1,004,629 6 2	805,185 4 5
LIQUORS.				
From United Kingdom ..	63,317 16 10	70,699 5 7	59,778 2 2	57,433 16 9
“ British Possessions ..	281 10 1	226 16 7	291 19 1	256 17 6
“ U.S. of America ..	7,798 8 8	12,046 16 6	9,611 3 3	12,161 10 5
“ Other Countries ..	11,555 10 6	15,905 8 8	13,783 6 4	9,212 13 8
Total Liquors ..	82,950 6 1	98,878 7 4	83,464 10 10	79,114 18 4
TOBACCO INCLUDING CIGARS.				
From United Kingdom ..	10,041 0 6	7,429 8 11	8,585 19 0	10,313 19 1
“ British Possessions ..	43 11 9	23 10 10	131 15 6	67 14 9
“ U.S. of America ..	5,310 7 5	3,973 4 8	4,955 10 6	2,921 2 10
“ Other Countries ..	2,342 7 3	2,939 4 1	1,774 13 8	1,801 1 2
Total Tobacco ..	17,737 6 11	14,365 8 6	15,447 18 3	15,103 17 10
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.				
From United Kingdom ..	7,214 0 5	3,494 8 5	2,822 10 3	2,007 7 3
“ British Possessions ..	1,097 13 1	728 11 1	364 18 2	280 16 0
“ U.S. of America ..	11,603 14 3	6,774 16 5	6,974 8 5	7,216 10 0
“ Other Countries ..	670 10 10	701 5 5	368 2 0	154 8 9
Total Household Furniture ..	20,585 18 7	11,699 1 4	10,529 18 10	9,659 2 0
CLOTHING INCLUDING BOOTS.				
From United Kingdom ..	408,610 19 4	441,398 17 3	302,902 16 6	283,405 4 6
“ British Possessions ..	1,011 12 5	251 16 4	1,306 8 8	792 13 0
“ U.S. of America ..	186,973 16 4	182,159 16 2	162,169 19 5	186,165 9 10
“ Other Countries ..	10,580 0 5	7,107 0 1	7,131 9 6	11,556 10 7
Total Clothing ..	607,176 8 6	630,917 9 10	473,510 14 1	481,919 18 7
HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY.				
From United Kingdom ..	96,136 7 1	83,766 5 10	80,737 1 1	70,468 17 7
“ British Possessions ..	124 4 5	471 18 1	335 11 10	761 14 7
“ U.S. of America ..	65,632 16 11	59,116 14 0	39,157 4 11	40,344 2 1
“ Other Countries ..	3,791 10 11	6,353 6 0	5,589 12 11	3,099 1 1
Total Hardware and Ironmongery ..	165,684 19 4	149,708 3 11	125,819 10 9	114,673 15 4

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. .	£ s. d.
160,049 5 11	191,193 13 6	68,369 11 0	6,945 8 3	136,611 4 7	360,515 0 0
221,775 0 3	241,374 6 4	264,674 11 11	378,312 12 7	548,477 6 2	796,090 0 0
415,450 8 10	639,919 16 11	863,567 14 0	832,121 15 3	887,169 3 5	1,688,008 0 0
18,727 6 6	23,299 8 9	7,109 15 5	4,104 6 9	5,038 2 10	77,129 0 0
816,002 1 6	1,095,787 0	1,203,721 12 4	1,221,483 17 10	1,577,295 17 0	2,921,742 0 0
43,306 7 6	56,996 16 11	28,135 6 3	24,349 11 10	34,631 6 3	192,205 0 0
172 3 3	1,797 8 1	3,108 17 6	1,762 13 9	1,263 6 1	1,802 0 0
16,817 7 6	20,533 9 3	26,250 7 0	19,953 10 3	33,092 4 2	22,765 0 0
2,682 0 8	4,401 11 7	3,274 0 5	2,184 3 1	6,994 10 10	11,009 0 0
62,977 19 1	83,729 5 10	60,768 11 2	48,249 18 11	75,981 7 4	227,781 0 0
9,111 13 8	7,960 10 5	3,215 16 10	4,172 10 6	4,232 7 1	30,501 0 0
8 7 0	30 10 3		26 18 10	8 14 3	147 0 0
5,628 7 3	9,259 2 7	22,531 3 0	33,502 16 4	63,605 15 0	97,967 0 0
408 6 6	12 18 0	17 4 0	1,066 14 8	34 19 3	2,821 0 0
15,156 14 5	17,263 1 3	25,764 3 10	38,769 0 4	67,881 15 7	130,536 0 0
462 18 5	1,020 16 11	232 18 8	39 13 9	647 1 8	5,855 0 0
102 6 10	91 6 0	249 0 9	558 11 2	244 6 1	5,737 0 0
3,765 4 7	4,077 0 0	3,813 1 7	1,857 0 3	4,520 5 11	20,103 0 0
92 2 9	23 11 7	4 10 5	44 11 11	24 5 7	237 0 0
4,422 12 7	5,212 14 0	4,299 11 5	2,499 17 1	5,435 19 3	31,932 0 0
232,780 9 3	284,238 0 10	207,373 6 8	232,961 3 5	293,417 3 4	1,165,241 0 0
952 3 1	477 4 1	515 10 5	1,209 8 11	4,168 1 11	3,877 0 0
278,840 18 6	313,653 6 1	393,242 14 5	545,899 4 5	1,003,954 7 8	1,270,487 0 0
1,627 0 10	1,149 14 0	1,005 3 4	1,942 7 11	4,861 5 9	4,501 0 0
514,200 11 8	599,517 5 0	602,136 19 10	782,012 4 8	1,306,400 18 8	2,444,106 0 0
50,073 5 1	34,277 4 0	19,299 19 9	21,157 16 3	30,160 9 11	100,582 0 0
230 7 10	3,065 2 0	3,723 5 0	9,304 17 8	3,803 1 7	19,408 0 0
52,411 5 3	70,259 3 8	85,102 14 6	87,121 4 8	70,942 2 7	197,582 0 0
165 4 6	283 4 7	295 11 1	167 7 6	89 10 10	4,718 0 0
102,880 2 10	107,884 14 3	108,421 10 4	117,751 6 1	104,995 4 11	322,290 0 0

VALUE OF IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BUILDING MATERIALS.				
From United Kingdom ..	58,384 16 11	60,326 0 9	54,730 16 10	43,169 4 4
“ British Possessions ..	1,984 8 11	6,360 12 3	10,357 1 3	3,404 8 7
“ U.S. of America ..	112,956 8 3	122,878 2 6	124,782 7 10	86,425 7 3
“ Other Countries ..	1,049 9 9	1,299 7 3	1,342 8 3	527 13 4
Total Building Materials ..	174,375 3 10	190,864 2 9	191,212 14 :	133,526 13 6
ESTATES' MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES. (Other than Food Stuffs, Liquors, &c.)				
From United Kingdom ..	39,537 7 9 *	59,119 7 3	35,352 3 5	31,700 7 5
“ British Possessions ..	..	3 15 0	..	..
“ U.S. of America ..	4,063 12 1	7,640 16 3	6,452 4 10	9,008 6 9
“ Other Countries ..	949 17 4	847 11 6	6,687 15 4	1,513 18 5
Total Estates' Machinery and Supplies ..	44,550 17 2	67,611 10 0	48,492 3 7	42,222 12 7
OTHER MACHINERY & TOOLS.				
From United Kingdom ..	11,513 5 8	5,580 15 0	5,329 9 2	11,826 8 10
“ British Possessions ..	3 18 10	..	107 9 11	..
“ U.S. of America ..	6,806 19 11	8,854 9 1	13,562 5 3	16,072 1 11
“ Other Countries ..	197 4 8	495 0 6	336 13 11	454 18 2
Total other Machinery & Tools ..	18,521 9 1	14,930 4 7	19,335 18 3	28,353 8 11
COALS AND COKE.				
From United Kingdom ..	1,411 6 5	473 10 1	348 3 1	245 4 2
“ British Possessions ..	..	..	..	..
“ U.S. of America ..	48,040 18 1	59,295 14 6	45,897 2 4	100,157 11 3
“ Other Countries ..	..	..	5 4 0	..
Total Coals and Coke ..	49,452 4 6	59,769 4 7	46,250 9 5	100,402 15 5
BOOKS AND OTHER PRINTED MATTER.				
From United Kingdom ..	11,015 1 4	12,769 19 9	9,854 8 1	9,425 11 5
“ British Possessions ..	521 18 9	514 11 4	482 9 6	774 2 8
“ U.S. of America ..	2,382 16 7	2,512 5 1	2,205 1 0	1,760 1 6
“ Other Countries ..	154 11 7	163 1 1	25 6 8	70 18 2
Total Books and other Printed Matter ..	14,074 8 3	15,958 17 3	12,567 5 3	12,030 13 9
MISCELLANEOUS.				
From United Kingdom ..	411,582 9 8	443,497 7 6	365,408 9 0	329,775 4 9
“ British Possessions ..	25,171 14 5	36,887 11 6	37,903 18 5	45,244 19 7
“ U.S. of America ..	237,515 16 10	258,897 3 4	343,796 4 10	318,379 2 3
“ Other Countries ..	39,954 0 7	63,976 3 5	59,077 12 4	50,227 19 3
Total Miscellaneous ..	714,224 1 6	803,253 5 9	806,186 4 7	743,627 5 10
Grand Total ..	2,867,301 19 5	3,050,479 16 2	2,837,446 14 2	2,565,820 6 6

IMPORTS.

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VALUE OF IMPORTS.

1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
18,840 4 2	8,059 4 0	9,994 9 8	3,164 11 3	11,784 14 4	57,526 0 0
551 7 4	2,610 15 8	3,774 2 0	9,152 19 7	12,012 19 5	19,095 0 0
56,989 5 2	108,782 13 1	103,261 9 2	131,115 16 1	104,680 8 3	278,981 0 0
259 1 6	1,153 9 9	116 0 2	411 18 9	78 13 7	430 0 0
76,639 18 2	120,636 2 6	117,146 1 0	143,845 5 8	128,556 15 7	356,032 0 0
27,867 18 10	27,590 12 8	25,135 15 8	19,950 2 8	92,565 11 2	424,138 0 0
10,543 5 0	252 4 10	1,952 14 3	2,785 0 0	3,773 2 4	17,853 0 0
14 0 7	19,302 2 6	26,199 7 3	32,303 10 1	139,769 18 0	159,958 0 0
	362 13 9	...	489 10 4	233 10 0	11,921 0 0
38,445 4 5	47,507 13 9	53,587 17 2	55,528 3 1	236,342 1 6	613,870 0 0
2,197 0 0	3,856 12 7	7,559 18 7	6,822 5 11	20,330 12 8	27,177 0 0
282 16 10	187 13 0	371 11 8	165 1 8	841 18 11	3,667 0 0
17,605 3 7	27,249 13 6	24,972 4 11	26,839 10 5	50,871 3 5	207,925 0 0
3 15 0	165 10 0	4 0 0	109 9 5	288 5 2	42 0 0
20,088 15 5	31,459 9 1	32,907 15 2	33,936 7 5	72,332 0 2	238,811 0 0
93 17 8	209 3 6	208 6 7	..	7 8 0	39,134 0 0
61,392 2 0	93,267 5 3	175,083 10 10	75,841 6 5	163,960 14 6	495,356 0 0
..	10 0 0	..	..	..	..
61,185 19 8	93,486 8 9	175,291 17 5	75,841 6 5	163,968 2 6	534,490 0 0
7,116 2 1	8,183 9 9	5,949 15 9	7,617 2 8	7,120 16 6	13,167 0 0
306 12 0	307 18 11	192 11 3	356 11 10	117 0 7	316 0 0
1,130 4 6	1,386 16 0	1,639 2 6	1,273 19 9	2,729 5 7	2,615 0 0
16 5 0	10 16 8	1 2 9	527 19 0	..	30 0 0
8,569 3 7	9,889 0 4	7,782 12 3	9,775 13 3	9,967 2 8	16,128 0 0
220,500 10 2	385,116 6 11	274,612 8 10	214,850 7 5	381,074 13 6	647,945 0 0
18,310 4 4	26,879 4 5	45,074 7 9	125,712 0 0	101,034 16 9	179,063 0 0
337,212 1 5	475,369 6 5	603,111 19 7	493,327 9 6	839,979 2 11	1,599,760 0 0
30,536 15 2	13,266 10 10	8,938 10 3	12,215 8 0	14,369 2 5	48,796 0 0
606,589 11 1	894,631 9 6	932,037 6 5	846,105 4 11	1,336,457 15 7	2,475,564 0 0
2,327,458 14 5	3,107,004 5 3	3,323,865 18 4	3,375,798 5 8	5,085,615 0 9	10,313,282 0 0

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SUGAR.	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£
To United Kingdom ..	2,862	35,297	1,897	25,453	1,492	15,920
" British Possessions ..	16,196	199,759	7,274	97,605	3,119	33,280
" U. S. of America ..	633	7,807			1	14
" Other Countries ..	369	4,548	727	9,740	279	2,957
Total Sugar ..	20,060	247,411	9,898	132,798	4,891	52,171
RUM.	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£
To United Kingdom ..	9,256	69,424	7,091	53,185	7,586	80,607
" British Possessions ..	429	3,221	621	4,672	600	6,376
" U. S. of America ..	33	254	57	430	66	708
" Other Countries ..	1,736	13,006	1,177	8,813	1,286	13,837
Total Rum ..	11,454	85,905	8,946	67,100	9,536	101,323
COFFEE.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom ..	7,508	19,272	8,673	26,600	5,995	16,338
" British Possessions ..	6,262	16,077	6,839	20,976	5,998	16,374
" U. S. of America ..	17,691	45,108	17,483	53,615	7,161	19,515
" Other Countries ..	28,590	73,374	86,591	173,539	39,039	106,351
Total Coffee ..	60,051	154,131	89,586	274,730	58,193	158,578
COCOA.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom ..	24,960	47,217	24,387	51,921	24,227	59,962
" British Possessions ..	3,316	6,272	2,166	5,253	3,075	7,516
" U. S. of America ..	10,636	20,121	14,735	31,374	6,386	15,807
" Other Countries ..	14,716	27,838	24,087	51,282	12,671	31,353
Total Cocoa ..	53,628	101,448	65,675	139,833	46,359	114,738
COCOANUTS.	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
To United Kingdom ..	242,050	1,167	141,950	671	35,250	200
" British Possessions ..	2,546,200	12,285	1,901,250	8,999	2,161,900	12,322
" U. S. of America ..	17,660,550	85,212	20,846,900	98,675	21,570,300	122,950
" Other Countries ..	4,550	21	59,350	280	2,150	12
Total Cocoanuts ..	20,453,350	98,687	22,949,450	108,627	23,769,600	135,486
PIMENTO.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom ..	14,476	10,435	4,529	3,302	7,722	5,019
" British Possessions ..	3,587	2,583	3,358	2,448	4,898	3,181
" U. S. of America ..	42,015	30,286	46,035	33,567	44,405	28,865
" Other Countries ..	55,416	39,948	53,582	39,071	78,587	51,085
Total Pimento ..	115,494	83,252	107,504	78,388	135,612	88,148
DYEWOODS.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
To United Kingdom ..	1,842	4,479	2,357	5,309	6,916	14,700
" British Possessions ..						
" U. S. of America ..	18,605	45,253	18,731	42,170	19,203	41,029
" Other Countries ..	25,619	57,515	18,234	41,059	27,330	58,110
Total Dyewoods ..	44,066	107,277	39,322	88,538	53,529	113,839

A Hhd. of sugar is the equivalent of 20 cwt.

A Phn. of rum is the equivalent of 100 imperial gallons.

EXPORTS.

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QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	Hhds.	£	* Hhds.	£
1,737	22,155	9,784	165,501	12,356	219,321	19,883	437,441
13,162	167,809	5,058	85,562	15,876	281,813	11,398	250,721
493	6,291	302	5,123	94	1,669	713	15,699
7	90	..	..	3	67	8	189
15,399	196,345	15,144	256,186	28,329	502,870	32,002	704,050
Puns.	£	Puns.	£	Puns.	£	** Puns.	£
9,748	89,360	11,892	168,468	17,222	337,273	2,726	36,349
439	4,040	386	5,464	430	8,421	1,259	16,798
154	1,415	324	4,603	140	2,759	169	2,257
793	7,248	487	6,921	185	3,636	26	340
11,134	102,063	13,091	185,456	17,977	362,089	4,18	55,739
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
14,324	29,843	24,628	49,975	12,000	26,577	8,757	19,923
5,202	10,839	14,058	28,522	19,835	43,641	19,274	43,845
23,554	49,071	23,924	48,548	28,753	63,258	19,696	44,810
36,667	76,387	1,014	2,059	5,288	11,634	3,691	8,398
79,747	166,140	63,624	129,104	65,956	145,110	51,418	116,976
Cwt.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
31,412	66,552	30,373	90,612	37,353	97,119	30,116	62,491
4,594	9,724	5,740	17,125	6,239	16,223	13,078	27,134
11,740	24,851	82,247	96,205	20,713	53,854	13,603	28,228
24,523	51,906	127	379	53	140	..	..
72,299	153,033	68,487	204,321	64,358	167,336	56,797	117,853
No.	£	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
1,231,900	5,204	3,267,500	12,253	3,545,700	23,401	3,169,550	20,126
1,744,750	7,370	3,170,400	11,889	2,626,650	16,575	1,836,500	11,663
26,047,150	110,049	20,891,750	78,344	21,108,300	139,314	18,356,850	116,565
100,600	425	..	..	..	..	..	..
29,121,100	123,049	27,329,650	102,486	27,180,650	179,390	23,362,900	148,354
Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
14,595	7,480	56,579	29,940	44,160	30,360	43,196	38,337
3,715	1,714	5,498	2,909	4,273	2,937	4,663	4,138
22,885	11,728	40,899	21,642	15,171	10,430	32,804	29,114
45,485	23,312	1,032	546	116	80	53	46
56,310	44,234	104,008	55,037	63,720	43,807	80,716	71,635
Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons	£
3,498	7,736	3,437	10,747	14,083	76,120	7,942	31,085
15	33	..	..	..	..	..	..
29,575	65,338	39,324	124,645	46,407	251,421	21,980	86,838
23,539	52,057	13,170	40,264	15,044	80,065	10,478	41,250
56,627	125,164	55,631	175,660	75,534	407,606	40,400	159,178

* A Hhd. of sugar is the equivalent of 20 cwt.

** A Phn. of rum is the equivalent of 100 imperial gallons.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Articles.	1918.		1919.		1920.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
SUGAR.	*Hhds.	£	*Hhds.	£	*Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom ..	12,546	288,572	32,296	1,180,386	363,082	1182585
" British Possessions ..	12,052	277,200	5,348	187,161	337,341	1377476
" U.S. of America ..	..	..	..	..	32,854	134,154
" Other Countries ..	2,076	47,749	..	..	10	41
Total Sugar ..	26,674	613,521	37,644	1,317,547	733,287	2994256
RUM.	Puns.	£	** Puns.	£	** Galls.	£
To United Kingdom ..	347	7,518	28,634	864,990	548,885	212,693
" British Possessions ..	1,483	32,132	811	9,614	157,075	60,867
" U.S. of America ..	38	839	2	70	346	134
" Other Countries ..	42	877	1,146	49,496	37,302	14,453
Total Rum ..	1,910	41,376	30,593	924,170	743,608	288,147
COFFEE.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom ..	61,784	146,739	27,596	133,498	5,715	25,265
" British Possessions ..	17,283	41,043	28,903	139,816	27,447	121,338
" U.S. of America ..	5,749	13,654	8,101	39,192	3,909	17,281
" Other Countries ..	6,582	15,635	9,031	43,684	4,198	18,558
Total Coffee ..	91,398	217,071	73,631	356,190	41,269	182,442
COCOA.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom ..	41,787	108,646	53,209	217,273	41,760	175,392
" British Possessions ..	4,878	12,682	4,387	17,914	1,410	5,922
" U.S. of America ..	12,639	32,862	10,564	43,138	5,740	24,108
" Other Countries ..	..	..	2,072	8,459	1,538	6,460
Total Cocoa ..	59,304	154,190	70,232	286,704	50,448	211,882
COCONUTS.	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
To United Kingdom ..	1,532,500	12,030	9,180,450	107,870	12,675,700	147,038
" British Possessions ..	923,950	7,253	827,400	9,722	641,700	7,444
" U.S. of America ..	11,754,250	92,270	14,270,350	167,676	14,114,160	163,724
" Other Countries ..	..	..	4,700	56	814,680	9,450
Total Coconuts ..	14,210,700	111,553	24,282,900	285,324	28,246,240	327,656
PIMENTO.	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£	Cwts.	£
To United Kingdom ..	22,183	26,065	87,206	137,350	19,293	30,382
" British Possessions ..	3,528	4,147	4,383	6,903	3,425	5,366
" U.S. of America ..	31,508	37,021	19,951	31,423	39,744	62,266
" Other Countries ..	7	8	5,643	8,888	5,007	7,844
Total Pimento ..	57,226	67,241	117,183	184,564	67,569	105,858
DYEWOODS.	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
To United Kingdom ..	1,750	6,676	3,358	17,001	2,422	19,389
" British Possessions ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" U.S. of America ..	15,709	58,050	13,927	71,032	14,029	113,216
" Other Countries ..	762	3,466	5,470	26,435	18,259	146,139
Total Dyewoods ..	18,221	68,192	22,755	114,468	34,710	278,744

* A Hhd. of sugar is the equivalent of 20 cwt.

** A Phn. of rum is the equivalent of 100 imperial gallons.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1911.		1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FRUIT.						
		£		£		
To United Kingdom	..	79,692	..	33,130	..	68,019
" British Possessions	..	18,420	..	15,522	..	19,540
" U.S. of America	..	1,424,225	..	1,236,545	..	986,222
" Other Countries	..	3,221	..	13,287	..	4,017
Total Fruit	..	1,525,558	..	1,298,484	..	1,077,798
TOBACCO (INCLUDING CIGARS).						
	lb	£	lb	£	lb	£
To United Kingdom	.. 8,421	5,439	.. 9,619	5,200	..	4,731
" British Possessions	.. 20,611	7,767	.. 26,607	7,128	..	5,986
" U.S. of America	.. 1,822	1,103	.. 1,467	783	..	1,002
" Other Countries	.. 70,506	24,100	.. 76,300	26,180	..	25,779
Total Tobacco	.. 101,360	38,409	.. 113,983	39,291	..	37,498
MINOR PRODUCTS (INCLUDING GINGER.)						
		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	..	153,764	..	144,983	..	149,261
" British Possessions	..	13,576	..	17,776	..	14,412
" U.S. of America	..	59,558	..	52,305	..	57,199
" Other Countries	..	100,352	..	127,156	..	112,507
Total Minor Products	..	327,250	..	342,220	..	333,379
CATTLE.						
	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..
" British Possessions	..	..	..	..	..	..
" U.S. of America	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Other Countries	.. 305	4,078	.. 8	250	.. 45	1,148
Total Cattle	.. 305	4,078	.. 8	250	.. 45	1,148
HORSEKIND.						
	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom	..	..	.. 2	130	..	..
" British Possessions	.. 12	248	.. 11	237	.. 7	195
" U.S. of America	.. 4	110	.. 2	77	.. 2	50
" Other Countries	.. 95	1,910	.. 56	1,355	.. 113	1,856
Total Horsekind	.. 111	2,268	.. 71	1,799	.. 122	2,101
MISCELLANEOUS.						
<i>Viz.—Foreign Produce re-exported.</i>		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	..	7,260	..	8,597	..	9,459
" British Possessions	..	38,906	..	38,494	..	57,984
" U.S. of America	..	105,672	..	69,038	..	122,790
" Other Countries	..	17,645	..	20,879	..	23,762
Total Miscellaneous	..	169,483	..	137,008	..	213,995
Grand Total	..	2,945,157	..	1,927,679	..	1,418,005

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	1914.		1915.		1916.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FRUIT.						
		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	134,833	..	46,412	..	24,355
" British Possessions	8,147	..	10,850	..	10,791
" U.S. of America	1,357,718	..	586,347	..	216,043
" Other Countries	23,643	..	2,906	..	986
Total Fruit	1,524,341	..	646,515	..	252,182
TOBACCO (INCLUDING CIGARS).						
	lb	£		£		£
To United Kingdom	5,280	..	6,123	..	6,491
" British Possessions	3,320	..	6,631	..	8,519
" U.S. of America	1,494	..	780	..	646
" Other Countries	26,261	..	28,713	..	36,179
Total Tobacco	39,355	..	42,247	..	51,835
MINOR PRODUCTS						
(INCLUDING GINGER.)						
		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	154,805	..	259,909	..	376,592
" British Possessions	16,731	..	35,433	..	38,671
" U.S. of America	78,824	..	73,613	..	154,322
" Other Countries	74,711	..	31,075	..	86,083
Total Minor Products	325,071	..	400,030	..	655,668
CATTLE.						
	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom
" British Possessions	2 10	..	32	..	292
" U.S. of America
" Other Countries	119 1,122	..	285 5,250	..	458 6,230
Total Cattle	121 1,132	..	289 5,282	..	486 6,524
HORSEKIND.						
	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
To United Kingdom
" British Possessions	7 143	..	11 206	..	9 171
" U.S. of America	11 170	..	..	..	..
" Other Countries	23 336	..	5 85	..	246 4,960
Total Horsekind	41 649	..	16 291	..	255 5,131
MISCELLANEOUS.						
<i>Viz.—Foreign Produce re-exported.</i>						
		£		£		£
To United Kingdom	6,532	..	9,222	..	8,113
" British Possessions	22,077	..	7,465	..	9,729
" U.S. of America	62,500	..	3,990	..	26,996
" Other Countries	12,847	..	5,372	..	7,016
Total Miscellaneous	103,956	..	26,049	..	51,854
Total	2,904,533	..	2,228,664	..	2,821,234

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	£		£				£
..	49,368	..	40,430	..	378,588	..	417,599
..	8,265	..	9,179	..	10,444	..	4,770
..	190,959	..	274,480	..	828,944	..	1,273,507
..	437	..	87	..	629	..	758
..	249,029	..	324,176	1	218,605	..	1,696,629
lb	£		£				£
..	9,752	..	34,153	..	29,416	..	21,580
..	11,708	..	15,064	..	19,266	..	31,142
..	186	..	94	..	399	..	2,491
..	44,087	..	49,788	..	58,246	..	67,157
..	65,733	..	99,049	..	107,327	..	122,870
	£		£				£
..	393,442	..	645,638	..	520,101	..	507,291
..	54,293	..	59,875	..	38,609	..	44,165
..	171,041	..	110,091	..	151,590	..	197,894
..	113,847	..	32,332	..	26,188	..	62,556
..	732,623	..	847,936	..	736,488	..	811,906
Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	410
..	8,035	156	5,130	76	5,160	15	725
..	8,035	156	5,130	76	5,160	25	1,135
Head,	£	Head.	£	Head.	£	Head.	£
..	218	..	..	..	..	1	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	345
..	..	1	30	4	110	15	775
..	218	1	30	4	110	25	1,170
	£		£		£		£
..	13,802	..	31,511	..	30,139	..	9,816
..	17,968	..	41,455	..	16,497	..	37,255
..	9,065	..	8,567	..	9,806	..	26,470
..	8,854	..	53,899	..	34,059	..	50,274
..	49,689	..	135,432	..	90,501	..	123,815
..	2,479,107	..	2,684,897	5	627,238	..	7,146,010

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF

BRITISH.												
Year.	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.												
1916	141	10,498	975	175	15,846	1,138	316	26,344	2,113	11	1,880	75
1917	136	10,610	963	214	15,164	1,356	350	25,804	2,319	18	4,025	126
1918	163	12,682	1,162	210	14,223	1,321	373	26,905	2,483	32	3,355	261
1919	116	8,841	923	296	20,250	1,881	412	29,091	2,804	9	3,188	100
1920	100	7,280	850	110	11,129	840	210	18,409	1,690	20	4,475	169
STEAM VESSELS.												
1916	117	378,582	8,307	30	42,973	1,182	147	421,555	9,489	338	661,800	20,048
1917	132	385,771	10,483		23,009	445	141	408,780	10,928	267	526,462	15,957
1918	47	129,744	2,919	4	5,079	186	51	134,823	3,105	197	354,643	11,416
1919	106	316,295	7,145	63	63,059	2,449	169	379,354	9,594	260	440,700	14,097
1920	203	606,898	13,828	84	79,143	2,776	287	777,041	16,604	489	906,118	27,999

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS OF

BRITISH.												
Year.	With Cargoes.			In Ballast.				Total.		With Cargoes.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.												
1916	174	18,206	1,244	127	8,929	820	301	27,135	2,064	71	37,220	668
1917	122	10,378	878	219	13,443	1,354	341	23,821	2,232	45	22,301	440
1918	129	11,132	910	226	14,851	1,516	355	26,006	2,426	37	11,067	294
1919	99	7,697	801	313	21,463	2,000	412	29,160	2,801	32	14,708	310
1920	105	10,347	884	94	7,357	677	199	17,704	1,561	43	25,925	642
STEAM VESSELS.												
1916	135	399,426	8,906	7	10,851	312	142	410,277	9,218	401	710,161	21,606
1917	138	405,688	10,973	3	7,483	112	141	413,171	11,085	285	516,464	16,405
1918	45	127,067	2,729	3	3,446	131	48	130,513	2,860	263	397,214	13,339
1919	112	341,292	8,023	54	22,894	1,361	166	364,186	9,384	436	586,180	19,880
1920	209	611,262	14,450	77	60,700	2,554	286	671,932	17,004	615	987,015	31,137

VESSELS ENTERED IN THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.														
73	39,714	703	84	41,594	778	152	12,378	1,050	248	55,560	1,841	400	67,938	2,891
48	23,498	446	66	47,523	572	154	14,665	1,089	262	38,662	1,802	416	53,327	2,891
30	10,766	246	62	14,621	507	195	16,537	1,427	240	24,989	1,567	435	41,526	2,990
28	14,570	284	37	17,758	384	125	12,029	1,023	324	34,820	2,165	449	46,849	3,188
45	23,838	495	65	28,313	664	120	11,755	1,019	155	34,967	1,335	275	46,722	2,354
STEAM VESSELS.														
92	79,510	2,513	430	741,310	22,561	455	1040382	28,355	122	122,483	3,695	577	1162865	32,050
77	56,874	2,017	344	583,336	17,974	399	912,233	26,440	86	79,883	2,462	485	992,116	28,902
89	62,336	2,238	286	416,979	13,654	244	484,387	14,335	93	67,415	2,424	337	551,802	16,759
274	180,058	6,976	534	620,758	21,073	366	756,995	21,242	337	243,117	9,425	703	1000112	30,667
256	148,375	6,275	745	1054493	34,274	692	1513016	41,827	340	218,518	9,051	1032	1731534	50,878

VESSELS CLEARED THE PORTS OF JAMAICA.

FOREIGN.						TOTAL.								
In Ballast.			Total.			With Cargoes.			In Ballast.			Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
SAILING VESSELS.														
10	2,153	79	81	39,373	747	245	55,426	1,921	137	11,082	899	382	66,508	2,811
17	3,141	120	62	25,442	560	167	32,679	1,318	236	16,584	1,474	403	49,263	2,792
21	3,683	188	58	14,750	482	166	22,219	1,204	247	18,537	1,704	413	40,756	2,908
8	2,757	85	40	17,465	395	131	22,405	1,111	321	24,220	2,085	452	46,625	3,196
20	4,923	199	63	30,848	841	148	36,272	1,526	114	12,280	876	262	48,552	2,402
STEAM VESSELS.														
28	21,828	653	424	731,990	22,339	536	1109587	30,592	30	32,680	965	566	1142267	31,557
45	40,592	1,213	330	557,056	17,618	423	922,152	27,378	48	48,073	1,325	471	970,227	28,703
22	15,214	524	235	412,428	13,867	308	524,281	16,068	25	18,660	659	333	542,941	16,727
94	40,990	1,919	530	627,170	21,799	548	927,472	27,903	148	63,884	3,280	696	991,356	31,183
122	48,033	2,429	737	1035048	33,566	824	1598277	45,587	199	108,703	4,983	1023	1706980	50,570

CLASSIFIED STATEMENT
 SHEWING THE NUMBER OF TAXPAYERS FROM THE YEAR 1917-1918 TO 1920-1921.

Parish.	1917-1918.			1918-1919.			1919-1920.			1920-1921.		
	Under		From £2 and up-wards.	Under		From £2 and up-wards.	Under		From £2 and up-wards.	Under		Total.
	£1	£2		£1	£2		£1	£2		£1	£2	
Kingston	3,733	2,522	4,029	10,284	3,761	2,524	4,031	10,316	3,525	2,516	4,059	10,100
Port Royal	94	84	24	202	92	96	13	201	92	96	13	201
St. Andrew	9,050	1,167	1,696	11,913	9,897	1,259	1,598	12,754	10,091	1,346	1,775	13,212
St. Thomas	9,828	643	705	11,176	10,155	674	707	11,536	10,978	935	983	12,901
Portland	11,535	642	581	12,758	11,753	614	534	12,931	11,446	637	660	12,793
St. Mary	13,316	759	963	15,038	13,370	715	1,099	15,184	13,513	728	1,185	15,426
St. Ann	15,842	752	891	17,485	16,060	721	819	17,600	16,719	531	655	17,905
Trelawny	8,404	508	449	9,351	8,711	601	466	9,778	8,522	585	460	9,567
St. James	6,630	893	806	8,329	6,712	865	733	8,310	6,820	975	775	8,570
Hanover	7,578	578	514	8,670	7,354	633	550	8,767	4,532	2,177	2,179	8,388
Westmoreland	11,919	716	811	13,446	11,960	722	815	13,497	12,045	737	828	13,610
St. Elizabeth	17,338	420	611	18,369	17,313	434	622	18,369	17,390	424	634	18,498
Manchester	14,265	882	540	15,687	14,726	916	548	16,190	14,415	1,023	577	16,015
Clarendon	18,224	729	722	19,675	18,488	787	754	20,229	18,450	1,025	856	20,381
St. Catherine	20,022	1,436	937	22,395	20,480	1,357	832	22,669	19,662	1,235	1,021	21,918
Total	167,778	12,731	14,279	194,788	171,092	12,918	14,121	198,131	168,200	15,020	16,715	199,935
												204,240

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT showing the number of PROPERTIES on which TAXES were paid during the year ended 31st March, 1921, under the divisions, viz.— Properties rated as of £20, £30, £40 gross value, properties over £40 gross value.

Parish.	Properties rated as of £20 gross value.		Properties rated as of £30 gross value.	Properties rated as of £40 gross value.	Properties over £40 gross value.				Total.
	Land only.	House with land not exceeding ½ acre.			Not exceeding £100.	Exceeding £100 but not exceeding £500.	Exceeding £500 but not exceeding £1,000.	Exceeding £1,000.	
Kingston	1	576	508	581	2,885	3,051	296	199	8,097
St. Andrew	2,203	1,655	719	3,027	1,628	1,219	261	95	10,896
St. Thomas	2,631	2,334	398	2,576	626	234	31	76	9,906
Portland	4,085	2,363	568	2,870	1,005	446	67	84	11,488
St. Mary	4,203	1,711	843	3,427	237	651	88	124	11,284
St. Ann	3,542	1,681	902	4,730	1,568	526	59	114	14,022
Trelawny	2,311	2,426	338	2,410	754	270	40	76	8,655
St. James	1,788	1,517	413	2,360	969	551	86	63	7,747
Hanover	2,009	2,541	329	2,047	1,028	302	24	59	8,339
Westmoreland	2,273	2,766	384	4,672	1,224	514	71	77	11,981
St. Elizabeth	5,361	1,287	585	7,828	1,376	479	59	83	17,058
Manchester	3,887	785	340	5,425	2,374	503	82	64	13,460
Clarendon	6,569	2,045	597	5,907	1,535	449	36	103	17,242
St. Catherine	7,032	2,121	1,010	6,318	2,029	691	68	123	19,392
Port Royal	..	..	1	12	72	28	..	..	113
	50,015	25,709	7,934	54,190	19,310	9,914	1,268	1,340	169,680

STATEMENT OF PAROCHIAL ROAD TAX FOR 1920-1921.

Parish.	Traction Engines.	Horse- kind. at 11/.	Butire £2.	Asses. at 2/.	Wheels.			Total No. of whe. ls.	Motor Cars		Total Yield. £ s. d.
					at 15/	at 20/	at 6/.	Hand Carts at 1/.	at £5 10/	at £6 10/	
Kingston	..	826	..	62	200	784	996	72	424	70	3,363 12 5
St. Andrew	..	1,232	2	1,109	703	72	1,521	10	127	7	2,553 16 9
St. Thomas	..	2,013	6	1,121	481	..	1,568	..	61	44	2,717 2 6
Portland	4	1,481	2	692	458	40	963	4	44	11	1,861 2 9
St. Mary	1	2,857	15	798	1,006	8	1,784	1	81	38	3,634 13 3
St. Ann	..	2,079	10	1,175	1,038	..	1,016	..	79	53	3,123 6 9
Trelawny	..	1,485	6	1,229	581	..	761	8	58	15	2,008 8 9
St. James	..	1,651	9	991	403	..	943	..	85	18	2,201 1 3
Hanover	..	2,064	5	1,111	531	..	818	..	29	8	2,057 19 6
Westmoreland	..	3,041	9	1,133	1,203	..	1,520	..	85	27	3,715 12 3
St. Elizabeth	..	2,029	12	1,195	1,278	..	676	..	63	20	2,933 10 0
Manchester	..	1,610	5	1,123	1,256	..	550	..	72	13	2,492 12 5
Clarendon	5	3,710	12	2,476	846	..	2,264	..	69	17	4,165 16 11
St. Catherine	..	3,181	7	1,998	986	80	3,151	18	84	11	4,392 14 4
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	11 0 0
Total 1920-21	10	29,289	100	17,003	11,078	984	18,518	113	1,363	352	41,232 9 10
Total 1919-20	11	27,744	82	17,302	11,036	988	16,882	106*	1,082	203	38,425 10 1
Increase	..	1,545	18	..	42	..	1,636	7	281	149	2,806 19 9
Decrease	1	..	..	209	..	4	..	..	..	..	..

*Hand carts are not included in the total number of wheels.

TRADE LICENSES ISSUED IN THE YEAR 1920-21.

Parish.	Merchants.	Retailers.	Total.	Wharfingers.	Auctioneers.	Newspapers.	Other Licenses.
Kingston	86	838	924	10	16	3	82
St. Andrew .. ..	..	292	292	..	..	..	247
St. Thomas	2	231	233	5	1	..	209
Portland	4	318	322	1	1	..	281
St. Mary	7	423	430	3	2	..	304
St. Ann	8	297	305	6	3	..	177
Trelawny	2	163	165	4	1	..	197
St. James	11	280	291	4	2	2	229
Hanover	3	152	155	6	1	..	64
Westmoreland	7	335	342	8	4	..	500
St. Elizabeth	4	393	397	5	3	..	285
Manchester .. ..	..	360	360	1	5	..	487
Clarendon	2	421	423	2	..	..	484
St. Catherine	9	570	559	..	1	..	227
Port Royal .. ..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Total	145	5,057	5,202	55	40	5	3,773

SPIRIT LICENSES ISSUED IN 1920-21.

Parish.	Dealers.	Retailers.		Taverns.	Hotels.
		Town.	Dist.		
Kingston	23	89	..	51	6
St. Andrew .. ..	..	11	74	8	1
St. Thomas	1	13	85	2	..
Portland	2	22	68	9	2
St. Mary	3	46	159	7	..
St. Ann	4	16	97	..	2
Trelawny	1	14	49	..	..
St. James	5	18	47	2	..
Hanover .. ..	..	5	42	1	..
Westmoreland	2	9	67	1	1
St. Elizabeth	2	14	132	1	..
Manchester .. ..	..	17	113	..	2
Clarendon	3	22	199	1	..
St. Catherine	2	25	224	9	..
Port Royal .. ..	..	..	..	2	..
Total	48	321	1,356	94	14

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF CATTLE, HORSEKIND, CARRIAGES, MOTOR CARRIAGES, &c. IN THE ISLAND IN 1920-21.

Parish.	Horned Stock.			Horsekind.		Sheep	Asses.	Vehicles.		
	On Pens.	Return- ed for taxation	Total.	On Pens.	Return- ed for taxation			Number of carriages al- lowing a wheel to each including those used as hackney carriages.	Number of carts, drays, etc., allow- ing 2 wheels	Total.
Kingston	826	..	02	246	498	744
St. Andrew	..	33	1,345	1,334	1,234	..	1,109	195	762	957
St. Thomas	..	788	4,673	2,049	2,049	..	1,121	121	754	875
Portland	..	181	3,328	1,483	1,483	..	692	125	484	609
St. Mary	..	1,096	9,531	2,872	2,872	..	798	254	892	1,146
St. Ann	..	438	20,157	2,089	2,089	..	1,175	260	508	768
Trelawny	..	2,148	8,496	1,491	1,491	No reliable information.	1,229	146	332	528
St. James	..	998	7,355	1,660	1,660	..	991	124	473	597
Hanover	..	329	11,510	2,039	2,039	..	1,111	134	424	558
Westmoreland	..	2,872	20,608	3,050	3,050	..	1,133	302	760	1,032
St. Elizabeth	..	301	15,599	2,011	2,011	..	1,995	320	338	658
Manchester	..	2	4,297	1,615	1,615	..	1,123	314	275	589
Clarendon	..	1,177	6,435	3,722	3,722	..	2,466	212	1,132	1,344
St. Catherine	..	1,569	13,112	3,188	3,188	..	1,998	217	1,577	1,824
Port Royal	..	Nil	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	114,487	11,962	126,449	29,380	29,380	..	17,003	3,000	9,259	12,269

CURRENCY OF JAMAICA.

The Acts relating to the metallic currency are 3 Victoria, chap. 39, "to provide for the assimilation of the currency of this island with the currency of the United Kingdom, 5 Victoria, chap. 28; 6 Victoria, chap. 40; 7 Victoria, chap. 51; Law 49 of 1869; and Law 13 of 1880; and the several Proclamations bearing on the coinage are of the following dates: 14th September, 1838, 19th August, 1853, 9th March, 1854, 23rd October, 1863, 10th November, 1866, and 11th November, 1869.

A Proclamation was issued on 23rd October, 1863, calling attention to the fact that the fractional parts of the dollar of Foreign States were not a legal tender, and prohibiting their reception in payment of Customs duties or taxes. Subsequently, under Law 8 of 1876, the silver dollar itself ceased to be a legal tender.

By Law 49 of 1869 the issue of a nickel currency of pennies and half-pennies is authorized, and these coins are a legal tender to the extent of one shilling and of sixpence respectively. Law 13 of 1880 authorizes the issue of nickel farthings, which are a legal tender to the extent of threepence in one payment.

In 1904 the Currency Note Law was passed constituting a Board of Commissioners to issue notes called currency notes for the value of 10s. each, redeemable on demand at the office of the Commissioners. This Law was amended by Law 17 of 1918 authorising the issue of Currency Notes for such denominations as may be approved by the Secretary of State.

The Island Act regulating Banks not established under Royal Charter or by Act of Parliament is the Act 7 Victoria, chap. 47.

Under the Currency Note Law 27 of 1904 the Commissioners of Currency issued their first notes on the 15th March, 1920 aggregating £17,500.

Owing to the scarcity of silver it was found necessary to put the Law into immediate operation. The Commissioners issue notes of 10/, 5/, and 2/6 denominations and have to the 31st December, 1920 circulated £299,500 of their currency as under:—

2/6 ..	£31,250.	5/ ..	£193,250.	10/ ..	£75,000.
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They had also on that date invested in British Securities £96,875.

Currency Commissioners.

The Island Treasurer, The Hon. The Collector General, Hon. T. Laurence
Roxburgh, C.M.G.

Secretary—John R. Lewis.

The paper money within the island consists of the notes of the Colonial Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Canadian Bank of Commerce. These notes are no longer legal tender since the Proclamation in Extraordinary Gazette on the 20th August, 1914, under Law 36 of 1914, repealed by Gazette Notice, No. 457 of 3rd July, 1919. Currency Notes of One pound and of Ten shillings value issued by H. M. Treasury under the Currency Bank Notes Act of 1914, were made a legal tender "in the same manner and to the same extent and as fully as Sovereigns and Half Sovereigns are current."

The money of account in Jamaica is pounds, shillings and pence, sterling. By the present Law of Jamaica all silver coins above the value of sixpence current in Great Britain are legal tender here to any amount while those under 6d. are made legal tender to the extent of forty shillings in one payment, but to no greater extent (7 Vic. chap. 51); and all copper coins current in Great Britain are legal tender here to the extent of twelve pence in one payment, but to no greater extent (6 Vic., chap. 40); but there is now no copper coinage current in Great Britain, and the bronze coinage which has superseded it has not been made current here by Proclamation. The other coins current here are all American gold coins of \$5 and upwards at the rate of £1 0s. 6d. per \$5 (one dollar gold pieces are only current at 4s. 1d.); gold coins current in Great Britain and Ireland, and British silver crowns, half-crowns, florins, shillings and sixpences, all of which are legal tender to any extent.

COINS IN CIRCULATION.

British coins, gold and silver, of all denominations			
American (United States) Gold—Double Eagle			
Do.	do.	Single	"
Do.	do.	Half	"
Do.	do.	Quarter	"
Do.	do.	Dollar	"
			at
			£4 2 0
			2 1 0
			1 0 6
			0 10 3
			0 4 1

Jamaica—Nickel Coins: Penny, Half-penny, Farthing.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

BANK RATE FOR SELLING ON LONDON.

90 Days	} vary according to open market rate in London.
60 Days	..	..	..
30 Days	..	..	..
Sight	..	..	..

RATES FOR SELLING ON NEW YORK.

Demand Drafts only issued; price varies according to Exchange quotation at New York.

COLONIAL BANK.

(*Harbour Street*)

(Established & Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1836.)

Subscribed Capital £3,000,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.

Reserve Funds, £400,000.

Head Office } 29 Gracechurch St., London, E.C., 3.

City Branch }

Manchester Branch—21 York Street.

Liverpool Branch—25 Castle Street.

Hull Branch—59 Whitefriargate.

Hamburg Branch, Adolphsplatz 4, Hamburg.

New York Agency—22 William Street.

Canada—The Bank of Montreal.

India—Cox & Co.

France—Cox & Co. (France) Ltd.

Kingston.

E. W. Lucie-Smith, *Manager.*

G. F. H. Hobson, *Actg. Asst. Manager.*

W. A. Martin, *Accountant.*

Other Branches in Jamaica.

Annotto Bay, Falmouth, Lucea, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Sav.-la-Mar, May Pen, Port Morant, Black River.

Branches in all principal West Indian Islands, British Guiana and in West Africa.

CIRCULATION OF THE BANK.

Year.	Quarter.	Weekly Average Circulation.	Yearly Average.
1917	31st March	63,670	66,025
	30th June	68,145	
	30th September	65,843	
	31st December	66,443	
1918	31st March	66,507	70,459
	30th June	70,963	
	30th September	68,905	
	31st December	75,461	
1919	31st March	83,125	97,145
	30th June	92,020	
	30th September	99,719	
	31st December	112,717	
1920	31st March	133,098	134,004
	30th June	143,454	
	30th September	132,461	
	31st December	127,004	
1921	31st March	99,015	109,913
	30th June	108,346	
	30th September	119,326	
	31st December	112,967	

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

King Street.

INCORPORATED 1832.

Reserve Fund	..	..	\$19,000,000.00.
Total Assets, Dec. 31st, 1921	..	..	225,306,398.62
Notes in circulation	..	..	15,832,567.96
Notes outstanding in Jamaica at September 30th, 1921	..	..	£106,847 0 0
December 31st, 1921	..	..	79,780 0 0

HEAD Office, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and over 330 branches, including St. John, N.B.; Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa and other principal places in Canada; St. Johns, Newfoundland; Boston, Chicago and New York in the U.S.A.; London, England; Havana, Cuba; San Juan, Fajado and Ponce in Porto Rico; Santo Domingo, D.R.; Kingston, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Montego Bay, Sav-la-Mar, Mandeville, St. Ann's Bay, Black River, Spanish Town, Morant Bay, Linstead, Brown's Town in Jamaica.

The Bank of Nova Scotia holds its Charter under the Canadian Banking Act and has power to issue notes to the amount of its paid-up capital, and additional amounts against deposit of gold in the Central Gold Reserves provided for by law by the Canadian Government.

NOTES OUTSTANDING IN JAMAICA AT THE END OF EACH QUARTER FROM 1916 TO 1921.

1916.			1917.			1918.		
March	31	£116,329	March	31	£110,088	March	31	£119,925
June	30	167,347	June	30	95,554	June	30	113,154
Sept.	30	103,085	Sept.	30	99,236	Sept.	30	115,868
Dec.	31	107,717	Dec.	31	106,183	Dec.	31	118,082
1919.			1920.			1921.		
March	31	£138,323	March	31	£187,475	March	31	£114,877
June	30	161,047	June	30	158,766	June	30	111,085
Sept.	30	193,698	Sept.	30	137,827	Sept.	30	106,847
Dec.	31	211,706	Dec.	31	117,405	Dec.	31	79,780

KINGSTON BRANCH.

Manager—W. H. Silver.*Assistant Manager*—R. M. Duff.*Accountant*—C. F. Hibbard.

Other Branches in Jamaica.—Black River, Mandeville, Montego Bay, Morant Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Savanna-la-Mar, Spanish Town, Linstead, Brown's Town.

London Branch—The Bank of Nova Scotia, 55 Old Broad St., London, E.C. 2, England.

Correspondents—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Royal Bank of Scotland.

Bank of New York, N.B.A., New York.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

(King and Harbour Streets.)

Incorporated 1869. In a recently published report the total deposits are stated at \$372,400,000, and the balance at credit of reserve funds at \$20,400,000.

Total Deposits	\$372,400,000	} as at Jan'y.. 31st, '22
Reserve Fund	..	..	..	20,400,000
Paid-up Capital	..	..	..	20,400,000
Aggregate Assets	..	..	..	165,000,000

Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.

Manager—H. H. Troop.*Accountant*—H. P. Strong.

London Branch, 2 Bank Buildings, Prince's Street, E.C. 2.

New York Agency, 68 William Street.

France, Paris Auxilliary—28 Rue du Quatre Septembre. Royal Bank of Canada, (France.)
704 Branches covering all parts of Canada, Cuba, West Indies, Central and South America.

Principal foreign correspondents:—

Great Britain—Bank of England, London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd., Bank of Scotland, London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

United States—*New York*, Chase National Bank, American Exchange National Bank, Chemical National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company.
Boston—National Shawmut Bank, First National Bank, International Trust Company.
Chicago—Continental and Commercial National Bank.
Philadelphia—Philadelphia National Bank.
San Francisco—First National Bank.
Minneapolis—First National Bank.
Buffalo—Manufacturers & Traders National Bank.
New Orleans—Canal Commercial Trust and Savings Bank.
Mexico—Compania Bencaria de Paris y Mexico.

France—Crédit Lyonnais, Comptoir National d'Escompte, Société Générale.

Spain—London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd., Banca Calamarte.

Italy—Credito Italiano, Banco di Napoli, Banco di Roma.

South Africa—National Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

British India—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

China & Japan—Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

Australasia—Bank of New South Wales.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION AT END OF EACH QUARTER FOR 1920 AND 1921.

March	1920	..	£61,221	March	1921	..	£88,651
June	"	..	70,813	June	"	..	109,704
September	"	..	69,773	September	"	..	115,000
December	"	..	77,377	December	"	..	102,000

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

Harbour Street, Kingston.

INCORPORATED 1867. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

Paid-up Capital £3,082,191

Reserve Fund £3,082,191.

Total Assets £87,975,160.

London, England, Branch, 2 Lombard Street, London, E.C.; New York Agency, 16 Exchange Place, New York. Total number of branches 530 including Havana, Bridgetown (Barbados), Mexico City, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Ore., St. John's (Newfoundland), and all the principal cities in Canada.

CRAWFORD GORDON, *Manager*

J. M. DUFF, *Asst. Manager*

A. E. NORCROSS, *Accountant*.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Exchange varies considerably in countries where silver and paper circulate.

In the present state of affairs International Exchange varies so greatly that there is no reliance to be placed on the figures below, except in a general sense.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	English Value.	Country.	Monetary Unit.	English Value.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Argentina	Peso (gold)	0 3 11½	Italy	Lire (100 centesimi)	0 0 9½
Do.	Do (paper)	0 1 9	Japan	1 Yen—100 Sen	0 2 0½
Austria	Krone	0 0 10	Mexico	Dollar (silver)	0 2 0½
Belgium	Franc (100 centimes)	0 0 9½	Netherlands	1 Gulden of 100 cts.	0 1 8
Brazil	Milreis (paper)	0 1 3	Nicaragua	Cordoba (gold)	0 4 1½
Bulgaria	Lev (100 stotinki)	0 0 9½	Norway	Krone (100 ore)	0 1 1½
Chili	Peso (gold)	0 1 6	Panama	Balboa (gold)	0 4 2
China	Yuan (dollar)	0 2 6	Peru	Libra of 10 soles	1 0 0
Colombia	Peso (gold)	0 4 0	Portugal	Escudo (gold)	0 4 5
Costa Rica	Colon (gold)	0 1 11	Roumania	Leu (100 bani)	0 0 9½
Cuba	Dollar (gold) U.S.	0 4 1	Russia	Rouble (100 kopeks)	0 2 1½
	" Spanish	0 3 9½	Serbia	Dinar (100 paras)	0 0 9½
Denmark	Krone	0 1 1½	Spain	Peseta	0 0 9½
Finland	Markka (100 penni)	0 0 9½	Switzerland	Franc (100 cents)	0 0 9½
France	Franc (100 centimes)	0 0 9½	Sweden	Krona (gold)	0 1 1½
German States	Mark (100 pfennig)	0 0 11½	Turkey	Lira (100 piastres)	0 18 0
Greece	Drachma (100 lepta) (paper)	0 0 9½	United States	Dollar (gold)	0 4 1½
Guatemala	Peso (silver)	0 4 0	Uruguay	Peso (gold)	0 4 8
Haiti	Gourde (gold)	0 4 0	Venezuela	Bolivar (gold)	0 0 9½
Honduras	Peso (silver)	0 4 0			

PART VIII.

EDUCATION.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.*

Bequests were from time to time in years gone by made for the education of the children of free people, but these were to a great extent misappropriated and mismanaged, and the trust funds would have all disappeared had not the Government in 1865 taken possession of what remained, paying a high rate of interest.

In 1879 a law was passed putting all these endowments under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, and all are now expended in the cause of secondary education. (See below "Schools Commission" and "Endowed Schools"). From 1881 a Jamaica Scholarship was awarded yearly, and since 1912 one for boys and one for girls were awarded.

The Secondary Education Law of 1892 provided for the establishment of secondary schools in any important centres declared by the Governor in Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Education, to be without adequate provision for secondary education. A secondary school was established under the law at Montego Bay in 1895, and in 1911 it was moved into new buildings at Pleasant Hill with accommodation for boarders, and by an amending law its control was transferred from the Board of Education to the Jamaica Schools Commission.

During the year 1909 the attention of the Jamaica Schools Commission was drawn to a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Education in England, in which it was stated that amongst other ways of assisting public education in different parts of the Empire, the Board of Education undertook "to meet so far as they could the desire of the Government of any Colony for an English Inspector to go out either to inspect the schools or to consult with the educational authorities as to the best means of improving the educational conditions. In this case the Board would make no charge for the services of the Inspector, but would only ask that the travelling and maintenance expenses should be defrayed by the colony in question."

The Commission communicated with the local governing bodies of the various Trust Schools in the Island on the subject; and, on favourable replies being received from them, a request was sent to the Government, that arrangements might be made by the Government with the Board of Education for the sending out of an English Inspector to inspect the Secondary Schools of the island on the lines indicated above. Besides the schools actually under the control of the Commission at this time, Westwood High School, at its own request, and the Montego Bay Secondary School, with the concurrence of the Board of Education, were included in the scheme. As the result of later negotiations Mr. H. H. Piggott, M.A., H. M. Inspector, arrived in the island on the 20th January 1911, and after inspecting the schools finally left the colony on March 22nd. The report received by the Schools Commission in July, 1911, afforded a most useful account of the state of secondary education in Jamaica and gave wise and helpful advice as to development of secondary education in Jamaica in the future. Another visit by Mr. Piggott which had been arranged for 1915 was abandoned on account of the war.

In the Session of the Legislative Council in 1914, a Law consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Secondary Education was passed.

In 1917 a Consultative Committee for Secondary Education was formed by the leading head masters and mistresses, with the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

Regulations for grants-in-aid of Secondary Schools were passed by Resolution of the Legislative Council on the 28th May, 1910 and came into force on the first of August following. Two-thirds of £7,000 was voted for the Michaelmas and Easter terms the Commission being the authority for administering the Regulations, the Director of Education administering the moneys in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations and the requirements of the Commission. The Commission is required to establish a List of Schools recognised by it as efficient under the Regulations, the List to include the Schools on the Grant List and Schools not eligible or not applying for grants but which apply for recognition and which the Commission determines to be efficient upon inspection. £7,000 was voted for the financial year 1921-22.

* For a fuller account of the History of Secondary Education, see the Handbook for 1911.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Elementary education for the people cannot be said to have existed in Jamaica prior to Emancipation in 1834. For five years subsequent to complete emancipation £30,000 a year was granted by the British Parliament to Jamaica for education, and for five years longer the grant was continued on a diminishing scale. There was for a short time great enthusiasm amongst the people, but the schools established being of a very inferior character the results did not fulfil their expectations and the enthusiasm gave place to entire indifference. Although there was a Board of Education appointed by the Government in 1845, replaced subsequently by a Board of Public Examiners which existed from 1860 to 1864 this state of affairs—owing in great measure to lack of financial support—may be said to have lasted until when Mr. Savage was appointed Inspector of Schools, and, with the active co-operation of the Governor Sir John Peter Grant, elaborated and established the system which was the foundation of that in force for many years. In that year there were in the Island 490 schools (of which 289 received Government assistance) with an attendance of 18,850. Advance from this time on was rapid.

In 1885 a Commission was appointed to consider and report what changes were necessary to be made in the system of elementary education in the colony. This Commission reported in 1886, but it was not till 1892 that two laws were passed by the Legislative Council giving effect to some of its recommendations. The first of these provided for the creation of a Central Board, to be presided over by the Head of the Education Department, the functions of which would be mainly advisory, but without the recommendation of which no new school should receive aid, nor any change be made in the Code of Regulations. Fees were abolished, a special grant made in lieu thereof, and provision made for the enactment by the Governor, in his discretion, on the recommendation of the Board, on or after the 1st January, 1895, of compulsory attendance at elementary schools in such towns or districts as he might designate; for the establishment of small scholarships to assist needy scholars from the elementary schools to obtain higher education in the Secondary schools; and for the enforcement of a conscience clause. At the same time provisions were also made for the gradual reduction of the limits of age of children in elementary schools from 5-16 to 6-14. The Code then in force was to remain so, until altered on the recommendation of the Board.

Together with the passing of these measures and largely as a result of the abolition of school fees, another wave of educational enthusiasm passed over the island. The reduction of the limits of age did not at once take effect, and the enrolment and attendance at elementary schools went up almost at a bound. Number on books 1893, 104,149; average attendance 1894, 64,695. The reaction, powerfully assisted by the gradual putting into force of the reduction in age limits, at once set in, and in spite of the increase in the population, the figures dropped to 86,491 and 50,978 in 1900. From this time attendance has gradually improved, and in 1903 there was every indication of a rapid increase, but the cyclone in August of that year dealt a blow to the schools from which they did not recover for two or three years and the recovery was checked by the earthquake in 1907. The attendance in the year following the cyclone fell to 50,612, below that for 1900. In 1915-16 it reached 65,302.

In December, 1897, in accordance with a resolution of the Legislative Council, another Commission was appointed, similar in purpose to that of 1885. The Commission consisted of His Honour Mr. Justice Lumb, LL.D. (Chairman), the Most Rev. Archbishop Nuttall, D.D., the Rt. Rev. Bishop Gordon, D.D., two Members of the Legislative Council, viz.:—The Hon. D. S. Gideon and the Hon. Jas. Johnston, M.D., and the Rev. Wm. Gillies, D.D. The Commission held in Kingston and other parts of the island 46 public meetings and examined 277 witnesses, and in November, 1898, presented its report accompanied with the evidence it had taken. The Legislative Council at its session in 1899 passed an amending Education Law, and there was a further amendment of the Code, in both of which were embodied, with modifications, some important features of the report, including some change in the powers and duties of the Board of Education, provision for the closing of schools and amalgamation of schools, change in school age, and special provision for Infant Schools with a view to Kindergarten teaching. The Board of Education having approved of other recommendations in the Report, to wit:—that no new elementary school recognized by Government should be denominational; that both in Training Colleges and in Elementary Schools increased and special attention should be given to agriculture and manual training; and that for the majority of students in Training Colleges a course of two years of training should be provided instead of three; these recommendations were introduced into the Code and came into force, as provided

by the Law, during the session of the Legislative Council in 1900. The period of training for students is now ordinarily three years.

The recommendation in the Report of the Commission that schools found to be unnecessary should be closed, and that other schools should be amalgamated, where economy and efficiency could thereby be promoted, was at once carried into effect to a considerable extent, with the result that on the 1st of January, 1900, there were 757 Elementary Schools, including Infant Schools, receiving Government grants.

The Board of Education has met regularly since its appointment, and was, for the first six months, through its Standing Committee and Sub-Committees, constantly at work revising the Code. The Revised Code was finally submitted to His Excellency the Governor in February, 1893, and was approved in Privy Council in July of the same year. Subsequent revisions were approved in 1895, 1899, 1900, 1902, 1911, 1920 and 1921. The chief provisions of the Code are given below.

The following are the latest statistics:—

Year.	Number of Schools.	Scholars enrolled on Books.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	Government Grants, including Building Grants.	First Class Schools.	Second Class Schools.
1918-19 ..	613	94,169	60,248	£ 6 7 4	290	289
1919-20 ..	694	90,136	60,001	£75,479	287	264
1920-21 ..	693	92,175	59,915	£95,380	—	—

The following shows the state of education in the Island at the dates of the taking of the Census in 1891, 1911 and 1921:—

	1891.	1911.	1921.
Can Read and Write ..	177,795	338,263	—
Can Read only ..	114,493	108,515	—
Total ..	292,288	446,778	—
Attending School ..	99,769	125,496	—
Total Population ..	639,491	831,383	—

No child is allowed to be admitted into any public elementary school under seven years of age or to be retained after completing his fifteenth year, except that with the special sanction of the Inspector a limited number of children may be given an extra year at school and serve as monitors. In Infant Schools the limit of age is from 4 to 8 years.

Public elementary schools are inspected and examined by Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools, and the scholars are examined in the prescribed subjects.

COURSE OF STUDY AND STANDARDS OF CLASSIFICATION.

The scholars in all schools on the Annual Grant List are classified according to standards. Previous to the revision of the code in 1920 the schools were ranked in three classes, according to the number of marks awarded to them at the annual inspections, when the results achieved during the year were measured. Speaking generally schools with 56 marks or over were first class; with 44 marks or over but under 56 second class, and with 32 marks or over but under 44 third class; provided that in each case the prescribed proportion of marks was obtained in each of the chief elementary subjects.

Grants are now made by the Government, based on the average attendance, the schools being placed in grades according to size and salaries with annual increments fixed for each grade for Head Teachers, who are also graded according to qualifications and length of service. Salaries of Assistant Teachers are also provided on a fixed scale with increments, depending upon qualifications and experience. The payments to Pupil Teachers depend upon their qualifications. Special Grants are paid for Advanced Manual Training where taught and for sewing in schools which have no woman teacher on the staff, also for School Appliances and equipment. The average attendance on which grants are made is the mean of the average attendances of the three preceding calendar years, and for the average attendance of each year the best 288 sessions only are taken.

Any person who pays a fee of 5s. may be examined with the Pupil Teachers of any year,

and is informed of the results of his examination: a fee of 2/6 is paid for the preliminary examination which is largely taken by pupils still in attendance at Elementary Schools. In July, 1921, 344 Pupil Teachers and 2,203 other candidates presented themselves for examination.

Annual building grants of £1,500 were given from 1867 to 1896, inclusive, and £500 was voted in 1897, 1900 and 1901, £250 in 1902, and £500 in 1903. No building grant was voted in 1898 or 1899. In 1910 the sum of £1,000 was voted, in 1911 £2,000, in 1912 £4,000, in 1913 £500, in 1914 £250, none in 1915 or 1916, in 1917 £500, in 1918 £614, in 1919 £614, in 1920 £2,700 and in 1921 £2,000.

After the disastrous cyclone in 1903 a special sum of £3,000 was voted for the rebuilding and repair of school buildings destroyed or injured by the storm, and as not much of this could be spent before the end of the financial year the remainder was reprovided in 1904. A further sum of £3,000 was voted in 1905.

In 1908 £3,000 was voted for repairing schools damaged or destroyed by the earthquake of the 14th January, 1907. In 1909 £800 was voted as a distress grant for the assistance of schools in the districts afflicted by the drought of the two previous years. In 1910 £1,000 was voted for restoring and improving the schools in Kingston, and in 1911 funds were again made available for the same purpose.

After the hurricane of November 1912, the sum of £250 was voted for providing temporary accommodation at schools destroyed (chiefly in the three western parishes) and £3,000 for grants to voluntary schools damaged or destroyed. Out of 126 school houses in St. James, Hanover and Westmoreland, 57 were completely destroyed and 41 more or less seriously damaged in this disaster, and 19 teacher's houses were destroyed and 26 damaged. In addition to the money voted as above £1,300 was made available to complete the restoration of the voluntary schools in the Estimates for 1913-14. Opportunity has been taken to replace many of the voluntary schools with Government Schools where more central situations which rendered amalgamation practicable could be found. Altogether the sum of £14,000 was voted for school buildings for the year 1913-14 apart from the ordinary building grants and £5,000 for the year, 1914-15.

In August, 1915, the Government school at Port Maria was destroyed by wind and sea. £600 was voted for a new building and the Legislative Council approved of the expenditure of £1,500 for the repair of damage caused by the hurricane of the 15th August, 1916, to school buildings and teachers' houses. A hurricane on the 23rd September, 1917, destroyed a large number of schools and teachers' houses especially in Portland and St. Thomas £2,767 10s. 0d. was paid for rebuilding.

The control of the Elementary Schools is as follows:—

Government, 108; Church of England, 182; Baptist, 118; Wesleyan, 74; Moravian, 57; Church of Scotland, 6; Presbyterian, 51; Congregational, 22; Methodist, 14; American Missionary, 5; Roman Catholic, 31; Society of Friends, 3; Undenominational, 17; Government (for East Indian children) 5. According to parishes they are divided as follows:—

Kingston	30	St. Ann	59	St. Elizabeth	71
St. Andrew	46	Trelawny	27	Manchester	66
St. Thomas	32	S. James	33	Clarendon	65
Portland	46	Hanover	34	St. Catherine	71
St. Mary	60	Westmoreland	53		

By an Order in Privy Council dated the 17th November, 1910, school attendance was made compulsory as from 1st January, 1911, for all children between the ages of 7 and 13 within the towns of Kingston, Lucea and Falmouth, and within the parish of Port Royal, whilst in 1920 provision was made for extending compulsory attendance to eleven new areas, making one such area for each parish in the island. The regulations on the subject of Compulsory School Attendance under Section 18 (3) of Law 31 of 1892, and the names of the members of the Kingston, Falmouth, and Lucea School Boards first appointed by the Governor were printed in the Handbook of Jamaica for 1911. In March, 1914, a Law consolidating and amending the Laws relating to Elementary Education was passed.

PARISH SCHOOL BOARDS.

Parish School Boards were instituted in 1914. The names of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary are given.

KINGSTON.—*Chairman*, Rev. J. W. Wright, *Vice-Chairman*, R. W. Bryant, *Secretary*, Rev. J. Reinke, Kingston P. O.

ST. ANDREW.—*Chairman*, Rev. Canon Wortley, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. G. D. Purdy, *Secretary*, Rev. E. A. Edwards, Castleton P. O.

ST. THOMAS.—*Chairman*, Hon. J. H. Philipps. *Vice-Chairman*—*Secretary*, Rev. A. N. Thomson, Morant Bay P.O.

PORTLAND.—*Chairman*, Hon. A. E. Ffrench, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. R. L. Reid, *Secretary*, P. B. Spence, Port Antonio P.O.

ST. MARY.—*Chairman*, Hon. Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. W. D. Henderson, *Secretary*, Rev. F. W. Coore, Clonmel P.O.

ST. ANN.—*Chairman*, Rev. Canon J. P. Hall, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. C. H. Swaby, *Secretary*, Rev. A. N. McDonald, Ocho Rios P.O.

TRELAWNY.—*Chairman*, Rev. D. D. Parnther, B.A., *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. R. A. L. Knight, M.A., B.D., *Secretary*, W. Fitz-Ritson, Falmouth P.O.

ST. JAMES.—*Chairman*, A. H. Browne, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. A. F. Lightbourn, *Secretary*, C. M. Clark, Montego Bay P.O.

HANOVER.—*Chairman*, Rev. A. B. Mullings, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. H. U. Messam, *Secretary*, Mrs. A. L. Lumsden, Lucea P.O.

WESTMORELAND.—*Chairman*, Rev. A. G. Kirkham, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. C. C. Wallace, *Honorary Secretary*, A. L. Sibly, Esq., Savann-la-Mar P.O.

ST. ELIZABETH.—*Chairman*, Rev. J. Maxwell, *Vice-Chairman*, A. N. Williams, *Secretary*, F. B. Bowen, Black River P.O.

MANCHESTER.—*Chairman*, Rev. J. Watson, *Vice-Chairman*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Westphal, B.D., *Secretary*, Mrs. W. B. Eason, Porus P.O.

CLARENDON.—*Chairman*, Rev. W. B. Eason, *Vice-Chairman*, T. B. Thompson, *Secretary*, Rev. G. Lacey, Chaplinton P.O.

ST. CATHERINE.—*Chairman*, Rev. W. A. Tucker, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. T. M. Sherlock, *Secretary*, Rev. T. G. Somers, Spanish Town P.O.

The following duties are assigned to these Boards by the Board of Education.

- (a) To consider and advise the Board of Education upon any matters connected with the working of Public Elementary Schools in the parish, and particularly, any such matters as may from time to time be referred to it by the Education Department or the Board of Education.
- (b) To make recommendations to the Board of Education with regard to the establishment of new schools, Infant Schools or Departments, Continuation Schools and Manual Training Schools or Centres, the closing or amalgamation of Elementary Schools, and generally with regard to the better working of the schools of the parish.
- (c) To make By-Laws, for the conduct of the business of the Board and the regulation of its proceedings in accordance with Section 9 of Law 3 of 1910.
- (d) To make recommendations to the Board of Education as to the introduction of compulsion in any part of the parish, and local regulations concerning the same.
- (e) To be the Board of Appeal in connection with the appointment or dismissal of Attendance Officers.
- (f) To supervise the general working of the Government Schools in the parish, and to act as a Board of Appeal from District School Boards in cases affecting teachers employed in or scholars attending Government Schools in the parish, which within the provisions of the Code admit of such appeal.
- (g) With reference to Voluntary Schools, to consider summaries of the results of Annual Inspections of such schools which shall be forwarded by the Education Department, with a view to the general improvement of the schools in the parish. These reports may, if thought necessary, be sent down by the Parish School Board to the District School Boards for their opinions or suggestions; but all recommendations based upon the consideration of such reports shall in due course be addressed by the Parish School Board to the Department and not to the Managers of such Schools.
- (h) To receive and consider reports from the District School Boards as to the buildings and accommodation, equipment and furnishing, and the staffing of such Schools, and make recommendation to the Department thereupon.
- (i) To negotiate with the Managers of Voluntary Schools when the transfer of such schools from the class of Voluntary Schools to that of Government Schools is offered, with the concurrence of the authorities of the Denomination with which such school is connected. Such transfer shall be made only with the consent of the Education Department and of the Board of Education.

And it is declared that the foregoing provisions may from time to time be repealed, altered or varied by the Board of Education with the approval of the Governor.

DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARDS.

District School Boards have been appointed for the following Districts. The names of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman and Secretary are given in each case

KINGSTON.

Chairman, Rev. J. W. Wright, *Vice-Chairman*, R. W. Bryant, *Secretary*, Rev. J. Reinke.

ST. ANDREW.

St. Christopher and St. James—*Chairman*, W. J. Brooks, Esq., *Vice-Chairman*, Major Hon. E. T. Dixon, *Secretary*, Rev. C. S. Shirley, Brainerd P.O.

St. Joseph, Dallas and Metcalfe—*Chairman*,—*Vice-Chairman*, Rev. E. Mair, *Secretary*, Rev. S. T. A. Jones, Gordon Town P.O.

Liguanea—*Chairman*, Rev. F. de S. Howle, s.j., *Vice-Chairman*, *Secretary*, Mrs. M. E. Spooner, Constant Spring P.O.

ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas, Eastern—*Chairman*, Rev. A. N. Smythe, *Vice-Chairman*,—*Secretary*, Revd. C. A. Wilson, Gold'n Grove.

Blue Mountain Valley—*Chairman*, Rev. E. Mowl, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. A. N. Thomson, *Secretary*, Rev. A. A. Grant, Hagley Gap P.O.

Lower St. David—*Chairman*, Rev. C. A. Wilson, *Vice-Chairman*, C. N. Walker, *Secretary*, Rev. A. Cole, Yallahs P.O.

Morant Bay—*Chairman*, Rev. A. N. Thomson, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. T. S. Cannon, —*Secretary*, J. M. Prince, Morant Bay P.O.

PORTLAND.

Manchioneal—*Chairman*, Rev. M. S. Hinckle, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. R. A. Evelyn, *Secretary*, Rev. H. T. Page, Manchioneal P.O.

Port Antonio—*Chairman*, I. M. Abendana, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. A. V. Petgrave, *Secretary*, W. H. Plant, Port Antonio P.O.

Buff Bay and Hope Bay—*Chairman*, Rev. R. L. Reid, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. W. J. Thompson, *Secretary*, T. N. Wynter, Buff Bay P.O.

ST. MARY.

Port Maria—*Chairman*, Rev. W. D. Henderson, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. W. M. Lumsden, *Secretary*, Ven. Archdeacon Graham, Port Maria P.O.

Retreat and Bagnolds—*Chairman*, Rev. C. S. Brown, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. H. A. Cover, *Secretary*, Mrs. E. E. Barclay, Gayle P.O.

Richmond—*Chairman*, Rev. R. H. McLaughlin, *Vice-Chairman*, Hon. and Rev. W. T. Graham, *Secretary*, Rev. T. H. Grant, Troja P.O.

Annotto Bay—*Chairman*, Hon. Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. W. E. Evelyn, *Secretary*, Rev. E. J. Touzalin, Annotto Bay P.O.

ST. ANN.

Dry Harbour and Alexandria—*Chairman*, Rev. Canon Hall, *Vice-Chairman*, J. H. Levy, *Secretary*, Rev. T. W. Halliday, Brown's Town P.O.

Moneague and Pedro—*Chairman*, Rev. A. W. Geddes, *Vice-Chairman*, S. J. Rogers, Esq., *Secretary*, Rev. C. C. Neilson, Moneague P.O.

St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios—*Chairman*, J. J. Lyon, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. G. McNeil, *Secretary*, A. N. McDonald, Ocho Rios P.O.

TRELAWNY.

Falmouth and Good Hope—*Chairman*, Rev. M. B. King, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. J. T. H. Chandler, *Secretary*, W. Fitz-Ritson, Falmouth P.O.

Rio Bueno and Swanswick—*Chairman*, Rev. W. S. Lea, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. A. W. T. J. Lloyd, *Secretary*, Rev. A. W. Meredith, Stewart Town P.O.

Ulster Spring—*Chairman*, Rev. E. B. Heighington, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. H. S. Lynch, *Secretary*, Rev. J. A. Edwards, Ulster Spring P.O.

ST. JAMES.

Marley and Rose Hall—*Chairman*, A. B. Lowe, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. H. C. Bowen, *Secretary*, Rev. H. C. Bowen, Little River P.O.

Springfield—*Chairman*, Rev. W. D. Brown, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. R. J. G. Chambers, *Secretary*, Rev. J. A. Jones, Point P.O.

Montego Bay—*Chairman*, A. H. Browne, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. A. F. Lightbourn, *Secretary*, Rev. S. McDowell, Montego Bay P.O.

Montpelier and Belfont—*Chairman*, Rev. J. A. McIntosh, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. E. L. Jones, *Secretary*, Rev. S. H. Helwig, Cambridge P.O.

HANOVER.

Windward and Central—*Chairman*, Rev. B. C. Lumsden, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. Z. G. Veitch, *Secretary*, Mrs. A. L. Lumsden, Askenish P.O.

Leeward—*Chairman*, Rev. A. B. Mullings, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. J. E. Robertson, *Secretary*, Miss V. Rankine, Green Island P.O.

WESTMORELAND.

Trinity and Savanna-la-Mar—*Chairman*, Rev. A. G. Kirkham, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. C. C. Wallace, *Secretary*, A. L. Sloley, Savanna-la-Mar P.O.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Black River and Plains—*Chairman*, Rev. R. J. Macpherson, *Vice-Chairman*, F. B. Bowen, *Secretary*, Mrs. W. B. Sangster, Mountinside P.O.

Goshen and South Lacovia—*Chairman*, Rev. G. C. Hedmann, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. J. R. A. Rodney, *Secretary*, E. V. Saulter, Santa Cruz P.O.

Northern Lacovia—*Chairman*, Rev. J. A. L. Somerville, *Vice-Chairman*, L. Taylor, Esq., *Secretary*, Rev. S. E. Morrison, Balaclava P.O.

MANCHESTER.

Northern—*Chairman*, Rev. A. W. Finlason, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. G. H. Lopp, *Secretary*, Miss A. Walder, Walderston P.O.

Central—*Chairman*, S. A. Hendricks, *Vice-Chairman*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Westphal, *Secretary*, Rev. M. F. Johns, Mandeville P.O.

Southern—*Chairman*, Rev. R. Johnston, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. F. L. King, *Secretary*, Rev. J. W. Grant, Milk River P.O.

CLARENDON.

Northern—*Chairman*, Rev. G. Lacey, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. S. M. Binger, *Secretary*, Rev. R. E. Philips, Colonel's Ridge P.O.

Central—*Chairman*, Rev. Canon Hunt, *Vice-Chairman*, J. B. Thompson, *Secretary*, Rev. A. Cresser, May Pen P.O.

Southern—*Chairman*, Rev. S. Negus, *Vice-Chairman*, A. A. Lewis, *Secretary*, C. C. Lewis, Alley P.O.

ST. CATHERINE

Spanish Town—*Chairman*, Rev. T. M. Sherlock, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. Canon G. S. Grange, B.A., *Secretary*, Rev. T. G. Somers, Spanish Town P.O.

St. Thomas-ye-Vale—*Chairman*, Rev. T. M. Sherlock, *Vice-Chairman*, Dr. L. M. Clark, *Secretary*, Rev. W. C. Bennett, Linstead P.O.

St. Dorothy and St. John—*Chairman*, Rev. S. I. Moodie, *Vice-Chairman*, A. A. Melhado, *Secretary*, Rev. S. I. Moodie.

The Board of Education, with the approval of the Governor, assigned and delegated to each District School Board the following duties and powers in respect of educational matters :—

- (a) To manage all the Government Schools in the District. One member of the Board shall be the Correspondent for each Government School. The same member may act as Correspondent for more than one school. By management shall be meant all those duties which are set forth in Arts. 7, 7a, 7b, 8, 9, 30c, and 38 of the Code of Regulations of the Education Department.
- (b) To appoint from their number or otherwise one or more Visitors for each Government School (Code Art. 6) in the District, who will report to the District School Board (for further report to the Parish School Board if desirable) as to the condition and state of repair of the buildings, sanitary conditions, sufficiency of size in view of average attendance, appliances and fittings; and on such other particulars as are referred to in Art. 7 of the Code.
- (c) To perform such duties as the Parish School Board may from time to time specially delegate to it, and to carry out such orders as the Parish School Board may lawfully issue, and particularly those duties provided for in these Regulations.
- (d) To appoint from their number or otherwise one person acceptable to the Corresponding Manager of a Voluntary School in the District to be a Visitor of such schools: who shall report to the District School Board (for further report to the Parish School Board if desirable) as to the condition and state of repair of the buildings, sanitary condition, sufficiency of size in view of average attendance, appliances and fittings.

(e) In all cases where a building grant is asked for the District School Board is to be consulted, through the Parish School Board, before the grant is allotted.

When a District School Board has by any Order made under Section 18 of Law 31 of 1892 (and Section 5 of Law 35 of 1912) been named as the Authority to enforce compliance with the Order such District School Board may appoint an Attendance Officer or Officers. Such Officers shall be subject to the control and direction of the District School Board and may, subject to the approval of the Parish School Board, be dismissed by it at any time. They shall receive such remuneration as may be fixed by the Governor on the recommendation of the District School Board forwarded through the Board of Education.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

The following means are also employed by the Government to promote Elementary Education:—

1. 40 students are supported at the Mico Training College in Kingston who are being trained as schoolmasters. In addition to the number supported by the Government there are 20 students on the original foundation supported by the Mico Trustees in England. The Trustees, having closed the Mico College in Antigua, now provide also for training 6 students from Antigua at the Mico College in Jamaica and 6 students are received for a two years' course from the Government of British Guiana.
2. A Training College is maintained at Shortwood, in St. Andrew, for women, in which 54 students are under training for the work of school-keeping. Six students are also received for a two years' course from the Government of British Guiana.
3. Provision is made for the payment of grants to the managers of certain voluntary Training Colleges for a specified number of resident students under training, and of an additional grant for every student, resident or non-resident, who passes the yearly examination. Under this provision 23 women students are trained at Bethlehem, a Moravian College in the Santa Cruz Mountains, and 6 women students at St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) College in Kingston.

There are also regulations providing for an annual examination of students in Training Colleges and of teachers of Elementary Schools with a view to the granting of Certificates after a period of four years probationary work in school to those who are successful.

The number of Certified Teachers is about 500.

Between 1900 and 1912 eleven courses of lectures on Agricultural Science and Practical Agriculture were delivered in Kingston and the Santa Cruz Mountains, at which about 562 teachers were present: a few have attended more than one course. A short course of lectures in Domestic Economy was added in 1911. Great interest has been evinced by the teachers in these courses. There are now nearly 500 School Gardens many of which receive visits from Agricultural Instructors as well as from the Inspectors of Schools. In 1913 a course of lectures in domestic training, (viz. cookery and laundry) was begun at the Kingston Technical School, and two courses in Kindergarten method for training college students and one course for teachers were held in connection with the Government Infant School.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE Board of Education, constituted under Law 31 of 1892, at present consists of—

P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A., Director of Education, *Chairman, ex-officio*, Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A.; *Vice-Chairman*, Right Rev. C. F. G. DeCarteret, D.D., Rev. S. C. Ashton, Rev. E. Price, B.A., B.D., Right Rev. Bishop O'Hare, S.J., Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. J. E. Randall, Hon. Rev. A. A. Barclay, Hon. D. T. Wint, Rev. A. Kirby, Hon. A. G. Nash, E. V. Lockett, B.A., Mrs. G. Rushie-Grey, Hon. Rev. G. L. Young, Rev. J. Reinke, D.D., *Secretary*.

The Board's functions are—

To consider and advise upon any matters connected with the working of Public Elementary Schools in Jamaica, particularly:—

- (1) Any such matters as may from time to time be referred to it by the Governor;
- (2) Any changes in the Code that it may think desirable to be made or that may be referred to it by the Governor;

- (3) Any changes that may be necessary for the working of compulsory attendance when brought into force;
- (4) The establishment of new schools, and the closing of or withdrawal of assistance from superfluous, unnecessary or inefficient schools;
- (5) Any changes in the Education Laws it may consider advisable to be made.

It is also provided that when alterations are made in the Code, "all such alterations shall either have been recommended by the Board of Education or shall have been submitted to that Board for its consideration and advice."

MICO TRAINING COLLEGE.

INSTITUTIONS and Schools under the Lady Mico Charity were founded in the year 1834 by the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. The idea was to afford the benefit of education and training to the black and coloured population of this and the other West India Islands, as well as to train out of this population Teachers for their own Schools and the Schools of all denominations of Christians.

Training institutions were established in Jamaica and Antigua; and schools in Trinidad, Demerara, Bahamas, St. Lucia, Mauritius, and the Seychelle Islands. Of these the Training College in Jamaica alone remains.

The origin of the Charity is as follows:—

Jane Mico, widow of Sir Samuel Mico, Knt., of London, a member of the Mercers Company, who died in 1666, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 "to redeem poor slaves." This money was invested by direction of the Court of Chancery in certain London properties which were conveyed to Lady Mico's executors.

The original sum towards the middle of the 19th century increased to £120,000, and in 1834 Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton conceived that the interest of the money might be legitimately applied to the Christian instruction of the children of West Indians, a purpose as charitable as that for which the money was originally left. A charter was obtained, and the British Government added a grant of £17,000 per annum for five years. The system adopted from the commencement was liberal, comprehensive and undenominational in schools and training colleges.

The original Trustees were:—

James Gibson, The Rt. Hon. Stephen Lushington, D.C.L., Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., Thomas Richard Warren, Q.C., John Gurney Hoare, John Elliott Drinkwater Bethune. The present Trustees are:—

Alfred Fowell Buxton, *Chairman*, Sir Samuel John Ewing Hoare, Bart., *Treasurer*; Eliot Howard, Henry Fowell Buxton, Miss Susan Lushington, Stephen Lushington, (Bri.-General.) *Secretary*, John Barnett, 114 North Station Road, Colchester.

The institution in this island belonging to the Charity was for many years situated in Hanover Street, in Kingston, and consisted of a training college for 65 students and a school for 120 scholars. In the year 1894, however, these premises were sold to the Government for a graded elementary school, and the Trustees purchased Quebec Lodge at the north of the race course where they erected a spacious set of buildings at a cost of over £12,000. The college was wrecked by the earthquake of 1907, and was rebuilt. It was destroyed by fire in February, 1910, and again rebuilt in 1911.

The expenditure of the training college and school is about £4,971 per annum. Of this sum £2,500 is allowed by the Local Government for training forty teachers, and the day school earns upwards of £710 per annum from the Government.

Students are admitted once a year, after a competitive examination, by a selection committee. They are expected to remain three years and go out as teachers in elementary schools on the completion of their college course. During residence they receive free teaching, board, lodging and medical attendance. Each student pays an entrance fee; First year £10. Second year £7 10/. Third year £7 10/. There are now sixty-one students in residence, including eight students from Demerara.

The objects for which the institution was originally founded are being more and more realized. Its benefits are not confined to the people of any creed, class or colour. It holds out its advantages to all.

The practising schools in connection with this institution occupy a high place among the first-class elementary schools of the island, and the results of the annual examinations of training colleges by the Education Department show that the Mico Training College, which is the largest school of its kind in the West Indies and the oldest training college

for teachers in the Western Hemisphere, is also one of the foremost in respect of the attainments of the young men under training for the office of teacher in the elementary schools of the island.

A fully equipped workshop is fitted up for manual training, and the students receive instruction in practical agriculture from a visiting Instructor. There is a model school garden at the college.

The Governor of the island for the time being is the patron of the institution. It is locally managed by a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen clergymen and laymen.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Right Rev. G. F. C. deCarteret, D.D., *Chairman*; P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; George Hicks, M.A., Rev. James Watson, Frank Cundall, F.S.A., Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. J. W. Wright, Rev. T. G. Somers, R. S. Gamble, Rev. J. Reinke, D.D., Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., A. V. Kingdon, F. E. Reed, B.A., Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., *Secretary*.

Dr. H. E. Maunsell, M.B., *Medical Officer*; W. M. Fraser, *Accountant*; E. G. Nixon, *Auditor*.

TEACHING STAFF.

Principal, J. Hartley Duff, M.A.; *Vice-Principal*, A. Moore; *Senior Tutor*, J. J. Mills; *Junior Tutor*, R. A. Henry, *Assistant Tutor*, B. O. Johnson; *Head Teacher of Practising Schools*—Mico, E. S. Jarrett, *Allman Town*, J. A. Lloyd; *Visiting Teacher for Manual Training*, J. G. Peet.

Matron—Mrs. Cox.

SHORTWOOD TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN TEACHERS.

This College was established in September, 1885, to meet the want, long and pressing felt, of a greater number of trained women teachers for the elementary schools of the island. Formerly under the management of a Board of Visitors consisting of ladies and gentlemen appointed by the Governor, it is now under a Board of Directors similarly constituted. The college is strictly undenominational; students are admitted after a competitive examination by a selecting committee which considers also (1) their position in the Pupil Teachers' List, and (2) the recommendation of responsible persons in the districts to which the girls belong. A fee of six pounds for each year of residence is charged. Students are boarded and lodged during the period of their training, subject to an undertaking on their part to teach in Jamaica elementary schools for six years at least.

The ordinary College course occupies two or three years, during which the instruction is in accordance with the schedule attached to the Government Rules for Training Colleges.

The course of training includes the study of subjects generally taught in the public Elementary Schools and, in addition, History, practice in teaching and the management of a class and Domestic Economy, both theoretical and practical. In addition a limited number of students are received who undergo a course of training for domestic work only, extending over a period of not less than four terms.

Under the will of Michael Cuff Morgan, two scholarships of £9 a year each are held at this college tenable for two years by two respectable poor girls of the parish of St. Elizabeth.

Board of Directors.

Rev. W. Graham, *Chairman*, His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica, *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. L. Tucker, M.A., Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Rev. R. E. Wade, P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A., Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Randall, Mrs. Balfour, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Currey, Mrs. Lovell, E. A. Andrews, *Secretary*.

Teaching Staff.

Lady Principal—Miss A. G. Land.

Assistants—Miss G. Stedman, Miss M. R. Geddes, Miss M. W. Guy, Miss E. Hamilton, *Matron*—Mrs. Yearwood, *Medical Attendant*—Dr. L. A. Crooks.

Mistress Practising School—Miss B. Anderson

MORAVIAN TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, BETHLEHEM.

A school for the training of female teachers for service in the day schools belonging to the Moravian Church was opened at Bethabara, in 1861, by the Rev. J. J. Seiler. It is now also made use of for the higher education of the daughters of the native Jamaica

ministers and missionaries of the church. In 1885 the School was placed on the Government list of voluntary training colleges, in consequence of which the number of students was increased and the premises at Bethabara were found to be quite inadequate. New buildings were therefore erected by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the school meanwhile being temporarily removed to Salem. The new school was opened in February, 1889. In the course of 1895 the building was considerably enlarged and improved. It has now accommodation for 30 students. The Government granted 25 maintenance scholarships to the school for the current year. Boarders pay £25 annually. All students pay an entrance fee of £7 10/.

Principal—Rev. S. C. Ashton, Bethlehem, Malvern.

Teachers—Miss Cook, Miss Hill, Miss Westphal.

GOVERNMENT CONTINUATION TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL KINGSTON.

This school takes the place of the Manual Training School which was established by the Government in January, 1896, as a "model school" and for the purpose of introducing a system of "hand and eye training" into the schools of the island.

Until the earthquake in 1907, the Manual Training School was situated in Hanover Street, Kingston, in premises formerly occupied by the Mico Training College. It included three departments,—Kindergarten, Boys and Girls—having accommodation for 500 pupils and a fully equipped manual training room. After the earthquake the boys' school was removed to new quarters in the Elletson Road, and in September 1911 the present school was opened in reconstructed buildings at 82, Hanover Street. The manual training and technical work which was at first carried on temporarily in the old Treasury buildings in Harbour Street, was transferred to Hanover Street in 1913: it now includes metal work.

The chief purpose of the school is to extend the education given in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools of the Island and to provide special vocational training—Technical and Commercial for boys, and Domestic and Commercial for girls. Day and Evening Classes are held. The school also provides Manual Instruction (Woodwork and Metalwork) for boys and Domestic Instruction (Cookery, Laundry, etc.) for girls for selected pupils from the Public Elementary Schools in Kingston. Nearly one thousand pupils are in attendance.

The Principal, in addition to controlling the work of the school, is attached to the teaching staff of the Mico Training College as instructor in manual training; conducts classes for the instruction of teachers in these subjects and, as Organising Inspector of Manual Training, supervises and examines the work of the other Manual Training Centres in the Island.

The Technical School is affiliated with the City and Guilds of London Institute, and many local teachers, having been trained in the school, have gained the full Teachers' Diploma of the Institute for Manual Training (woodwork).

The centres for advanced Manual Training, working in connection with the school, are situated respectively at:—Mico Training College, Mandeville, Porus, Lucea, Falmouth, Port Antonio, Brown's Town, Montego Bay, Old Harbour, Savanna-la-Mar and Spanish Town. Facilities for this advanced manual training are gradually to be established at all the town centres in the island.

The school is under the general control of the Education Department with an Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor.

Advisory Committee.

P. J. O'Leary Bradbury, M.A. *Chairman*, R. S. Gamble, Mrs. Bourne, Miss Barrows, B.A., N. Roots, A.M.I.C.E., P. C. Dewhurst, Hon. Col. E. T. Dixon, J. Carpenter-Smith, Mrs. H. M. Ritchie-Grey, Mrs. M. E. Spooner.

Teaching Staff.

Principal—J. G. Peet.

Boys Technical Department.—W. R. Goldsworthy, *Head of Department*; P. B. Thomas, W. N. Henry, C. Gregory, *Assistants*.

Girls Technical Department.—Mrs. H. M. McLeod, *Instructress*; Miss A. C. Squire, *Assistant*.

Boys Continuation and Commercial Department.—E. M. Ebanks, and L. A. Coke, C. V. Lloyd, *Assistants*.

Girls Continuation and Commercial Department.—Miss C. E. Williams, Miss A. Bailey, Miss C. N. Parkinson, *Assistants*.

KINGSTON GOVERNMENT INFANT SCHOOL

This school was re-opened in September, 1911. It takes the place of the Board (Infant) School which formed a part of what was known comprehensively as the Kingston Manual Training School and was closed after some eleven years work in 1907 when, as a result of the earthquake, the building was needed for other purposes. The aim of this school is to provide suitable instruction in methods of Infant School teaching for Training College Students and Women Teachers as well as to serve as a model Infant School. It is temporarily closed.

EXAMINATIONS.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON EXAMINATIONS.

Correspondence relating to Examinations in Jamaica is conducted directly between the University and the Jamaica Schools Commission, and all applications must be made to the Secretary of the Commission.

The Examinations in Arts and Theology of the University are held in Jamaica—the Matriculation in January and June; the Intermediate Arts and Intermediate Science in July; the Intermediate Theology in June; the Final Arts in October, and the Final B.D. and Honours B.D. in June.

Applications to sit (made upon forms supplied on application) must reach London three months before the Examination begins and must be in the hands of the Secretary of the Commission four months before the holding of the Examination. They must be accompanied by receipts shewing that the fees have been lodged with the Island Treasurer to the credit of the University of London Examinations Fees Account. For the B.D. Honours Examination applications must reach London not later than the 14th of February preceding the Examination. They must therefore be in the hands of the Secretary of the Commission by the end of the previous December.

If a candidate withdraws his name after having entered for, or if he fails to pass or to appear at the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him, but he can enter again at a subsequent Examination; for this he must again pay the required University fee and make application as above described.

The fees are:—

Matriculation—University, £2 12s. 6d. Local £2 2s. 0d. Total £4 14s. 6d.

Intermediate or Final—University £7 7s. 0d. Local £3 3s. 0d. Total £10 10s. 0d.

The following have taken London Degrees in Jamaica:—

A. E. Harrison, B.A., 1890.

Rev. J. L. Ramson, B.A., 1891, M.A. 1893.

Rev. G. S. Grange, B.A., 1891.

H. E. Vaughan, B.A., 1893.

C. A. Cover, B.A., 1895.

A. A. Kennedy, B.A., 1898.

J. L. King, B.A., 1904.

Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.D., 1917.

G. S. McDonald, B.A., 1917.

B. C. O'B. Nation, B.A., 1917.

A. B. Adams, B.A., 1920.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

The University of Cambridge Local Examinations were held in Jamaica for the first time in December, 1882, the Governors of the Institute of Jamaica taking the necessary steps to establish a Local Centre. At the outset none but Senior and Junior Candidates were presented, but in 1895 the Preliminary Local Examination was introduced: the Higher Local Examination was held for the first time in 1901, and the Higher School Certificate Examination, (on the results of which the Jamaica Scholarship and the £60 Scholarship are awarded), in July, 1919.

The examination of Junior and Senior candidates is now held every December and July. The Higher Local Examination will be held for the last time in December 1922. The Preliminary Examination, which has been discontinued in England, is held in December only and the Higher School Certificate Examination in July only.

The Senior Local Examination, according to the revised Syllabus introduced in 1917 is intended to be a test of general education for pupils in a form of the average age of 16-16½ years before they begin to specialise in any particular branch of study. It is hoped that, for the examination as designed, whole forms may be sent in rather than selected candidates.

The Higher School Certificate Examination is designed to test the work of students whose age is about 18, and who have as a rule given about two years' study mainly but not exclusively to some definite group of subjects.

In December, 1920, there were centres at Kingston, (Boys 2, Girls 2), Jamaica College, Montego Bay (Boys and Girls), Savanna-la-Mar, Browns Town, Port Antonio, Westwood. For the Senior, Junior, and Preliminary Examinations 369 candidates entered: 37 passed in Honours, 185 not in Honours.

In July, 1921 there were centres at Kingston and at Calabar, all the candidates who intended to present themselves at Munro College being withdrawn on account of ill health. Of the 15 candidates who sat for the High School Certificate Examination, 5 passed in Group II (Languages)—5 in Group III (Mathematics), 2 in Group IV, three marks of distinction being gained, one in French, one in Mathematics, one in Physical Geography and Geology. Of the 45 candidates who entered for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations, 5 passed in Honours, 23 not in Honours.

The fees are as follows:—Higher Local University, £1 10s.; Local, 10/;=£2. Higher School Certificate, £3 3s.; Local 8s.=£3 11s.; Senior, University, £2 2s.; Local 7s.=£2 9s.; Junior, University, £1 5s.; Local 7s.;=£1 12s. Preliminary, University, 15s.; Local 5s.=£1. "Over age" candidates pay an extra Local fee of 1/. Late fee, University, 5/; Local 1s.=6s.

The Honorary Secretary for Jamaica is Mr. William Cowper, M.A., Jamaica College, Kingston P.O.

EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC.

In April, 1908, the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, of London, England, for local examinations in Music in the British Empire, were held for the first time in Jamaica.

The examinations of the Associated Board are as follows:—

1st School Examinations: (a) for individual certificates (to which students receiving private tuition are also admitted) in four divisions, viz: Primary, Elementary, Lower, and Higher; (b) A general school examination for a collective report on the teaching generally; (c) A class singing examination.

2nd Local Centre Examinations:—Intermediate and advanced grades for individual certificates.

3rd Examinations for the Licentiatehip of the Associated Board, (a) for teachers; (b) for solo performers of concert standard.

The colonial examinations, which are precisely similar to those held in the United Kingdom, are held in Australia, New Zealand, Canada and elsewhere.

As far back as 1896 the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica, recognising that they were the highest form of musical examinations obtainable, commenced a correspondence having for its object the holding of the examinations of the Associated Board in Jamaica. Arrangements were made to hold the examinations in this colony in 1907, but the earthquake caused their postponement till 1908, when there were 78 candidates. Since then they have been held yearly.

The Board offers annually, to candidates in its Examinations in Jamaica, one Exhibition, entitling its holder to free tuition at the Royal Academy of Music, or the Royal College of Music, London, for two or possibly three years. The Exhibition is awarded on the recommendation of the Examiner to the Candidate showing the greatest musical promise. Exhibitions were awarded in 1908 and yearly from 1915. There is no limit of age, but the Board may decline to award the Exhibition in any year in which, in its opinion, sufficient promise has not been shown by any Candidate. In 1921 it was awarded to Miss Barbara Muirhead. The Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica offers a Prize of £12 to the best candidate in the advanced grade, Local Centre.

In 1921 Mr. George Mackern, F.R.A.M., one of the Examiners of the Associated Board, conducted the Practical Examinations in pianoforte, violin and singing, at seven centres—Mandeville, Brown's Town, Westwood, Montego Bay, Hampton, Spanish Town and Kingston at which centres and at Retreat the Theory Examinations were also held. As a result of the examination 349 certificates. (1 Licentiate, 79 Local Centre and 269 School) were awarded, there being 95 failures (1 Licentiate, 23 Local Centre and 71 School).

The examinations will be held in March and April, 1922.

The Honorary Local Representative in Jamaica of the Associated Board is Mr. Frank Cundall, Institute of Jamaica.

LICENCIATES OF THE ASSOCIATED BOARD.

1910 Miss Stella E. Jacobs.	1916 Miss M. C. Isaacs.
1911 Miss Lilian A. Trench.	1917 Miss E. A. F. Manhertz.
1912 Miss Muriel Sant.	1918 Miss D. Livingston.
1913 Miss Gertrude dePass.	1918 Miss S. E. Davis.
1914 Miss Grace M. Fisher.	1919 Miss G. Agiler.
1914 Miss Hannah J. R. Mordecai.	1919 Miss J. E. Cousins (teacher)
1915 Miss Ethelynde Soutar.	1920 Miss Carmen Cover.
1916 Miss E. I. M. L. Campbell.	1921 Miss Ena Muschett.
1916 Miss V. Y. Abendana.	

EXAMINATIONS IN DRAWING.

The examinations of the Royal Drawing Society (for the encouragement of the natural development of drawing as an integral part of general education) are held at certain schools in Jamaica. The examinations are held in June at schools of recognized standing which pay a fee of £1 1s. a year and in addition 6d. for each paper drawn upon in the examination. There are seven divisions of the examination, ranging from the Preparatory to Division VI. The examination in Division VI. is in four different parts, including, painting, figure drawing, pictorial composition and decorative composition.

A full Honours Certificate is awarded to these candidates who obtain Honours in Divisions I, II, III, IV, V, and in one part of Division VI.

The general prospectus of the Society can be obtained by payment of 6d. from The Art Director, the Royal Drawing Society, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W., England.

The Illustrating Syllabus provides for examinations of six grades for more advanced student Candidates who have secured the full honours certificate of the Schools Examinations are excluded from Divisions I and II of the Illustrating Syllabus.

An Exhibition of Work from Schools is held in London each Spring. Exhibits which have to be mounted must be forwarded in January.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA.

Regulations as to the Scholarships awarded annually.

I.

SCHOLARSHIP OF £60 PER ANNUM FOR THREE YEARS.

1. One Scholarship of £60 per annum, tenable for three years, shall be granted each year to the candidate in the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the Examination: provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips, need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than eighteen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th July in the year of examination: provided that candidates for the 1919 Scholarship who would have been eligible for the examination in December 1918, had it been held under the previous regulations, shall be eligible for the 1919 Examination;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written on or before the 1st March in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for this scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. Along with this application a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Director of Education must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold this scholarship; and
- (f) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of this scholarship among those who have submitted themselves to the examination for the Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) [see Jamaica Scholarship (Boys) Regulations I (f)] after excluding the winner, if any, of that scholarship and are eligible for and willing to take up this scholarship.

2. The Scholarship shall begin on the first of July in the year in which it is granted. It shall be paid quarterly to the scholar on production of a certificate signed by the recognised authority of any efficient College or School in the Island of Jamaica in which he is prosecuting his studies, stating that such scholar is thoroughly well conducted and industrious, and that he is duly proceeding to the Examinations for some Degree of the University of London, or that he is following a course of useful study (approved of by the Jamaica Schools Commission) unconnected with London University, leading to a definite profession or occupation in an institution in which success is attested by recognised degrees, certificates, or diplomas. A Collegiate Institution or School shall be considered efficient for the purposes of this clause if the Jamaica Schools Commission is satisfied that sufficient provision has been made within the College or School for all tuition required to prepare the scholar for the Degree, Certificate or Diploma to which he declares his intention of proceeding. The Jamaica Schools Commission may, in any special case, to be considered on its merits, if it is satisfied that the necessary tuition for attaining any Degree, Certificate or Diploma approved of, cannot be obtained in Jamaica, waive the requirement that the Scholarship shall only be tenable at some College or School in Jamaica, making in each case such alternative conditions as it may think fit.

3. No person shall, in any circumstances, be allowed to hold the Jamaica Scholarship or the Rhodes Scholarship and this Scholarship at the same time.

II.

THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP (BOYS).

1. A Scholarship of (i) £200 per annum, tenable for three years, or may be paid proportionately over four or five years at the option of the holder and the discretion of the Governor in Privy Council, will be granted each year to the candidate in the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.

- (a) Who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) Who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination; provided that short absences from the island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) Who is not less than seventeen nor more than nineteen years of age on the 15th July in the year of examination; provided that candidates for the 1919 Scholarship who would have been eligible for the examination in December 1918, had it been held under the previous regulations, shall be eligible for the 1919 examination;
- (d) Who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;
- (e) Who has written, on or before the 1st March in the year of examination, to the Director of Education, stating that he is a candidate for the Scholarship, and transmitting satisfactory evidence that he has fulfilled all the foregoing requirements. Along with this application a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner approved by the Director of Education must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship; and
- (f) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those (after excluding any candidates who may be or who may have been elected to a Rhodes Scholarship) who have taken the prescribed examination which will be conducted (in Kingston only) in July of each year.

The provisions of this section as to the examination on which and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor after not less than twelve month's notice, published in the Jamaica Gazette.

2. No person shall, in any circumstances be allowed to hold this Scholarship and a £60 Scholarship or a Rhodes Scholarship at the same time.

3. Candidates for the Scholarship must comply with all requirements of the University of Cambridge Local Examination Syndicate as to fees, forms, and date of entrance, &c., as to which information may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary of the Cambridge Local Examinations Committee. [William Cowper, M.A., Kingston P.O.]

4. The name of the successful candidate will be reported to the Governor by the Secretary of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate through the Director of Education, and will be duly announced by him to such candidate, and published in the Jamaica Gazette.

5. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than Michaelmas Term in the year in which the Scholarship is granted, as a student of one of the Universities of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any other University, Agricultural or Engineering College or other institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognized degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study, to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If he enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, he shall report himself in due course to the Director of Colonial Scholars, London,* and he shall transmit to him quarterly a certificate signed by his College Tutor or other recognized authority, stating that he is thoroughly well conducted and industrious. Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents, for the Colonies, the Scholarship to commence on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved the scholar must transmit to the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required quarterly certificate in time for him to instruct the Government Agents in Canada to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

Each scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by his Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that he is making satisfactory progress in his studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, certificate or diploma, as may have been approved as aforesaid; and if he fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for Honours, in the event of the authorities of his College deciding that he should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

6. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for, and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

7. The provisions as to the examination on which and the manner in which Scholarships will be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council and a copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which Scholarships are awarded and held, shall be laid upon the table of the Legislative Council at the beginning of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolutions of the Council, provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

NOTE—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable him to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

III.

THE JAMAICA SCHOLARSHIP (GIRLS).

1. A Scholarship of £250 per annum beginning on the 1st of July in the year in which it is granted and tenable for three years, will be granted to the candidate,

- (a) who was born in Jamaica, or of parents who were domiciled in Jamaica, at the time of the candidate's birth, or have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination;
- (b) who has resided in Jamaica for at least the five years next preceding the examination, provided that short absences from the Island on holiday trips need not, at the discretion of the Governor, disqualify in this respect;
- (c) who will be not less than eighteen nor more than twenty years of age on the 1st of October in the year in which the Scholarship commences.
- (d) who is shown to be of good and steady personal character;

* Office of Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Milbank Westminster, London, S.W.

* At present Messrs. Gillespie Bros. & Co.

- (e) who, except in case of illness certified to the satisfaction of the Governor, previously has (1) passed the London Matriculation Examination or (2) has passed in the subjects required to secure exemption therefrom either in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination or in the examination conducted by the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board for the Higher Certificate or for the School Certificate, (with permission in the last case to substitute one of the additional optional subjects for Greek) or (3) has met the requirements for admission to one of the Women's Colleges at Oxford or Cambridge: provided that before January 31st in the year of award each candidate shall submit certificates entitling her to exemption in all the subjects required for the entrance examination at the University or other Institution of her choice.
- (f) Who has written on or before the 1st April in the year preceding the award to the Director of Education stating (i) that she is a candidate for the Scholarship (ii) the subjects she will take in the examination (see sec. II. below) and (iii) the name of the University in Great Britain or Ireland or other Institution in the British Empire at which she proposes to hold the Scholarship, at the same time transmitting (iv) satisfactory evidence that she has fulfilled the requirements mentioned in (a) (b) (c) (d) above. A form will be supplied by the Director of Education for this purpose. Along with this form (v.) a certificate from a Registered Medical Practitioner must be sent in as to the candidate's fitness to hold the Scholarship and (vi.) a Treasury receipt for an entrance fee of £1 1s. paid by the candidate
- (g) Who shall be reported to the Governor by the Examining Body as the candidate most deserving of the Scholarship among those duly qualified as above, who have submitted themselves to the Examination hereinafter provided.

II. An examination of the duly qualified candidates shall be conducted in Kingston by means of special papers at the same time as the Cambridge Local Examinations in December: the papers all to be 2½ hours papers except where otherwise provided in these regulations, and of a standard to which candidates may reasonably be expected to attain within twelve months of their having passed in Honours in the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.

The Subjects of examination shall be as follows:—

(i) Compulsory:

- (a) An English Essay, a considerable selection of subjects to be offered and in the selection of subjects due weight to be given to the fact that the candidates will have been educated in Jamaica, and that some of them will offer Languages as their Principal Subject, others Mathematics, and others Science (one paper): (b) A general English Literature paper—the questions being confined to principal authors and their works—for the Scholarship to be awarded in 1914 and each alternate year thereafter in the period 1579-1740, A.D. and for the Scholarship to be awarded in 1915 and each alternate year thereafter in the period 1741-1850 A.D. (one paper).

(ii) Principal subject: any one out of the following three—

- (a) Languages: Latin and Greek or French or German or Spanish (four papers).
 (b) Mathematics, viz., Pure Geometry: Algebra: Plane Trigonometry and one other chosen out of the following:—(a) Elementary Geometrical Conic Sections and Analytical Conic Sections (either or both.) (b) Elementary Statics. (c) Elementary Dynamics. (d) Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus (four papers).
 (c) Science: any two out of the following three:—
 Physics (Mechanics, Heat and Light): Chemistry: Botany: (four papers—two theoretical, two practical—3 hours).

(iii) Subsidiary subject: any one out of the following (but see below): two papers in each subject—

- (a) Languages—Latin or Greek or French or German or Spanish.
 (b) Mathematics—Geometry and Algebra and Plane Trigonometry.
 (c) Science—Physics or Chemistry or Botany.

- (d) Geography of the British Empire and English History—general questions for the Scholarship to be awarded in 1914 and each alternate year thereafter in the period 1066-1688 A.D.; for the Scholarship to be awarded in 1915 and each alternate year thereafter in the period 1688-1900, A.D.

The questions in the Subsidiary Subject shall be of a lower standard than in the Principal Subject and the papers in this subject shall be two-hour papers. And if ii (a) be taken as Principal Subject, no part of iii (a) may be taken as Subsidiary Subject; if ii (b) be taken as Principal Subject iii (b) may not be taken as Subsidiary Subject; and if ii (c) be taken as Principal Subject no part of iii (c) may be taken as Subsidiary Subject. In the consideration of the examination results the examiners will assign 15% of the maximum marks obtainable in the whole examination to i (a): 10% to i (b): 60% to (ii); and 15% to (iii).

III. The successful candidate shall enter, not later than Michaelmas Term in the year of her election as a student in one of the Universities in Great Britain or Ireland or other Institution in the British Empire at which success is attested by recognised degrees, certificates, or diplomas in the pursuit of any course of useful study leading to a definite profession or occupation to be approved by the Governor on the recommendation of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

If she enters any University or Institution in Great Britain or Ireland, she shall report herself in due course at the Colonial Office, London, and she shall transmit quarterly to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a certificate signed by her College Tutor or other recognised authority, stating that she is thoroughly well conducted and industrious, subject to the fulfilment of the conditions, of which the Secretary of State will advise the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the scholar will be paid quarterly by the Crown Agents.

If a Canadian Institution is selected and approved the scholar must transmit to the Colonial Secretary, Kingston, Jamaica, the required certificate in time for him to instruct the Government Agents in Canada to pay the instalment of the Scholarship due for that quarter.

The scholar shall also transmit in the beginning of June in each year to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston, Jamaica, a certificate signed by her Tutor or other authority as aforesaid, stating that she is making satisfactory progress in her studies and is proceeding towards the attainment of such degree, certificate or diploma as may have been approved as aforesaid; and if she fails to obtain such certificate, or does not read for Honours, in the event of the authorities of the College deciding that she should do so, the Scholarship shall be withdrawn summarily.

IV. In all cases of doubt, or questions arising in the Colony or in Great Britain as to the construction of the conditions under which the Scholarship is competed for and the payments attached to the Scholarship are made, the Governor and the Secretary of State respectively shall have full power and authority finally to decide.

V. The provisions as to the examination on which and the manner in which the Scholarship shall be awarded may be varied at any time by the Governor in Privy Council and the Regulations in force for the time being shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the commencement of each Session and liable to amendment in accordance with resolution of the Council: provided that no amendment or alteration shall come into force until 12 months from the date of its publication in the Jamaica Gazette.

NOTE.—In special circumstances, at the discretion of the Governor, an advance not exceeding £30 may be made to the holder of the Scholarship to enable her to proceed abroad. The advance will be recoverable from the amount of the Scholarship.

(PART OF LAW 34 OF 1914.)

The Legislative Council may by Resolution on or before the 30th April in any year determine that any Scholarship established under this Law shall not be awarded for the year commencing on the first day of January next ensuing, and in that case such Scholarship shall not be awarded for such year, but such Resolution shall not affect any Scholarship previously awarded.

A copy of the Regulations in force at the time, setting forth the conditions on which Scholarships established under this Law are awarded and held, shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council at the opening of each Session; and may from time to time be amended in accordance with Resolution of the Council; provided that no amendment shall come into force until twelve months from the date of its adoption.

Winners of the Jamaica Scholarships.

BOYS.

1881 T. W. Halliday, York Castle.	1903 Miss C. G. Pearman, Potsdam.
1882 A. E. Tomlinson, Potsdam.	1904 J. E. Sharp, Jamaica College.
1883 E. T. Lee, Potsdam.	1905 R. T. H. Sailman, Potsdam.
1884 E. R. C. Earle, Jam. High School.	1906 L. C. Levy, Jamaica College
1885 D. D. Parnter, York Castle.	1907 { G. J. Dodd, Potsdam
1886 T. C. Tomlinson, Potsdam.	G. E. Valentine, Wolmer's.
1887 E. V. Lockett, York Castle.	1908 W. I. Escoffery, Jamaica College.
1888 E. E. Murray, York Castle.	1909 G. S. Dodd, Potsdam.
1889 C. A. H. Thomson, Jam. High School.	1910 T. H. Sharp, Potsdam.
1890 H. C. Jackson, Jam. High School.	1911 F. G. Alberga, Potsdam.
1891 H. A. Josephs, York Castle.	1912 A. M. Alberga, Potsdam.
1892 H. D. Lockett, York Castle.	1913 G. S. Escoffery, Jamaica College.
1893 H. I. C. Brown, York Castle.	1914 V. L. Ferguson, Wolmer's School.
1894 A. W. Levy, Jamaica High School.	1915 W. E. McCulloch, Jamaica College.
1895 D. H. DeSouza, York Castle.	1916 G. W. K. Grange, Potsdam School.
1896 L. C. D. King, Potsdam.	1917 C. E. Riddell, Jamaica College.
1897 A. A. Myers, Potsdam.	1918 L. E. Ashenheim, Jamaica College.
1898 G. S. Husband, Jamaica High School.	1919 N. N. Ashenheim Munro College
1899 H. H. R. Bayley, Jamaica High School.	(date Potsdam)
1900 F. C. H. Powell, Potsdam.	1920 C. H. Browne, Munro College.
1901 J. C. Sharp, Jamaica College.	1921 E. E. Watson, Munro College.
1902 R. W. Dodd, Potsdam.	

GIRLS.

1912—L. F. James, Wolmer's (Girls) School.	1918—S. Constantine, Hampton School.
1913— <i>none awarded.</i>	1919—Florence E. Cowper, Wolmer's
1914—M. E. Cowper, Wolmer's (Girls) School.	School.
<i>additional scholarship.</i>	1920—D. Whitbourne, Wolmer's
I. J. Johnson, Wolmer's (Girls) School.	(Girls) School.
1915—P. E. Foster, Hampton School.	1921—V. M. C. Johnson, Wolmer's.
1916—S. I. McCaulay, Hampton School.	1922—S. DeSouza, Wolmer's School.
1917—M. M. P. Mudie, Hampton School.	

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under the will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, a Scholarship of £300 a year, tenable for three years at Oxford University, is awarded each year in respect of this colony.

The terms of the Will are given in the Handbook for 1909.

Candidates must have taken the examination prescribed for the Jamaica Scholarship (Boys), now the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination.

A fee of one guinea must be paid into the Island Treasury to the credit of the *Rhodes Scholarships Fees Account* and the receipt shewing that payment has been made must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

An examination in Responsions is not held in Jamaica

The Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes issued in June, 1921, the following Memorandum for the information of educational authorities and intending Candidates for Scholarships in Jamaica.

MEMORANDUM.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS IN JAMAICA.

1. An Annual Scholarship is assigned to Jamaica. A Scholarship is of the value of £300 a year, and is tenable for three years, subject to the continued approval of the College at Oxford of which the Scholar is a member. In addition a Scholar will receive, until further notice, an annual bonus of £50.

2. Subject in all cases to review and confirmation by the Trustees, appointments will be made by the Committee of Selection.

3. The Committee of Selection shall consist of:—

His Excellency the Governor, or Officer administering the Government (Chairman).

The Hon. the Chief Justice.

The Director of Education.

The Chairman of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

The Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.

The first four members of the Committee hold their places *ex-officio*, and their places will be filled as vacancies occur, by their successors in office. The fifth member will be elected by co-optation, subject to the approval of the Rhodes Trustees, when a vacancy occurs. Three members of the Committee shall form a quorum. The Chairman shall have both an original and a casting vote in decisions made by the Committee.

4. The following are the conditions under which Candidates are eligible to compete:—

- (a) Candidates must be British subjects and unmarried.
- (b) The parents or recognised guardians of candidates must be actually domiciled in Jamaica, such domicile to include at least seven years' residence in Jamaica immediately preceding the election.
- (c) Candidates must have passed five years of their life, between the ages of 6 and 18 in Jamaica.
- (d) Candidates must have passed the Responsions Examination of the University of Oxford or its equivalent.* The Committee of Selection is free to apply to candidates, or to any selected number of them, such further intellectual tests as they may consider necessary.
- (e) Candidates must be of such an age that they will have passed their nineteenth and not have passed their twenty-fifth birthday by October 1st of the year for which they are elected.
- (f) Every third year the selection of the Rhodes Scholar will be made from candidates who have lived in Jamaica for the whole of the seven years preceding the date of the selection. This restriction will apply to the years 1924, 1927, 1930, and so on. In the case of a candidate under this rule having been off the Island for the benefit of his health during this period, the Committee of Selection may decide, if they think fit, that this does not interfere with his eligibility.

5. In any doubtful cases of eligibility the decision of the Committee of Selection shall be final.

6. In the event of funds being required to meet expenses in connection with the selection, the Committee may charge a fee to each candidate with a view to covering such expenses.

7. The election must be completed in any year by November 25th. Candidates must send their applications with all the required material, to the Secretary of the Selection Committee for Jamaica, not later than *October 20th*. They should make use of the Application Form attached to this Memorandum.

8. The material to be submitted by any candidate is as follows:—

- (a) A birth certificate.
- (b) Evidence as to the subjects he has studied and any examinations he may have passed.
- (c) A statement by himself as to his general interests and activities, the line of study which he proposes to follow at Oxford, and the character of the work at which he aims in after life. (If the candidate has left school before applying for a Rhodes Scholarship, he should also state his occupation since he left.)
- (d) Four testimonials from persons well acquainted with him.
- (e) References to not more than four other persons, under at least two of whom he must have studied.

9. As soon as the election is completed, the successful candidate's dossier must be forwarded forthwith, entire, by the Secretary of the Selection Committee to the Oxford Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, 9, South Parks Road, Oxford.

10. Immediately after receiving notice of his appointment, the Scholar-elect must write to F. J. Wylie, Esq., Oxford Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees, 9, South Parks Road, Oxford, indicating, in the order of his preference, the Colleges to which he would most wish to obtain admission. This list should contain eight names. *

11. Negotiations with the Colleges have to be conducted in the Lent Term, and to that end it is necessary that all the required material should be in the hands of the Oxford Secretary in the early part of January. Colleges are unwilling to consider applications from Rhodes Scholars until *all* are in; the failure of one or two Committees to elect in time, or any delay in the despatch of the material, may hold up the whole machinery.

12. The Scholar will begin residence at Oxford in October of the year for which he is elected.

13. Greek is no longer an obligatory subject at Oxford.

* The regulation requiring a Candidate to have passed Responsions or its equivalent will not be enforced until the Election for 1923.

14. Should a Scholarship be vacated, owing to marriage, resignation, or any other cause, it will not be filled up until the year in which it would naturally expire.

15. It should be realized that £350 (the value of the Scholarship, plus bonus) will not meet the expenses of a full year, including vacations. Scholars will therefore find it necessary to supplement their Scholarship to some extent.

16. Information as to Oxford Colleges and Courses will be found in the Oxford University Handbook* which can be obtained of the Oxford University Press. (American Address: 29-35, West 32nd Street, New York.)

17. Copies of this Memorandum can be obtained from the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, who acts as Secretary to the Committee of Selection, or from the Offices of the Trust.

The Rhodes Trust, Seymour House,
Waterloo Place,
London, S.W.1.

June, 1921.

Principles Governing the Selection of Scholars.

1. The Trustees desire that the selection of Rhodes Scholars shall be carried out with careful regard to the definition of fitness given by Mr. Rhodes in his will, viz:—

(a) Ability and scholastic attainments.

(b) Force of character and capacity for leadership as shown by "manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for and protection of the weak, kindness, unselfishness and fellow-ship."

(c) Physical vigour as shown by "fondness of and success in manly outdoor sports."

2. Mr. Rhodes wished his Scholars to be chosen especially for the possession of those mental and moral qualities which would be "likely in after-life to guide them to esteem the performance of public duties as their highest aim." He explained for the guidance of those who would have the choice of Scholars that his ideal Scholar would be characterized by a strong combination of the first two sets of qualities. While he also desired that all his Scholars should have manliness and physical vigour, his main emphasis was laid upon intellectual and moral force, and he did not intend that his Scholars should be chosen for "athletic" pre-eminence in the narrower sense of that term. The Trustees hope that Committees will bear these wishes of the Founder most carefully in mind when determining the weight to be attached to the different qualities in each of the candidates who offer themselves for selection. Some distinction either of character or of intellect should be looked for, and close attention should be given to Mr. Rhodes' wish that the performance of public duties should be his Scholars' highest aim.

3. The Committee will summon to a personal interview such of the candidates as they choose. Save under exceptional circumstances, no candidate will be appointed without such an interview. Should the interview be dispensed with, a statement of the reasons will be forwarded to the Trustees.

4. Poverty does not give any special claim to a Scholarship. The Trustees desire that the strongest candidate be appointed, irrespective of his financial circumstances.

5. In the absence of strong candidates, the Trustees hope that Committees will make no appointment.

6. Committees are responsible for satisfying themselves, before nominating a candidate to a Scholarship, that he fulfils the conditions as regards age, domicile, academic qualification, etc. No exceptions to the age conditions can be admitted.

7. While candidates are eligible so long as they will not have passed their 25th birthday on October 1st of the year for which they are elected, this upper limit should be regarded as intended to cover exceptional cases. Normally, it is desirable that a candidate should be younger than this when he comes into residence—say 20 or 21 years of age.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

APPLICATION FORM.

To the Secretary, Committee of Selection for Jamaica.

Sir,

I herewith apply to be regarded as a candidate for the Rhodes Scholarship from Jamaica for the year.....

* This book is at present out of print, but a new issue is expected in the course of 1921. Failing the Handbook, Candidates are recommended to get a pamphlet entitled "General information" (price 6d.), and the Examination Statutes (price 2/6), both of which are published by the Oxford University Press.

I am a British Subject, and I am unmarried.

I have resided in Jamaica for at least five years between the ages of 6 and 18, and my parents (or guardians) have been domiciled in Jamaica for at least seven years immediately preceding this application.

The date and place of my birth was.....

My father's name, address and occupation are as follows:—

I was at the following Schools and Colleges for the periods named:—

Accompanying this application are:—

(a) A birth certificate.

(b) Evidence as to the subjects which I have studied, and the examinations which I have passed.

(c) A statement by myself as to my general interests and activities, the line of study which I propose to follow at Oxford, and the character of the work at which I aim in after life. (If the candidate has left school before applying for a Rhodes Scholarship, he should also state his occupation since he left.)

(d) Testimonials from the following persons (not more than four):—

1.
2.
3.
4.

(e) References to the following persons, under at least two of whom I have studied (with addresses):—

1.
2.
3.
4.

My subjects at the Jamaica Scholarship Examination will be (or were):—

(1) Principal Subjects.....

(2) Subsidiary Subjects.....

My address is:

(Signed).....

This application must reach the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission who acts as Secretary to the Selection Committee, not later than OCTOBER 20TH.

The Scholar to go into residence in October, 1922 was selected in November, 1921.

Winners of the Rhodes Scholarships.

1904—R. M. Murray,* York Castle and Jamaica College.

1905—R. L. Nosworthy, Exeter School, England.

1906—Hugh Wortley,* Jamaica College.

1907—O. V. Calder,* (Potsdam) Munro College.

1908—T. R. Williams, Bath College, England.

1909—J. M. Nethersole,* Wolmer's School.

1910—F. C. Mercier, Wolmer's School, and St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

1911—D. P. Stephenson,† Wolmer's School.

1912—K. W. Calder,† (Potsdam) Munro College.

1913—E. V. S. Thomas,* (Potsdam) Munro College.

1914—N. W. Manley,* Jamaica College.

1915—T. L. Roxburgh,* (Potsdam) Munro College.

1916—F. R. Milholland,† Oundle School, England.

1917—C. McL. Morales,* Jamaica College.

1918—M. V. Lockett,* Wolmer's School and Jamaica College.

1919—J. D. Mills,* Monmouth Grammar School

1920—C. M. Isaacs, Tonbridge School, England.

1921—W. N. Dickenson, Jamaica College.

1922—E. E. Swaby, Munro College.

* Did War Service.

† Killed in the War.

THE JAMAICA SCHOOLS COMMISSION.

THE Legislature in 1879 passed a Law (34 of 1879) creating a corporate body called the Jamaica Schools Commission: (1) to be the governing body for the management of a school to be called the Jamaica High School (now called Jamaica College) to be so conducted as to promote the higher education of the country, and (2) to have power to make visitations of endowed schools and to prepare and execute schemes for the reform of governing bodies and the better application of endowments for education throughout the island. The Schools Commission acts as Board of Management of the Jamaica College, and exercises supervision over the other endowed schools of the island. By Law 7 of 1911 it controls the Montego Bay Government Secondary School. It also advises the Government on matters connected with Secondary Education generally.

Members—The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*, Ven. Archdeacon W. Simms, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*, P. J. O'L. Bradbury, M.A., Rev. E. Price, B.A., B.D., Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., C. A. H. Thomson, M.B., M.C. (Cantab.), Hon. A. G. Nash, B.Sc., F.R.S. (Edin.), V. E. Manton, LL.B., Hon. Major E. T. Dixon, M.A.
Secretary, F. E. REED, B.A.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS

THE JAMAICA COLLEGE.

Hope.

PROVISION was made by Law 34 of 1879, for the establishment, under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, of a School to be called "The Jamaica High School," at which there should be provided a good liberal education.

Under this law "The Jamaica Free School" in St. Ann, and all funds and property thereof were absolutely vested in the Schools Commission, and are used for the purposes of the Jamaica College.

The School Buildings at Hope, in the parish of St. Andrew, about 5 miles from Kingston, on the car line, were opened by Sir Henry Norman, on the 9th of July, 1885. A College was opened in September, 1890, in connection with the School. By Law 26 of 1902, the Jamaica High School and University College were amalgamated under the name of the Jamaica College. It contains accommodation for the head master and his family, four other masters, seven students and seventy boarders.

The buildings were much damaged by the earthquake of 1907; they were repaired so that they could be used within a few weeks, and were completely restored during the following year with the help of a vote of £2,500 made by the Legislative Council in the session of 1907.

The Jamaica College has an income, irrespective of fees, of £1,696 (£700 Government Grant, £996 Endowment), besides a Government grant of £500 for payment of debentures, and the sum awarded under the new scheme for Grants-in-Aid to Secondary Schools (in 1920-1921, £668 6s. 8d.)

Regulations for the management of the College have been framed by the Schools Commission, of which those of most general interest are the following:—

The College is open to all religious denominations.

Scholars.—The College consists of the following classes of boys:—

- I.—Foundationers. (a) Drax scholars (ten in number), elected from the parish of St. Ann, (b) Foundationers other than Drax Scholars elected from parishes other than St. Ann, thirteen in number. II.—Holders of Endowed Schools' Special Scholarships. III.—Paying Term Boarders. IV.—Paying Weekly Boarders. V.—Paying Day Boys.

Admission of Foundationers.—Foundationers are elected by the Schools Commission subject to the results of an Examination and to their meeting certain requirements:—

1. Boys are eligible as Candidates for admission as Foundationers only in case of the inability of their parents to provide a liberal education for their children.
2. Their age must be between 9 and 13 on Jan. 1st in the year in which their tenure of the Scholarship begins.
3. Satisfactory testimony must be furnished as to their good character.

Special Scholarships from certain Endowed Schools.—It has been deemed desirable that certain Endowed Schools, which do not provide advanced Secondary Education,

should found Scholarships to be held at the Jamaica College or some other School approved by the Commission, which does give such advanced education, by boys and girls entitled to enjoy the benefits of the said Local Endowed Schools. The general qualifications for competition for such Scholarships are fixed and the scholars are elected by the Local Trustees, provided that the boys or girls nominated by them must be prepared at least to pass such Examination as is required by boys coming in to the Jamaica College as paying boarders. At present there are no such scholarships provided.

Exhibitions.—The Schools Commission is prepared to grant exhibitions to paying terminal and weekly boarders either at admission, or, on the report of the Examiners and Head Master, to boys already in the School. Exhibitions are given as the reward of merit only, and vary in value according to merit and the financial resources at the disposal of the Commission.

Entrance Examination of Paying Boarders.—Those who come in between the ages of 9 and 11 are subject to an Examination of the same nature as that for Foundationers. Boys entering after the age of 12 years are subject to an examination which tests their ability to take a proper place in the School. Information on this point will be supplied to intending applicants by the Head Master.

Paying Weekly Boarders.—Boys are admitted to the School to remain from Monday morning till Friday evening. The terms of admission as regards examination will be the same as those for term boarders.

School Terms.—The annual work of the School is divided into three Terms. The Lent Term commences on the third Wednesday in January in each year and ends on the second Friday in April, irrespective of the time at which Easter falls. The Summer Term commences on the fourth Wednesday in April and ends on the third Friday in July. The Christmas Term commences on the second Wednesday in September and ends on the Saturday on which the Cambridge Local Examination ends. In the event of any of these dates falling on a public holiday the Term commences or ends as the case may be on such day nearest thereto as may be most convenient.

Payment for Scholars.—Payments must be made in advance at the beginning of each Term. Term boarders pay at the rate of £15 13s. 4d. per Term if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age at the rate of £17 6s. 8d. per Term. Payments for weekly boarders are at the rate of £14 0s. 0d. per Term, if under twelve years of age. If over twelve years of age at the rate of £15 13s. 4d. per Term. Day Boys under twelve years of age pay for tuition and breakfast at the rate of £3 18s. 4d. per Term; over 12 years at the rate of £4 11s. 8d. per Term. Day Boys may have dinner with the boarders for £2 a term. The charges of the School for the holders of Endowed School Scholarships are at a sum not exceeding £40 each per annum. The whole of this must in each case be paid by the Treasurer of the Endowed School to the Treasurer of the Jamaica College; but it will be a matter for local arrangement whether any portion of such charges be contributed to the Local Trustees by parents or guardians, or whether the Scholarships granted by Local Trustees shall be in all cases sufficient to cover the whole cost of £40.

Secular Instruction.—The School is divided into a Junior and a Senior School.

In the Junior School the subjects of Secular Instruction include the following subjects:—English, Latin, and French, Arithmetic and Mathematics, Geography and History, the elements of Natural Science, Drawing and Bookkeeping, Vocal Music, Drill.

In the Senior School the same subjects are continued and extended and in addition boys shall take such additional subjects as the Head Master may arrange, such as Greek, Commercial Subjects and Political Economy.

Age at which Scholars leave the College.—Foundationers shall not remain in the school after the end of the calendar year in which they attain the age of sixteen years; and no boy shall remain in the school after the end of the year in which he attains the age of eighteen years except with the express permission of the Schools Commission, on the recommendation of the Head Master. The Commission, however, will be prepared, on the advice of the Head Master, to retain at the School any Foundationer showing marked ability or special diligence for such further period beyond the age of sixteen years as they may determine.

At the end of the Christmas Term of 1921 there were in the College 10 Drax foundationers, 12 Open Foundationers, 59 Paying Boarders and 62 Day Boys, making a total of 143.

All communications respecting boys, or on school matters, should be addressed to "The Head Master, Jamaica College, Kingston;" letters on general business matters affecting the school should be addressed to "The Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission, Kingston."

TEACHING STAFF—(3RD TERM 1921.)

Head Master—William Cowper, M.A., late Scholar and Prizeman of Pemb. Coll. Camb. Classical Tripos, Part I, 1886, (1st Class). Part II, 1887, (1st Class).
 Second Master—H. Hill, B.Sc., University of Wales (Mathematics.)
 Assistant Masters—R. M. Alston (Univ. of Manchester), (Science) R. O. Bell, H. C. Chambers, L. L. Dunkerly.
 Assistant Mistress for French—Miss M. E. Cowper, Girton College, Cambridge, Girls Scholarship 1914; Class II in Modern Languages Tripos 1917.
 Music Mistress—Miss Elsie Borough.
 Singing Master—G. D. Goode.
 Shorthand Master—C. A. Warner.
 Drill Instructors—R. M. Alston and H. C. W. Chambers.
 Medical Officer—H. E. Maunsell, M.B., Dublin.
 Matron—Mrs. L. Lee.

WOLMER'S SCHOOLS.

Marescaux Road, Kingston.

THIS Trust was established in the year 1736 by an Act of the Island Legislature (9 Geo. II. cap. 6) to give effect to the bequest of John Wolmer, of Kingston, a goldsmith, who by will dated the 21st May, 1729, devised, after some small legacies mentioned therein the rest and residue of his estate for the foundation of a Free School in the parish in which he should happen to die.

The school is now administered under the following scheme of the Schools Commission:

I. Trustees—Six Members of the Mayor and Council of Kingston elected from time to time, and five other persons nominated by the Schools Commission and appointed by the Governor, three of whom are required to be persons of position and influence connected with Kingston, and the remaining two chosen for their scholastic attainment and experience. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected annually by the Trustees: the quorum consists of 5, except in certain specified cases when it is reduced to 3.

II. The funds and property are devoted to the maintenance of a modernized Grammar Schools, with classical and commercial sides, and with additional special subjects suitable to girls. The head master and head mistress are appointed by the trustees, and all other masters and mistresses are appointed by the trustees on the recommendation of the head master and head mistress, respectively. The school consists of such number of foundationers as may be fixed in the by-laws, and of other scholars paying such fee as may be similarly fixed. The boys and girls who are eligible as foundationers are the children of inhabitants of Kingston who are not able to pay for such higher education; and "inhabitants of Kingston" are defined to be persons who have continuously lived in Kingston for not less than two years. The trustees are to arrange for such annual examination of the school as may be satisfactory to the Schools Commission, and they have power to appoint a Committee of Lady Visitors to the Girls' School.

III. Religious teaching is given in all sections of the school, and it is required that this teaching shall aim at securing a knowledge of the leading facts in the Old and New Testaments, especially the history and teaching of the Lord Jesus Christ; but any scholar can be exempted from this on the written request of the parent.

There are three terms in the year. The first term begins on the fourth Monday after the Saturday in the Cambridge Local Examination week, so long as this Examination continues to be held in December, and ends on the Wednesday before Easter Sunday. The second term begins on the Thursday after Easter Sunday and ends on the second Thursday in July. The third term begins on the ninth Thursday after the close of the Summer term and ends on the Saturday of December before the Cambridge Local Examination week.

In 1908 a special law was passed empowering the trustees to move the school to the Quebec Lodge Lands, in the parish of St. Andrew, north of the Race Course. The new buildings were occupied for the first time for the first term of 1909.

TRUSTEES.

Elected by the Mayor and Council.—R. W. Bryant, *Chairman*; G. P. Myers, T. R. McMillan, Dr. D. J. Phillips, E. W. Boyd, L. Sherwood.

Appointed by the Governor on nomination of the Schools Commission.—Ven. Archdeacon Wm. Simms, M.A., *Vice-Chairman*; F. Cundall, Rev. J. W. Wright, A. V. Kingdon and Rev. I. Tucker.

Secretary—E. A. Andrews.

Teaching Staff.

BOYS SCHOOL.

Head Master—R. M. Murray, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford, Rhodes Scholar, 1904, M.B.E. (Mil. Div.).
Second Master—F. W. Day, London Matriculation, University College, Jamaica.
Science Master—P. A. Blair, Camb. Higher Sch. Cert.
Assistant Masters—O. G. Brown, P. A. Cover, V. C. Cuthbert, Lond. Matric., A. B. Cunningham, (Camb. Higher Sch. Cert.) F. C. Wright, (Camb. Higher Sch. Cert.)
Bookkeeping—Miss M. Forbes.
Drawing Master—J. Tillman.

GIRLS SCHOOL.

Staff 1st Term, 1922.

Head Mistress—Miss K. J. Howson, B.A., London.
Second Mistress—Miss A. Hollar, B.A., Honours, London.
Assistant Mistresses—Miss J. Gartshore, M.A., Hons., Glasgow; Miss L. M. Corbett, M.A., Aberdeen; Miss M. Forbes, Miss H. Tuer, Miss M. Rouse, Miss A. Bell, Miss P. Beckwith, Miss E. Balfour, Miss E. Kingdon, Miss K. Elliott, Mrs. Rouse, Cambridge Modern Language Tripos.
Art and Needlework Mistress—Miss I. Jeffrey-Smith.
Music Mistresses—Miss M. Nixon, L.R.A.M., Miss V. Mills, L.R.A.M.
Office.—Miss E. Elliott.
Student Teachers—Miss G. Sinclair, Miss S. deSouza.

	<i>Numbers.</i>	
Paying Scholars	301
Foundationers	37
Exhibitioners	7
		<hr/> 345

CALABAR HIGH SCHOOL.

(Chetolah Park, Kingston.)

THIS school was opened on the 12th September, 1912. At first it was a simple endeavour on the part of the Baptist Denomination to extend the scope of Calabar College in order to provide education for the sons of its own Ministers. The scheme, however, was modified at the request of some parents outside the Baptist Churches who proposed to send their sons if opportunity were afforded, and in response to this demand accommodation was provided for 20 boarders and 20 day boys. The preliminary prospectus set forth that an endeavour would be made to give a thoroughly modern education in a definitely religious atmosphere, with a view to earnest life in the professional or commercial world either in Jamaica or elsewhere, and that the whole aim of the school life would be to develop self-reliance, honour and courage, and to train boys to these by allowing them as much liberty as possible and by the introduction of self-government under the monitorial system. The school was soon full, and a demand for further places led to an increase in the accommodation, until now there are over 100 boys in attendance, more than half of whom are boarders. In 1914 a chapel was added.

All ordinary school subjects, English, Latin, Greek, Spanish, Mathematics, History, Hygiene, Geography, Woodwork and Drawing are taught, and the school's curriculum each year is arranged in order to prepare for the Cambridge Local Examinations. The year begins in September. The fees are as follows—For Day-Boys, £8 per annum (£9 for those entering over 13 years of age); for Boarders from £48 to £51 per annum. Books are charged extra.

The School is in no sense sectarian. Families of every branch of the Christian Church have their boys at the school; but parents who do not share the convictions of the Governors as to the importance of definite Christian instruction are not invited to send their children.

The School is recognised by the Jamaica Schools Commission under the 1920 regulation as a Secondary School of the First Class, and receives from the Government a grant-in-aid. It is also recognised by the Education Department as one at which its scholarships may be held. The Pursell Scholarships are tenable at Calabar only.

TEACHING STAFF.

Rev. Ernest Price, B.A. (Hons.) Lond., B.D.	Miss Anwyll, Eng. Certificated Teacher.
(Hons.) Lond., B.A., Bristol,	P. Sherlock, Higher Certif. and Lond.
Rev. David Davis, B.A., Adelaide, B.D., Lond.	Matric.
K. C. Parkinson, B.A. (Camb.)	F. Sherlock, (Senior Camb.)
T. M. Halliday.	P. A. Cover (Spanish.)

MUNRO AND DICKENSON'S SCHOOLS.

ROBERT HUGH MUNRO, of the parish of St. Elizabeth, by his will dated 21st January, 1797, and a codicil of 23rd May, 1797, bequeathed the residue of his real and personal estate in certain contingencies in trust to his nephew, Caleb Dickenson, and the churchwardens of the parish of St. Elizabeth, and their successors, to lay out the same in the endowment of a school to be erected and maintained in the said parish for the education of as many poor children of the parish as the funds might be sufficient to provide for and maintain; and if necessary, to apply to the Legislature for an Act for the regulation of the Charity and to carry out his intentions. The Trust maintains two schools situated in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

The income of the Trust is £1,100 4s. 7d. a year as perpetual annuity on the sum of £23,337 sunk under the provisions of the Act 28 Vic. cap. 23, and interest on island debentures to the extent of about £5,000, bought from annual savings since the Act 18 Vic., cap. 52, was passed.

Trustees.

Ex-Officio.—The Custodes of St. Elizabeth and Manchester. The Chairmen of the Parochial Boards of St. Elizabeth and Manchester.

Elected by the Parochial Boards.—O. E. Tomlinson and Hon. P. W. Sangster. (St. Elizabeth); W. H. Coke, (Manchester).

Appointed by the Governor.—Henry Maxwell, E. T. Forrest, Rev. John Maxwell, Two Vacancies.—*Secretary* - F. B. Bowen.

MUNRO COLLEGE.

Motto:—In arce sitam quis occullabit.

IN 1918 the name of the School was changed from Potsdam (the name of the property when purchased by the Trustees) to Munro College.

Boys between the ages of 9 and 12 years who reside within the limits of the old parish of St. Elizabeth are eligible for admission to the school on the Free and £20 Foundation. There are also 5 vacancies on the £20 foundation tenable by boys from any other parish. Candidates for admission are examined in reading from the Fifth Standard Reading Book, dictation from the same, the first four rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, the outlines of the Geography of Jamaica and Europe, the classifying of words under their parts of speech, and the leading facts of the Old and New Testaments. Boys between 11 and 12 years of age further examined in French and Latin Accidence and Vulgar Fractions, Practice, Proportion and Interest in Arithmetic; but failure in French and Latin will not disqualify for election. Foundationers are required to leave the school on attaining the age of sixteen: but the Trustees may, with the advice of the Head Master retain at the school any boy shewing marked ability or special diligence, for such further period beyond the age of 16 years as they may determine.

The buildings have been enlarged and accommodation provided for 10 boys who are educated and boarded free of charge, and 20 who are educated and boarded for £20 a year, together with about 70 paying boarders whose fees vary from £55 to £60 per annum. The course is adapted for boys preparing for the Universities Civil Service, Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, and business: it is calculated to combine a sound literary training with the requirements of a modern scientific education. In December, 1920, there were 10 Free Foundationers, 10 £20 Scholars and 85 paying full fees—making a total of 105.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—A. E. Harrison, B.A., London.

Second Master—R. Morton-York, B.A. Dublin.

Science Master—A. Holmy, B.Sc. (London).

Assistant Masters—G. L. Wiehen, B.A. London, G. K. Roberts.

Temporary Assistants—E. E. Swaby.

Lady Matron—Miss E. Wright.

Medical Officer—Dr. J. A. L. Calder, M.B., Edinburgh.

HAMPTON SCHOOL.

MOTTO: *Summa virtute et humanitate.*

The school is housed in fine buildings in the most bracing climate of the Island. The buildings include the Calder Hall, the largest school hall in the West Indies, class rooms, library, airy dormitories well subdivided into a large number of bedrooms and eleven music rooms. A bungalow of nine rooms with a large verandah was completed in 1921: its chief use is that of a sanatorium. The provision for games includes a hockey court, four tennis courts and a badminton court.

The aim of the school is to provide a sound and liberal education for girls, morally, intellectually and physically, and so to fit them for the duties and responsibilities of their future home life and enable them to use their leisure to the best advantage. The School is organised on the same lines as a first grade English boarding school for girls. For class purposes the girls are grouped into seven forms. In the lower Division, a thorough foundation is laid. French is taught phonetically. Great attention is paid to Nature Study under several aspects, to Drawing and Hand work, and to English spoken and written. In the Middle Division the work is broadened and the greatest care is taken to avoid any over strain while giving a wide education. In the Upper Division, girls may take the examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, and from Form VI the London Matriculation and the Jamaica Girl Scholarship Examination. In the Upper Division some specialisation is allowed, each girl, doing special work in at least one of the groups, Science, Languages, Mathematics, Secretarial Subjects, Music, Art.

In addition to the above examinations, girls may enter for the Licentiate, the Advanced and Intermediate Local Centre and the Higher and Lower School Examinations of the Associated Board of the R.A.M. and R.C.M.: the seven grades of the Royal Drawing Society Examinations, Pitman's Shorthand, Theory and Amanuensis Certificate, including Speed Shorthand and Typing. Two silver Medals, the Woollicroft Medal and the Farquharson Medal, are offered annually to the school.

The numbers in December 1921 were Free Foundationers 6, £20 Foundationers 9, Paying Boarders 80. Total 95.

The fees from January 1921 are: for girls under 13 years £45 a year, for girls over 13 years £50 a year, exclusive of fees for music lessons and for advanced drawing and painting. The Games subscription is 4/- a term and the Library subscription 2/- a term.

Staff.

Head Mistress—Miss M. M. Barrows, B.A., London (Honours in Classics and English)

Science Mistress—Miss Padfield, B.Sc., London (Honours in Botany).

Modern Language Mistress—Miss Winnifred Gordon, B.A.

Assistant Mistresses—Miss Ivy Morin (Cambridge Higher Local Full Honours Certificate), Miss M. Burke (Pitman's Certificate.)

Music Staff—Miss M. P. Schor, L.R.A.M., Miss Hodgen (Pupil of Miss Blanche Smith, Mus. Bach.) Miss Wortley, Miss Cover.

Matrons—Mrs. Georges, Miss St. Aubyn.

Medical Officer—Jas. Calder, M.B., C.M., Edin.

MONTEGO BAY SECONDARY SCHOOL.

The school was opened in September, 1896, at the Barracks, Montego Bay, under the provisions of Law 32 of 1892, the Rev. Adam Thomson being first Chairman of the Local Board of Management. It was removed in 1911 to Pleasant Hill adjoining Spring Hill Hotel. In 1919 the Spring Hill Hotel buildings were added by purchase to the school. Its object is to furnish boys with a secondary education; the curriculum provides for Religious Instruction, Latin, French or German or Spanish, Arithmetic, Euclid, Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Book-keeping, History, Geography, Natural Science, Drawing.

The school year consists of three terms:—Jan. 9th to April 10th; April 21st to July 17th; Sept. 18th to Saturday before Cambridge Examination week.

Fees for tuition are for day boys £8 per annum, for boarders £36 per annum. A reduction is made in the case of brothers.

Boys, before admission, are required to furnish a satisfactory testimonial of age and character, and to pass an entrance examination.

There are 34 acres of land, which are being devoted to agricultural purposes in connection with the school and for a playground.

There were in December 1921, 137 boys of whom 70 were boarders.

Local Board of Management.

(Appointed by the Governor, and under the Jamaica Schools Commission.)

Nominated by Schools Commission—Ven. Archdeacon Massiah, M.A., Chairman; Rev. J. T. Dillon, Rev. A. G. Lightbourne, Hon. W. C. Kerr, Rev. S. McDowell.

Nominated by Parochial Board of St. James—A. H. Browne, Rev. Leo. Jones, P. F. Lightbody.

Secretary—Rev. G. H. Leader

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—Rev. G. H. Leader, B.Sc. (Double Hons.) London and Bristol, F.C.S.

Second Master—F. Skinner, M.A., Camb.

Assistant Masters—I. L. Alleyne, B.A., (Hons.) Durham, A. S. Williams, Cambridge Senior, distinction in Book-keeping, H. R. Vaughan, B.A., London, A. L. MacKenzie, Cambridge Senior.

MANNING'S SCHOOL,

Savanna-la-Mar.

THOMAS MANNING in 1710 left thirteen slaves with land and the produce of a pen at Burnt Savannah and cattle, to endow a Free School in the parish of Westmoreland.

It was incorporated in the year 1738 and since then has flourished in the town of Savanna-la-Mar, proving of great advantage to the inhabitants of Westmoreland and the neighbouring parishes.

In addition to the fees of paying scholars the income of the school consists of £471 3s. 3d. per annum being a perpetual annuity to the charity under the 28 Vict. c. 23 in lieu of £7,852 14s. 8d. appropriated by the Government.

In 1920 a Government Grant was given to such Secondary Schools as satisfied certain requirements. The main object of the grant was to increase the salaries of the members of the staff. Manning's School obtains about £180 annually by this means.

A new scheme was drawn up in the year 1897 by the Schools Commission for the future management of this school and was approved by the Governor in Privy Council under the 36th Section of Law 34 of 1879. The scheme which has since been amended provides for the maintenance of both a boys and girls school furnishing a good middle class education up to Cambridge Local Examination standard. There are 27 boys and 45 girls in the school.

By the bye-laws it has been provided that 15 boys and 15 girls shall be on the foundation and shall be educated free of cost, 7 boys and 7 girls shall be elected on the same condition as the foundationers, but shall pay £4 per annum, owing to the difficulty of securing satisfactory boy candidates, the School Commission has allowed the Manning's Trust to elect girls to fill the vacancies on the boys foundation when necessary. Girls are only elected for a year at a time.

Paying scholars are received who pay £8 per annum, with a reduction to £6 in the case where two members of a family are in the school at the same time.

The Headmaster and the First Mistress have authority to receive boarders on such financial terms as may be approved by the Trustees.

Since 1897, a sub-centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations has been established in connection with the school, the Trustees making good any monetary deficiency that may arise.

Trustees.

Ex-Officio—The Custos of Westmoreland (Hon. Hugh Clarke,) The Chariman of the Parochial Board, Hon. Hugh Clarke.

Elected by the Parochial Board—Rev. I. A. Dell, Edward Morris and T. B. Goodin.

Appointed by the Governor—Rev. H. W. Cope, Rev. R. C. Young, M.A., J. W. Mennell and B. A. Kirkham.

Secretary—Mr. Aubrey L. Sloley.

Teaching Staff.

Headmaster—R. H. Smith, M.A., Oxford. *Second Master*—R. O. Wallace, Senior Cambridge. *First Mistress*—Miss Louise Fraser. *Assistant Mistress*—Miss A. C. L. Wallace, Senior Cambridge. *Drill Instructor*—R. O. Wallace.

RUSEA'S SCHOOL, *Lucea.*

MARTIN RUSEA, a French refugee, in grateful recollection of the hospitality manifested towards him on his arrival and settlement in the colony left by his will dated 23rd July, 1764, all his real and personal estate, which afterwards realized £4,500 (£2,700 sterling), for the establishment of a free school in the parish of Hanover.

The devise was disputed; but in 1777, an Act was passed (18 Geo. 3. cap. 18) settling the Trust and establishing an undenominational school. The income from the endowment amounts to £270 per annum being a perpetual annuity secured to the charity under the Act 18 Vic. chap. 23.

Eight boys and eight girls are received on the free foundation, and the Trustees admit in addition, paying pupils at a maximum fee of £9 per annum. Only the children of persons belonging to the parish of Hanover are eligible as foundationers.

The school is now held in the Long Barracks, Lucea, where instruction is given to both boys and girls. There are excellent grounds for recreation surrounding the school premises which are situated in a most healthy locality. Organized games consist of cricket, football and tennis.

The curriculum includes Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics with the usual English and commercial subjects, and pupils are prepared for the Cambridge local examinations. Instruction in manual occupation is also given.

The school year is divided into three terms, fees being payable (i.) at the re-opening of the school in January; (ii.) at the re-opening in April; (iii.) at the re-opening of the school in September.

Trustees—Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben, *Chairman and Treasurer*; Rev. D. A. Rotherie, M.A., Cecil J. Browne, Rev. J. I. Kirschmann, D. W. Talbot, Rev. J. A. McIntosh.

Secretary—G. R. Levy.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—G. S. McDonald, B.A.

Assistant Mistress—Miss C. U. Bell (2nd Class Hons. Camb. Senior).

Instructor in Manual Occupations—N. A. Polack.

TITCHFIELD TRUST.

Port Antonio.

THE Titchfield Trust was established under the Act 26 Geo. III., cap. 7, by which 350 acres of land adjoining the town of Port Antonio, or Titchfield, were vested in certain Trustees for erecting a Free School and for creating a fund for its endowment and support.

The school was in active operation from its foundation till 1855, when it got into difficulties, after which it was relieved by the Government, and in 1884 it was placed under the control of the Jamaica Schools Commission.

Under authority of Section 39 of Law 34 of 1879, schemes have been drawn up and amended for the better management of the Trust School.

The school is managed locally, subject to the supervision and control of the Jamaica Schools Commission, by a Local Board of nine Managers, seven of whom are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Schools Commission, and two are members of the Parochial Board of Portland, elected by the Board.

Under the scheme a Day School for boys and one for girls were established in 1886, under the Head Mastership of Mr. W. H. Plant and there have been since added, an Infant Department, 1894, which is now carried on on Kindergarten lines; a Secondary department for boys and girls in 1897; and a Manual Training Department in 1902, with a fully equipped workshop, and a qualified master in charge.

In 1907 an amalgamation of the boys and the girls departments was effected.

The present Departments are: Secondary, Upper Intermediate, Infant, and Boundbrook Infant School. All with co-education.

The Secondary School gives 18 Local Scholarships of £6, each open to children of the parish of Portland with one £20 Scholarship for a pupil outside Port Antonio.

The School is housed in the old Military Barracks at Fort George in Port Antonio, which have been leased to the Commission by the Government. The attendance is over 600.

In 1904 a scheme was perfected by which the schools of the adjoining district, are affiliated to Titchfield, i.e., Norwich, St. Margaret's Bay, Fellowship, Nonsuch, Drapers, Boston and Sherwood Forest.

In connection with the school there are two cricket clubs, a football club, a cadet corps, tennis and basket ball, and a miniature rifle club, a girls club and a club for present and past boys.

Titchfield Lands.

The Titchfield Lands of 300 acres, are now vested in and managed by Trustees partly ex-officio and partly appointed by the Governor. They are leased to various tenants.

Local Board of Managers of the Schools.

Hon. D. S. Gideon, *Chairman*; Hon. A. E. French, M.B.E., *Vice-Chairman*; Rev. A. V. Petgrave, Rev. C. C. Wallace, I. Abendana, Rev. W. Lambert, Rev. P. A. Conahan, *Vacant*.

Elected by the Parochial Board of Portland—A. E. French, Alex. Boor.

Secretary—Major W. H. Plant.

Teaching Staff.

Head Master—Major W. H. Plant.

Assistant Master, Secondary Dept.—Rev. J. W. Graham, M.A.

Second Assistant, Secondary Dept.—I. V. Innerarity.

Lady Assistant—Miss L. M. Smith.

Master Upper School and Manual Training Instructor—H. E. Allan, Acting.

Assistant Upper Department—J. E. Dillion.

Female Assistant Upper Department—Miss D. Watson.

Mistress Intermediate Department—Miss C. E. Clearer.

1st Assistant Intermediate Department—Miss Allen.

2nd Assistant Intermediate Department—Miss E. Scott.

Mistress Infant Department—Miss A. L. Prince.

1st Assistant Inf. Department—Miss Alma Murray.

2nd Assistant Inf. Department—Miss Johnston.

Mistress, Boundbrook Department—Miss E. E. Clarke.

Assistant Boundbrook Department—Miss U. Williams.

Pupil Teacher—L. Wilson.

Master, Fellowship—I. McKay.

“ *Bellevue*—M. Morris

“ *Spring Bank*—I. Gillespie.

Titchfield Land Trustees.

Hon. the Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*

Henry Cork.

Hon. the Director of Public Works.

Hon. D. S. Gideon.

The Surveyor General.

Ven. Arch. Simms, M.A.

The Hon. the Member of the Legislative

Council for the parish of Portland

Secretary—H. C. Savage, £25 per annum.

Treasurer—Vidal Hall £50 per annum.

Superintendent & Manager—E. W. Eveleigh, £75 per annum.

Assistant to Manager—Wm. L. Mudon, £150 per annum.

BECKFORD AND SMITH'S SCHOOL.

(*Spanish Town.*)

PETER BECKFORD, of the parish of St. Catherine, by his will dated 1730, bequeathed the sum of £1,000 towards the building of a free school or hospital for the poor. A further sum of £1,000 left by the same Peter Beckford was applied towards the same object. John Ellis bequeathed a sum of £200 towards the building of the school which was established in 1744 and remained open for many years as the “Free School of St. Jago de la Vega.” Other bequests about the same date were made by Thomas Barrett

(£40 per annum in 1742) and Mary Baldwin (£50 per annum in 1759.) In 1749 the Assembly voted £400 for repairing the premises, which were situated at the corner of Young and Beckford Streets, Spanish Town.

Francis Smith, by his will dated 1830, bequeathed £3,000 to the Bishop of Jamaica, the Custos and the Rector of the Parish, "to be invested in some institution permanently for the instruction of the poorer classes of all colours, free and slave, in the doctrines of the Church of England, and the promotion of industry." The school, known as Smith's Charity, and situated near the Cathedral was opened in 1833, but closed after a few years.

The amalgamation of the two schools was recommended by the Charity Commissioners in 1846 and was finally effected by legislation in 1869. The Beckford & Smith's School thus formed and placed under the direct control of the Governor in Privy Council, was opened in August, 1876. In 1895 it was the subject of a report made by the Schools Commission, who drew up rules for its management. The present Scheme and By-Laws of the School were drawn up by the Schools Commission and approved by the Governor in Council in 1914. The School buildings are now situated close to the Cathedral. There are six exhibitions open in the first place to boys of the parish of St. Catherine between the ages of 8 and 12. The fees per annum are £6 for boys under 10 years and £7 10s. for boys over 10 years of age, and include a supply of school stationery and the free use of class text books. The school year is divided into three terms of about 13 weeks each, ending respectively at Easter, the middle of July and Christmas. The Head Master is prepared to receive a limited number of boys as boarders in his private residence, the charge per term being £12 for boys under 12 and £14 for boys over 12. The school curriculum aims at keeping well above the minimum of what are considered to be the essential requirements of an up-to-date Secondary School. A thorough English Education is given, with Latin (or other foreign language), and Mathematics. Boys are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and for professional or commercial life. Attention is given to physical exercises, games and manual training.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Ex-Officio: The Chairman of the Parochial Board, The Rector of the Parish Church (Rev. Canon G. S. Grange, B.A.) *Chairman.*

Appointed by the Governor.—J. V. Leach, R.M., *Vice-chairman*—Rev. W. A. Tucker, C. F. Richards, A. A. Melhado, Rev. T. M. Sherlock.

Elected by the Parochial Board.—W. N. Meeks, and A. C. Lopez.

Secretary to Trustees.—Miss B. Jeffrey Smith.

TEACHING STAFF.

Headmaster.—S. W. Brown, London Matric.

Assistant.—Mr. K. G. James.

THE VERE SCHOOLS.

SEVERAL persons of the old parish of Vere, which included a part of the parish of Manchester, having made several charitable donations, consisting of lands, slaves and money for the use of the said parish without giving any particular directions or making any particular appointments touching the management or disposal of the proceeds of these gifts, an Act of the Island Legislature was passed in 1740 vesting the funds of the Charity in certain Trustees for the purpose of erecting buildings and endowing a Free School at the Alley in the then parish of Vere, for the education and maintenance of as many poor children as the Trustees might approve of.

A Secondary School at the Alley, Vere, which was established in 1908, was closed in 1917.

The funds and property vested in the Trustees of the district schools of Vere are at present appropriated towards supporting certain schools conducted as free elementary schools according to the provisions of the Elementary Education Law by such aid towards the up-keep of the buildings and by such other form of assistance as are provided by the by-laws. The schools thus maintained are those at the Alley, Portland, Race Course, Milk River, Hayes and Mitchell Town. The funds also provide scholarships for boys and girls at recognized secondary schools in Jamaica.

PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.

Alley—R. J. M. Lewin, Portland—A. O. Grant, Race Course—W. E. Morris, Milk River—C. A. Corniffe, Hayes—H. A. Reid, Mitchell Town—J. V. Williams.

Correspondent—Rev. S. Negus, Race Course.

Secretary Vere Trust—Cyril C. Lewis, Milk River.

In connection with the Vere Trust Scholarships for 1923, two Scholarships for Boys (and) (or) Girls will be awarded on the following conditions. Age between 9 and 13 on 1st January, 1923.

The conditions are (a) Birth in Vere or (b) Parents resident in Vere for at least 3 years immediately preceding examination or (c) Attendance at an Elementary School in Vere for 2 years immediately preceding examination.

A qualifying examination will be held towards end of December, 1922.

Schedule of examination and all information can be obtained from Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Rev. S. Negus, *Chairman*, T. Harty, G. W. Muirhead, C. Watson and Mrs. M. A. Cassidy, appointed by the Governor; the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Clarendon; A. A. Lewis, H. B. Walcott, elected by the Parochial Board.

Secretary—C. C. Lewis, Milk River P.O.

THE MANCHESTER FREE SCHOOLS.

THE Trustees of the Manchester Schools are the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Parochial Board of Manchester; two members of the Parochial Board of Manchester to be elected from time to time by the members of the said Board and to hold office during the continuance of the said Board; and two other members appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Schools Commission. The funds of the endowment are appropriated (a) to the maintenance of a School for boys and girls to be established for the purpose of providing a good middle class education; (b) to giving such aid to the Elementary Schools formerly connected with the Trust as the funds permit; (c) to the provision of such Scholarship or Scholarships at the Jamaica College as the remaining funds may be sufficient to permit.

The funds of both the Vere and Manchester Trusts have been made permanent loans to the island under the Acts 18 Vic. chap. 38 and 19 Vic. chap. 39, and bear interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

The income of the Manchester Trust is approximately £300 per annum.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Rev. James Watson, *Chairman*; A. C. L. Martin, *Chairman Parochial Board*, S. A. Hendrick, *Vice-Chairman Parochial Board*; J. G. Miller, *Hon. A. G. Nash*; Rev. E. B. Pike, Rev. Robert Johnson.

Secretary—G. A. Bonitto.

TEACHING STAFF.

Head Master—Rev. M. F. Johns.

Head Mistress—Miss Pearl Braithwaite.

THE DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL,

Brown's Town.

This School began life in Brown's Town in 1907, as one of the Church of England schools in connection with the Deaconess Home, and was known as the Deaconess High School. In 1915, however, owing to the increase in numbers, Dr. Nuttall, the late Archbishop of the West Indies, appointed a Committee to consider the advisability of establishing the school upon a somewhat firmer basis. The result of this was that in 1917 the Diocesan Council decided to take over the school and to establish it as the Church of England High School for the Diocese of Jamaica. Hence it became the Diocesan High School. The object of the school is to afford a liberal and thorough education for girls combined with moral and religious training in the doctrines of the Church of England.

The course of study in the Upper School is arranged each year to meet the requirements of the Cambridge Local Examinations.

Girls can also be prepared for the Cambridge Higher Certificate, or the London Matriculation. In Music, girls are prepared for the examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music; in Drawing and Painting, for the examinations of the Royal Drawing Society.

Trustees.—The Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica.

Visitor.—The Right Reverend, The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

Supervising Committee.—The Diocesan Education Board.

Secretary.—R. C. B. Foster.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Rev. Canon J. P. Hall, F.R.G.S., *Chairman and Treasurer*, C. H. Yorke Slader, C. Costa, Mrs. J. H. Allwood, Mrs. W. E. Wilson, Mrs. G. Tucker.

Secretary.—C. H. Yorke-Slader.

TEACHING STAFF.

Head Mistress.—Miss M. Turner, Cambridge University Teacher's Certificate.

Assistant Mistresses.—Miss M. E. Hardy, B.A., Mrs. Prouse, B.Sc., Miss G. E. Morris, Senior Cambridge Honours; Miss N. Levy, Senior Cambridge; Miss E. Constantine, London Matriculation, Miss D. Mowl, Senior Cambridge, Miss N. Dunkley, Senior Cambridge, Honours.

Music Mistress.—Acting Mistress.

Violin Mistress.—Acting Mistress.

Assistant Music Mistresses.—Miss K. M. Miller, Miss E. Isaacs, Miss C. Muschett.

Matron.—Mrs. Tucker.

Assistant Matron.—Miss N. Dunkley.

WESTWOOD HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This School was founded in January, 1884, at Manchester Pen, near Stewart Town in the parish of Trelawny, to provide at a moderate cost, on Evangelical and undenominational principles, a higher education and training for Jamaica girls of all classes. In 1881-82 the Rev. William M. Webb, Baptist Minister of Stewart Town, brought the need to the notice of Dr. and Mrs. Trestrail of Bristol, who enlisted the aid of other wealthy and influential friends in England, and the result was his being placed in a position to found "The Trelawny Girls School."

In August 1895, the name of the school was changed to "Westwood High School for Girls," on its removal to its present site. Buildings were erected for the purpose, at a cost of over £2,500.

Generous English friends stood by the school, and gave financial aid till 1910, when it seemed able to stand alone. Three Scholarships have been established in the school, called respectively, The Trestrial Underhill and Webb Scholarships, in honour of the founders; and an effort is being made to raise an endowment sufficient to put these on a secure financial base and for general purposes. A fourth scholarship of the annual value of £9 provided by an anonymous friend, is open to residents in Brown's Town, St. Ann. The school is a first class Secondary School, receiving a Government grant under Law.

The School is entirely undenominational.

JAMAICA TRUSTEES.

A. V. Kingdon, R. M.

H. Jarratt Kerr.

Adam Roxburgh.

Hon. J. H. Phillips.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Rev. G. E. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Rev. Canon Hall, Rev. A. G. Eccleston, Mrs. J. H. Levy, Miss Townsend, Rev. W. S. Lea, Mrs. Lea, Rev. T. W. Halliday, Rev. J. Thrift, J. Stockhausen, Mrs. Allwood, Dr. Purchas and Jos. Stockhausen.

TEACHING STAFF.

Lady Principal.—Miss A. M. Townsend; *Assistant Teachers.*—Miss M. Jeffrey-Smith, B.A., Hons. Lond., and Registered in Eng. Registry of Teachers; Miss E. Tavares, Pitman's Registered Commercial Teacher; Misses Chevannes, Sanguinetti, Stockhausen, Edwards, M. Stockhausen.

Music.—Miss D. Bird, Miss E. Braham and Miss Hogarth.

Matrons.—Mrs. Harris and Miss Stubbs.

Treasurer and Manager.—Rev. G. E. Henderson, M.A., Brown's Town P.O.

DIOCESAN COLLEGE FOR BOYS.

The Diocesan College is intended to provide a sound education and to prepare for the English Public Schools and Universities. Though under the direction of the Church of England in Jamaica the School is open to boys of any religious denomination.

The School is situated near Mandeville, about four miles from Williamfield Railway Station.

The fees are : For Boarders over 12 years of age £20 a term; under 12, £18 a term; for Day boys (Tuition and Breakfast) over 12, £8 8/- a term; under 12, £7 7/- a term. A reduction is made in the case of two or more brothers.

Trustees—The Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica.

Visitor—The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Jamaica.

Supervising Committee—The Diocesan Education Board.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*; The Assistant Bishop, *Vice-Chairman*; Archdeacon Simms, Archdeacon Massiah, Rev. Canon Hall, Rev. E. B. Pike, Sir John Pringle, A. H. Jones, E. H. Kerr, J. M. Nethersole.

STAFF.

Head Master.—Rev. Herbert Hughes, M.A. Late Scholar of Pemb. College, Oxford. Hons. in Mod. Hist.

Second Master.—Vacant.

Mistress.—Miss A. Anderson.

Music Mistress.—Miss L. Trench.

Matron.—Miss K. Laidlaw.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION.

A CONFERENCE of Head Masters of Secondary Schools was held in September 1916 at which the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission were present by invitation. At this meeting it was resolved that it was desirable that the University of Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination should be made the Jamaica Scholarship Examination for Boys in July 1919 and thereafter. In 1917 a Committee, which adopted the above name, met in September, the Committee to consist of the Head Masters and Head Mistresses of all Secondary Schools in the Colony with a properly constituted governing body, together with the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Jamaica Schools Commission ex-officio. At that meeting the Regulations of the Jamaica Scholarship Examination (Boys) were considered in detail in readiness to be laid before the Legislative Council. These Regulations were adopted by the Council in April 1918. At its request Archdeacon Simms joined the Committee and at a meeting held in September 1918, it was decided that the Committee should be convened by the Director of Education and should when in session elect its Chairman for the occasion.

LUDFORD BEQUEST.

THE following is an extract from the will, dated 12th July, 1875, of Thomas Ludford, of the St. Dorothy's district of St. Catherine:—

"And as to the residue and remainder of my said estate, I direct my said executors to pay the same to the Governor of this island, for the time being, to be by him appropriated in the establishment and maintenance of a school, first in the town or village of Old Harbour, and then of such other schools in the old parish of St. Dorothy as the Governor may think fit, with the view of providing for those of all denominations who are destitute of the means of elementary instruction, such as is provided by the 18th Victoria, chapter 54, in the parishes of Vere and Manchester. And I hereby declare that I leave to the Governor of this Island, for the time being, the establishment of such schools upon such rules and regulations for their proper conduct and government as he shall think best, so that whilst the instruction of the destitute poor may be provided for, others who may be in better circumstances may also be admitted to the said schools on such terms and conditions and under such regulations as the Governor may think proper."

There are three elementary schools supported by the Trust, with the help of the usual government grant, at Old Harbour, Old Harbour Bay and Good Hope.

GUTHRIE DAVIDSON BEQUEST.

This is a bequest of £1,000 sunk under the provisions of the 4th sec. of 28 Vic. cap. 23, and yielding a perpetual annuity thereunder of £60 for the maintenance and education of one boy and one girl of the parish of St. James.

The Jamaica Schools Commission drew up a scheme which came into force on the 1st November, 1898, under which the half of the bequest hitherto devoted to the education and maintenance of one boy was to be devoted to the education of four boys at the Montego Bay Government Secondary School, and the other half to the education of four girls.

Four boys are now being educated under the provisions of the trust at the Montego Bay Secondary School. Four girls, elected as beneficiaries, are now being educated at the Church of England High School, Montego Bay. The election of beneficiaries is in the hands of the Parochial Board of St. James.

MORGAN BEQUEST.

THE will of Michael Cuff Morgan, proved 29th July, 1889, provides that a sum not exceeding £500 be paid from the residue of his estate to the Jamaica Schools Commission to provide two scholarships of £9 each at the Training College at Shortwood for two poor girls from the parish of St. Elizabeth, to be nominated by the Custos of that parish. £473 19s. 0d. was paid over in November, 1893, and invested in inscribed stock, bringing in an annual interest of £18.

The trust is administered by the Jamaica Schools Commission under rules originally passed in 1895 and revised in 1907 and again in 1917. Application forms may be obtained from the Lady Principal, Shortwood College, Constant Spring P.O.

MERRICK'S CHARITY.

Charles Merrick, of the parish of St. George (now a district of Portland) said in his Will, made in September, 1821:—

"I give and bequeath in trust for ever to the two Members of Assembly, the Custos and three senior Magistrates of the parish of St. George for the time being, and to their successors, £2,609 currency for the uses and purposes hereafter mentioned, that is to say, £1,000 to be put out at interest, on good security, and the interest arising therefrom to be applied towards the support of the poor and indigent of every description of colour of the said parish of St. George, and £1,000 to be put out at interest, in like manner for the express purpose of educating one poor boy, either a white or free boy of colour, for three years, which period ought to be sufficient to afford such a share of instruction as it may be hoped would give to the person partaking of it the prospect of becoming a useful member of Society; then to be succeeded by another boy in like manner, and so to be continued forever. But with regard to the last bequest it is my desire, in the event of an establishment being formed for the promotion of education in the said parish through the means of individual benevolence or legislative aid, the Trustees hereto before mentioned in this particular bequest shall be empowered, at their discretion, to unite the funds herein bequeathed for the purpose of promoting a more enlarged and extensive plan of education to those who stand in need of it."

The income of the Charity is derived from a sum of £1,200 sterling permanently sunk under the provisions of the 28th Vic. chap. 23, and a further sum of £400 similarly sunk, which produce a yearly income of £96; this was supplemented by the sum of £138 which was paid by the Government out of the Education Vote.

The administration of the Trust was for a time carried out virtually by the Custos of the parish of St. George alone, but in 1871 a Law (14) was passed empowering the Governor to appoint a Trustee or Trustees in lieu of the then existing ones.

In 1872 the Buff Bay River Estate in the district of St. George was purchased and a Model School was established; it was attended principally by the children of the Charles Town Maroons. In 1888 after considerable correspondence had taken place between the Government and the Jamaica Schools Commission as to the disposal of the educational half of the Charity, the Governor decided in Privy Council that the school at Buff Bay River Estate should be abolished.

Under Law 18 of 1915, Scholarships are offered as follows:—

- (A) annually, beginning in January, 1917, a scholarship of the annual value of £15 at the Farm School for three years, subject to re-election at the end of the first and second year, and

- (b) in alternate years, beginning in January 1917 a scholarship of the annual value of £45, tenable at a school approved by the Board of Education for Scholarships under articles 124-127 of the Regulations of the Education Department for four years, subject to re-election at the end of the first, second and third year. The boys eligible for the scholarships must be the children of persons who,
- (a) are in the opinion of the Trustees unable to pay for such higher education as is to be given,
- (b) are continuously lived within the District consisting of the former parish of St. George for at least three years next preceding the year in which the Scholarships begin.

Candidates for the scholarship under A must be not under fifteen nor over eighteen years of age on the 1st day of January in the year in which the scholarship begins and are required to have passed the second year pupil teachers' examination either as pupil teachers (excluding the subject of teaching) or as volunteer candidates, prior to being admitted as candidates for the scholarship. Candidates for the scholarship under B, must be not under ten years nor over thirteen years of age on the 1st of January, in the year in which the scholarships begin.

TRUSTEES.

Appointed by the Governor.

The Director of Education; the Chairman of the Board of Supervision; the member of the Legislative Council for Portland; the Custos of St. Mary.

Secretary—E. A. Andrews.

Winners of Merrick's Scholarship—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A—1917 (no candidate of sufficient merit) | B—1917 K. R. Middleton. |
| 1918 (no candidate). | |
| 1919 J. L. Anderson, H. M. King. | 1919 E. C. Sutherland. |
| 1920 W. L. Shirley. | |
| 1921 E. V. A. Valentine. | |

CALABAR COLLEGE.

(BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL HALL).

THIS Institution was projected immediately after the abolition of slavery but was not opened until the month of October 1843. It was commenced at Calabar near Rio Bueno. The buildings were erected by funds supplied by the Baptist Missionary Society in England in which the entire premises were vested in trust. The objects of the Institution, as set forth in the trust, were the education of Ministers of the Gospel and Day School Teachers for Jamaica, the neighbouring islands, and Africa. The institution has the distinction of being the first in the world for training for the ministry the converts of the modern foreign missionary movement.

Under the Rev. President David Jonathan East the premises were transferred in the year 1874 to a site at Kingston at the back of the East Queen Street Baptist Church, but were transferred in the year 1904 under the Rev. President James to Chetolah Park, Kingston.

The Normal Department for training Day School Teachers was closed at the end of 1900 owing to the withdrawal by the Government of all aid to Colleges for male students that were under denominational management. 235 students were trained in this department.

The Theological Department for the training of ministers is still continued, provision being made for an average number of eight students in residence. At the present time there are seven students in residence. In the year 1911 a new departure was made by extending the scope of the college's work to young men in England who wished to devote their lives to the ministry of the gospel in Jamaica, and three men have already been trained under this scheme. The outbreak of the war put a stop to the supply of students from England as well as in Jamaica, but it is now being renewed.

The ordinary course of study is four years. This may be extended to five in special cases. The students are examined annually by examiners in England.

The conditions of entrance are set forth in the annual report and can be obtained on application to the President. The minimum standard set forth therein for entrance is low, but in actual practice more is expected of and offered by candidates.

The Institution is maintained in the following way:—1. The Baptist Missionary Society in England appoints and pays the teaching staff. 2. The Baptist Churches

of Jamaica provide for the board and residence of the Theological students and for the general current expenses of the College.

The local management of the Institution is vested in a Committee representing contributing churches in the island.

TUTORIAL STAFF.

Rev. Ernest Price, B.A. Hons., B.D. Hons. (Lond.), and B.A. (Bristol), as President and Treasurer, and the Rev. Davis Davis, B.A. Adelaide, B.D. Lond.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

Cross Roads.

St. Peter's College was established, as the Church of England Theological College, at Spanish Town in 1874 (1) to assist in the preparation of candidates for Holy Orders in the diocese of Jamaica. (2) to direct and assist the catechists and evangelists in the diocese of Jamaica in their studies and in practical preparation for their work. Its name was changed to St. Peter's College in 1918.

The property of the College is vested in the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica. The general management of the college is entrusted to a General Committee, and the studies and discipline to an Executive Board. Further information may be obtained from the Statutes of the College, Section V. of Appendix to the Canons of the Church of England in Jamaica and the Annual Reports published in the Appendix to the Journal of Synod.

The College stands in its own grounds between Bishop's Lodge and Up-Park Camp. It is affiliated with Durham University.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*: Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Massiah, M.A., Ven. Archdeacon Graham, Rev. Canon Grange, B.A.; Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A., Rev. F. L. King, Rev. Canon Hall, Rev. S. Negus, Rev. P. B. Richardson, Rev. G. H. Thompson, A. H. Jones, Wm. Cowper, M. A., E. V. Manton, Dr. J. Hudson.

I. R. Latreille, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

TEACHING STAFF.

Warden.—Right Rev. D. W. Bentley, D.D.

Tutor.—Rev. Gordon Parr.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE.

(*Winchester Park, North Street.*)

St. George's College was founded in 1850 and is under the direct control of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus who are personally responsible for the training of the students entrusted to their care.

The object of the college is to prepare students for a commercial or a professional career by solid and complete education which is based upon careful religious training.

The institution is a day school, though accommodations are offered by respectable families in and about Kingston to board such students as are desirous of attending St. George's College and are recommended by the faculty.

Applicants for admission to the college, unless personally known to some member of the faculty, must bring a satisfactory testimonial of good conduct. Those who come from other secondary schools must present a like testimonial from the school authorities.

The tuition fee is £2 12s. 6d. per quarter, payable in advance, as follows:—

First quarter payable January 10th, second quarter payable March 20th, third quarter payable May 30th, and fourth quarter payable October 10th.

The organizations at the College include The Debating Society, St. George's College Dramatic Association, The Athletic Association, the Sodality of Our Lady, and the League of the Sacred Heart.

TEACHING STAFF.

Head Master, Rev. Ferdinand C. Wheeler, S.J., *Assistant Masters*, Rev. Leo T. Butler, S.J., Rev. Joseph A. Canning, S.J., Rev. Charles A. Kleinmeyer, S.J., Sydney Judah, Sydney L. Burey.

Teacher of Shorthand, C. A. Warner.

FRANCISCAN CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.
REGULAR.

The Sisters of the Third Order of Saint Francis, established a Boarding School at 76 Duke Street in 1858 and since that time have devoted themselves to the education of the children of Jamaica.

Although the Course of Studies in the Boarding School is not mapped out to fit any particular examination, but rather to give a good general education, still those pupils whose parents desire them to sit for the Cambridge Local Examinations are prepared for these. The fee of £12 10s. a quarter include fancy work and embroidery. Drawing and Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music form extra charges. In connection with the Academy there is a Business Course where girls are prepared for Commercial Life.

Besides the Convent and Academy in Kingston the Sisters have a country residence where with the Boarders they spend the vacation.

The Franciscan Sisters also have charge of Saint Joseph's Training College for Catholic women teachers, The Holy Family Continuation School, Saint Bonaventure's Preparatory School for boys, Saint Joseph's first class Elementary and Infant Schools on the premises, Saint Aloysius Boys School in East Street, Saint Francis School, Hope Road, Saint Ann's Elementary and Infant Schools in North Street, and Saint Anthony's Elementary School in Orange Street.

Address—Mother Superior, Convent Immaculate Conception, Duke Street, Kingston.

CONVENT OF MERCY, ST. MARY'S ("ALPHA").

HIGH SCHOOL, ORPHANAGE, HOUSE OF MERCY, INDUSTRIAL AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

THE Convent High School was opened for the benefit of the children of the upper classes. It comprises boarding and day schools in which a high class English education is imparted. If desired, pupils are prepared for the Cambridge Local Examinations and for the Musical Examinations of the Associated Board of the R.A.M. and R.C.M. This school has attained a high standard of excellence, and gained first-class diplomas for art needlework and kindergarten at local exhibitions. In connection with it there is a select preparatory school for little boys. The boarding school, in an admirably healthy situation, with spacious dormitory and beautiful surroundings, offers every advantage and home comfort.

The Orphanage contains at present 45 children. A sound elementary education is given them in addition to a training in such domestic duties as may assist them afterwards in the earning of a livelihood. This branch of the institution receives no manner of government or public support.

The House of Mercy is for the protection of young women of good character, irrespective of religious belief. The girls who have been in the industrial school are encouraged to pass on to this part of the institution where the training commenced in the industrial school is continued.

In the Industrial Schools there are 200 boys and 100 girls.

The boys in the industrial school, whilst being grounded in elementary education, at the same time receive practical instruction in the culture of vegetables, fruits, flowers, etc.

When old enough the boys are apprenticed to trades, so that on leaving the institution they are actually supporting themselves; having been transformed from waifs preying on society into wealth-producing members of the community.

The elementary schools have 900 children on the books. There is a Kindergarten for the little ones, in which the latest methods and appliances are in use.

The Sisters are also in charge of the elementary school known as East Branch, an elementary school in Spanish Town, a High School and a voluntary school in Port Antonio, and a voluntary school in Gordon Town.

BELMONT ORPHANAGE AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

(Stony Hill.)

THE Belmont Orphanage was established by Archbishop Nuttall in November 1892, as a home and industrial school for orphan and destitute children, and is registered to accommodate twenty-six girls.

The object of the institution is to provide a comfortable, though frugal home, where a number of children, so limited as to be not much larger than a good sized family, may be cared for and trained for the duties of life, chiefly as domestic servants. The orphanage was built, and is partly supported, by voluntary contributions; it receives also the Government grant-in-aid under the Industrial Schools Law. The training provided includes the ordinary branches of household work, cooking, house cleaning, washing, baking and needlework. Straw plaiting is also taught, and orders for hats and baskets are executed. The children work a small field, and cure coffee, prepare starch, arrowroot, coco-nut oil, fruit preserves and cassava-flour chiefly for home use. Dairy work and the care of rabbits, pigs and the hand-rearing of calves are also taught, with the gratuitous use of Miss Nuttall's stock on land adjoining the Orphanage. The girls of school age attend the day school for three hours a day. They also attend the Sunday school and Church services at St. Jude's. Miss Nuttall who from its inception until 1921 conducted the Institution, now continues her interest and help as Secretary and Treasurer.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

The Bishop of Jamaica, the Assistant Bishop, Canon Wortley, R. Foster, A. P. Hanson, J. J. G. Mair, Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. R. H. Jackson, Miss Nuttall.

Superintendent—Deaconess Clara Pickering. *Manager*—(for the purpose specified in the Industrial School Law.) The Bishop of Jamaica.

HAPPY GROVE SCHOOL.

Happy Grove School is under the direction of the Friends Jamaica Mission. The school offers a secondary education, under Christian influences to boys and girls of good character. Well supervised manual training and domestic science classes are conducted as a part of the work of the school.

There are separate buildings of residence for boys and girls, but academic classes are held jointly. Happy Grove is located in the eastern portion of Portland, 25 miles east of Port Antonio on the main road between Port Antonio and Kingston. The property of 35 acres is well watered and located in a district entirely free from Malaria.

TEACHING STAFF.

M. E. Hoffman, B.A., Headmaster.

Miss G. Smith, B.Sc., Headmistress.

Miss A. M. Andrews, B.Did., Home Director.

T. A. M. Grant, (London Matric.)

Miss G. K. Cunningham (London Matric.)

Miss L. E. Hayes (Acting for Miss Smith while on leave).

Miss P. Swaby, (Commercial teacher).

C. E. Fuller, (Instructor in tailoring).

J. B. Burke, (Instructor in wood-working).

CHILDREN'S HOME, CONSTANT SPRING.

THE Children's Home which was opened at Halfway Tree in May, 1918, and was in 1921 removed to Constant Spring, is chiefly for destitute children of respectable parentage who are unsuitable for Industrial Schools or Alms Houses, and for whom no provision is made by Government.

The Matron in charge is a trained nurse. The children receive ordinary education and are trained in household duties, sewing, hat and basket-making, gardening, &c.

In connection with the Home, a home for East Indian Orphans was opened in 1921. A grant of £100 was made by the Government towards the cost of the buildings and the Immigration Department assists in the maintenance of six of the inmates.

There is accommodation in both Institutions for twenty-seven children.

Hon. Superintendent—Mrs. Wortley, Maurice Hill, Constant Spring.

MANNING HOME.

St. Elizabeth.

A VERY protracted period of drought, extending from 1907 to 1914, caused keen suffering in various parts of this parish of St. Elizabeth, but more particularly in the south eastern districts. Infantile mortality was particularly noticeable and the Parochial Board, on the suggestion of Mr. Bowen, opened food depots at several centres. These depots continued for over a year but they did not seem to check the mortality among the children. Then it was that the idea occurred to Mr. Bowen to take over all the children in the district, house, feed and clothe them. The late Hon. J. M. Farquharson, then Chairman, and other members of the Board adopted the suggestion and Sir William Henry Manning gave his support. Belvue house was then rented for the purpose of a Rescue Home and opened on the 4th April, 1913.

At present there are 69 children in the Home under the care of a matron. These children are taught to read, write, and do arithmetic. They are also taught hat making, sewing, elementary domestic work, agriculture, and in short, to make themselves generally useful.

The Home is financed by the Parochial Board aided by a grant from the Government. Several of the bigger girls have left for their own homes and are now earning their livelihood through the teaching they received at Manning Home. In February 1919 the Board bought the property. Consequent on the high price of labour, cultivation has been discontinued. Several boys and girls have been sent out to service, employment having been obtained for them.

LYNDALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND GIRLS' HOME.

FOR nearly 18 years, the Friends Jamaica Mission conducted the Industrial School for twelve East Indian girls at Happy Grove. When, in the early part of 1921, larger premises were secured at Highgate and the same was certified in June by the Governor as an Industrial School for East Indian Girls, the children formerly housed at Happy Grove were transferred to the Lyndale Home at Highgate. The Happy Grove Industrial School ceased to exist.

Nearly all the certified places, 18, are now occupied, and the Home has accommodations for 12 others who are supported privately or by the Friends Mission. The children attend the Friends School at Highgate. The various Home Arts are regularly taught in the home and every effort is made to provide recreation and an atmosphere that brings happiness along with training and work to child life.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Mrs. H. A. Swift, Miss A. M. Andrews, Mrs. H. B. Wolcott.

Superintendent—Miss S. F. Stanley.

Assistant—Miss F. Smith.

Matron—Miss M. E. Allen.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DEACONESS HOME.

(93 *Hanover Street, Kingston.*)

THIS institution was opened in the year, 1890. Its objects are the providing of a centre for the work of Deaconesses in religious, educational and social efforts, the training of Jamaica women as parochial workers and nurses; and also of some teachers for the schools connected with the Institution. The home is in the charge of Sisters from London. There is a Bureau at the Deaconess Home in connection with the Nurses Union whence nurses can be obtained for private cases on application to the Directress either personally or by telephone, telegram or letter. In connection with the same Union there are two district nurses working among the poor. The Archbishop Nuttall Nursing Home where private patients are received is at 116 East Street. They have there the advantage of skilled nursing, and can be attended by their own medical men.

There are eight schools under the superintendence of the Deaconess Home, namely a Boarding and Day School for girls, with a preparatory department to which boys under 9 years of age are admitted, at the Deaconess Home, Kingston; a Deaconess Home High School at 95 Hanover Street on the Deaconess Home premises, Kingston; Church Schools for girls and young boys at Richmond and Rockfort, Kingston; and a High School for girls at Spanish Town and Montego Bay. Arrangements can be made for boarding pupils attending the above schools on application to the Head Deaconess, Deaconess Home, Kingston, or to the local rector.

A book stall for the sale of Church Hymns, Prayer books, Bibles and devotional literature, etc., was opened in October, 1906, and is being carried on with increasing success.

The Earthquake of January 14th, 1907, rendered uninhabitable the premises at 93 Hanover St., but they were restored. The house at 23½ Charles St., their temporary residence and the house adjoining are now the home of boarders who are pupils of the Deaconess Schools, Kingston. In 1914 the property adjoining the Home at 95 Hanover St., was acquired and schoolrooms were built for the accommodation of the Deaconess Home High School. A few boarders are taken there.

COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT.

His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica.

Sister Madeline.

Mrs. C. J. Barclay.

Miss Hope.

Mrs. Leo. Isaacs.

J. M. Nethersole.

Manley Lopez.

Rev. Canon E. J. Wortley.

Mrs. R. Hill Jackson.

Mrs. L. Lindo.

A. H. Jones.

G. P. Myers.

C. F. Pengelly.

Treasurer—I. R. Latreille.*Asst. Hon. Secretary*—Miss F. Owen*Hon. Secretary*—Miss F. Burke.*Chaplain*—Rev. E. S. Harrison.

THE HARVARD ASTRONOMICAL STATION.

Mandeville.

THE Astronomical Station of Harvard College, founded in 1912, on a site which had been used for the same purpose in 1901, is located about a mile and a half out of Mandeville, and is maintained as a private institution. The work on which it specializes is a study of the surface of the Moon and Planets. It is provided with an 11 inch refractor, a smaller photographic telescope, and some minor instruments. It is not open to the public at night. *Professor, William H. Pickering.*

PART IX.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

THE early history of the Church of England in Jamaica, from its establishment in 1662 under the deputy governorship of Sir Charles Lyttelton up to the year 1866, the time of the inauguration of crown government, has been published in previous numbers of the Jamaica Handbook, and to these the reader is referred for such information as he needs prior to the advent in Jamaica of Sir John Peter Grant.

"Law 30 of 1870," Sir J. P. Grant stated in his Blue Book Report, "regulated the disestablishment and the gradual disendowment of the Church of England in this Island, and authorized a constitution to be formed for the future government of the Church on the voluntary principle; gave power to Her Majesty, whenever the proper time arrived, to incorporate by charter the duly appointed representatives of the Church Communion, after which incorporation the Governor would have the power to vest in such Corporate Body all Church property." The Law, framed on the Canadian and Irish precedents, also made provision "for the continuance of their stipends to those Clergymen upon the late Establishment who should continue in the due discharge of their ecclesiastical duties as members of the voluntary communion."

A constitution was then drawn up, by which the Church is governed to-day. The government of the Church vested in a synod consisting of a bishop, the clergy and the representatives of the laity chosen by the registered male communicants and by such of the non-communicant members as may declare themselves to belong to no other religious denomination. All representatives to synod are to be themselves communicants. A Diocesan Council consisting of twelve clergymen and twelve laymen, "to advise and assist the Bishop in all matters connected with the administration of the Diocese, not specially committed to the management of the Financial Board" is appointed annually. The Diocesan Financial Board administers such central funds as may be committed to its control, and the revenues of church property, according to such rules as the synod may approve, and consists of the bishop, the assistant bishop, the archdeacons and commissaries, the members of the corporate body and 12 elected members, one of whom was annually to be chosen by the synod as chairman of such board. The corporate body (or rather the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica) holds the property and funds of the Church and exercises all the other rights and duties required of them under the law of disestablishment, and consists of four communicant lay-members of the church to be appointed by the synod.

The management of the parochial or local affairs of the Church is placed in the hands of church committees, elected by those qualified to vote for lay representatives, and to consist of not more than twelve members, two-thirds of whom should be communicants. The clergyman of the church served was given the power of nomination and was made chairman of the committee when in session. Two churchwardens were to be appointed for each church from the elected church committee—one to be chosen by the incumbent, the other by the church committee itself—and their duties were the care of the church buildings, churchyards, and other church property, the allocation of pews and sittings and the preservation of order in the churches.

The Diocese of Jamaica is divided into fourteen Rural Deaneries, which are generally coterminous with the civil parishes of the Island. A Council called "The Parochial Council" is appointed in each deanery, and consists of the clergymen in the parish or deanery and one communicant member of the Committee of each Church. The Councils are principally advisory bodies to the Bishop and central bodies of the Church. The duties of a Parochial Council are to obtain the annual returns required by Synod, and to see that they are forwarded to the Secretary of the Synod, to receive reports every quarter from all the clergymen in the Deanery or combined Deaneries; to manage the local affairs of the Jamaica Home and Foreign Missionary Society; to enquire into the ecclesiastical condition and wants of the Deanery or Deaneries; the titles and tenure of land or property; the condition or repair of Churches and other buildings, any cases of complaint against a congregation or its clergyman, or any other matter referred to the Parochial Council by the Diocesan Council, or the Diocesan Financial Board.

Bishop Courtenay retired in April, 1879, after a connection of a quarter of a century

with the Diocese, and Dr. Tozer, formerly Missionary Bishop of Eastern Africa, was appointed as his successor; but Bishop Tozer, after six months' service, had to retire on account of ill-health. On the 15th July, 1880 a Special Synod was held for the election of another bishop. The Rev. Enos Nuttall, B.D., the incumbent of St. George's church, Kingston, was chosen, and was subsequently consecrated in St. Paul's cathedral, London, on 28th October, 1880. Dr. Nuttall returned to the colony on the 20th November, 1880, and immediately assumed his duties as bishop of Jamaica.

In 1893 Bishop Nuttall was elected Primate of the West Indian Province; and under date 3rd May, 1893, the then Lord Bishop of Antigua (as Senior Bishop) duly notified the election to the Bishops of the Province.

At a meeting of the Provincial Synod of the West Indies, held in London in July, 1897, Dr. Nuttall was unanimously chosen to be the first Archbishop of the West Indies.

In the year 1908 the Archbishop of the West Indies received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. from the Universities of Durham and Cambridge, respectively.

At a Special Synod held on the 12th September, 1888, it was unanimously resolved "that the appointment of an Assistant Bishop was necessary to assist the Bishop of Jamaica, in consequence of the growth of the Diocese and the heavy work which its missionary character entails on him." The Synod thereupon proceeded to consider the appointment, and having received a nomination of the Venerable Archdeacon Charles Frederick Douet, M.A., from His Lordship the Bishop, the question as to the confirmation of the nomination was put and unanimously agreed to. Archdeacon Douet proceeded to England and was consecrated a Bishop in Westminster Abbey on the 30th November. He returned to Jamaica on the 29th December, 1888, and retired from the office on the 30th September, 1904.

At the Synod of February, 1905, the matter of the appointment of a successor to Bishop Douet was duly considered, and it was decided to appoint a Co-adjutor Bishop, with right of succession.

The selection of his co-adjutor was entrusted to the Archbishop, and the Rev. Albert Ernest Joscelyne, D.D., Vicar of St. Peter's, Islington, accepted office. He was consecrated Bishop in Westminster Abbey on St. Luke's Day, October 18th, 1905, and arrived in Jamaica on 14th December, 1905. Towards the close of 1912 Bishop Joscelyne resigned office as from the 31st March, 1913.

The Synod of 1913 decided that the Archbishop's Assistant should be Assistant Bishop without right of succession. A special Synod was held on 15th July 1913 to receive the Archbishop's nomination of his assistant, with a view to his election and appointment if the Synod so decided. The result was the unanimous election of the Archbishop's nominee, the Rev. George Frederic Cecil deCarteret, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, East Greenwich, London. He was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in Southwark Cathedral on 18th October, and arrived in Jamaica on 7th November.

On 31st May, 1916, Archbishop Nuttall died at Bishop's Lodge, Kingston, and Bishop deCarteret administered the Diocese till 10th August, 1916, when at a special synod of the Diocese he was unanimously elected Bishop of Jamaica. The election was also unanimously confirmed by the other Bishops of the Province of the West Indies.

At the Synod of February, 1919, the Rev. David Williams Bentley, M.A., Canon Missioner of the Diocese and Warden of the Theological College was, on the nomination of Dr. deCarteret, the Bishop of the Diocese, unanimously elected Assistant Bishop of Jamaica. His election was also unanimously confirmed by the Bishops of the Province, and he was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral on June 24th (Nativity of St. John the Baptist) by the Lord Bishop of London, in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and 17 other assisting Bishops. Soon after the Degree of D.D. was conferred on Bishop Bentley by his Alma Mater, the University of Durham.

According to the latest printed returns (with omissions supplied and mistakes corrected) there are about 41,000 registered communicants of the Church of England in Jamaica. This figure, however, does not include the large number of adherents of the church who, though they are nominally members and attend the services, have not been enrolled as full members taking an active share in the work and responsibilities of the Church.

At the Census in 1911, 266,478 persons returned themselves as belonging to the Church of England.

In regard to the finances of the church for 1921 it may be stated that the receipts of money for all purposes paid into the credit of the Diocesan Church Fund for that year amounted to £25,405.

The Expenditure for Episcopal Supervision was £1,520.

The Diocesan Expenses Fund shows an expenditure of £2,060 16s. 3d. This fund has no endowment and the whole expenditure has to be met by assessments on the churches. It should, however, be borne in mind that this fund contributed £100 to the Clergy Pension Fund and £50 0s. 0d. to a Special Clergy Pension Fund; £37 7s. 8d. for removal expenses of Clergy. The staff connected with the office—including Secretaries to the Synod, Diocesan Secretary, Diocesan Council, Diocesan Financial Board and Diocesan Education Board, the Accountant two Clerks, and the Auditor—costs £1,136 8s. 2d. The other items of expenditure in this account comprise grant towards the Insurance of the Cathedral, Travelling expenses of Diocesan Secretary, Printing, Postages, Stationery, Rent, Furniture, Books and Contingencies.

The grants from the General Sustentation Fund to the poor churches amounted in 1921 to £977 10s. 4d. Some portion of the money expended consists of grants made by societies in England which now pass through the books of the Diocesan Financial Board, the appropriation of some of which is regulated by the bishop of the diocese. The great bulk of the expenditure goes to meet the salaries of the clergy and catechists and may roughly be stated at £19,354. The capital funds of the church on 31st December, 1920, consisted of £39,350 in debentures, Imperial War Loan £36,800 15s. 0d., Canadian Victory Bonds, £2,045 2s. 3d., Jamaica Local Inscribed Stock £35,610, and Colonial Bishops' Fund £2,700. Total £116,505 17s. 3d.

STATISTICAL SYNOPSIS FOR LAST 10 YEARS.

Annual Synods.	Dates of Session.	Clergy.					Government School Grants, &c.		
		State-paid.			Non-State paid.	Total.	Grants to Church of England Schools.	Number of Schools.	
		Rectors.	Island Curates.	Stipendiary Curates.					
45th Synod	July 1913	..	2	2	84	88	£16,541 5 9	192	
46th "	Feb. 1914	..	2	2	84	88	16,376 3 10	191	
47th "	Feb. 1915	..	2	1	87	90	16,140 0 0	183	
48th "	Feb. 1916	..	1	1	87	89	15,177 0 0	183	
49th "	Feb. 1917	..	1	1	87	89	15,381 15 4	183	
50th "	Feb. 1918	..	1	1	89	91	15,818 2 11	183	
51st "	Feb. 1919	..	1	—	92	93	15,418 6 11	183	
52nd "	Feb. 1920	..	..	..	96	96	15,418 6 11	183	
53rd "	Feb. 1921	..	..	..	95	95	15,290 1 4	183	
54th "	Feb. 1922	..	..	..	96	96	23,010 4 3	182	

OFFICERS OF SYNOD.

President—Right Reverend G. F. Cecil deCarteret, D.D., Bishop of Jamaica.

Secretary—Rev. P. B. Richardson. *Solicitor and Legal Adviser*—E. Nuttall, B.A., LL.M.

THE INCORPORATED LAY BODY

A. H. Jones. H. T. Ronaldson. Hon. Sir J. Pringle, M.B. K.C.M.G. J. M. Nethersole.

Secretary—E. Nuttall, B.A. LL.M.

DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

Ex-Officio Members.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, *President*. The Right Rev. the Assistant Bishop.

The Ven. Archdeacons Simms, Massiah and Graham.

Nominated by the Bishop.

Rev. Canon King, Rev. S. O. Ormsby, Rev. Canon J. P. Hall, Rev. G. H. Thompson, Rev. S. Negus, Rev. E. L. Jones, G. P. Myers, J. W. Mennell, V. E. Manton F. Cundall, F.S.A., Sir John Pringle, M.B. K.C.M.G., Hon. W. A. S. Vickers.

Elected by the Synod.

Rev. Canon Wortley, Rev. R. L. Reid, Hon. Rev. W. T. Graham, B.A., Rev. P. B. Richardson, Rev. H. K. Page, Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A., J. M. Nethersole, A. H. Jones, D. Campbell, Dr. J. Hudson, C. D. Neilson, W. H. Plant.

Secretary—R. C. B. Foster.

DIOCESAN FINANCIAL BOARD.

Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., *Chairman*.A. H. Jones, *Vice-Chairman*.*Permanent Members.*The Bishop. The Assistant Bishop. The Archdeacons. The Commissaries.
The Members of the Incorporated Lay Body.*Members not Permanent.*

1. Rev. W. E. Evelyn, B.A.
2. Hon. Dugald Campbell
3. V. E. Manton, LL.B.
4. J. W. Menzell
5. Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A.
6. L. P. Downer

7. S. R. Cargill
8. C. F. Pengelley
9. Rev. G. H. Thompson
10. G. P. Myers
11. F. Cundall, F.S.A.
12. T. H. Sharp

Accountant—I. R. Latreille
Auditor—C. O. Magnan
Treasurer—The Colonial Bank

Secretary—R. C. B. Foster
Hon. Sec. W. O. & C. P. Funds—Ven.
Archdeacon Simms
E. W. Lucie-Smith
R. S. Gamble
A. Munro

Business Referees

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SYNOD AND COMMISSARY OF THE BISHOP OF JAMAICA IN ENGLAND
Rev. Canon H. L. C. deCandole, 3 Little Cloisters, Westminster, London, S.W.

COMMISSARY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Rev. C. E. Smith, D.D., D.C.L., St. Thomas Rectory, Washington, D.C.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSARIES IN JAMAICA.

Assistant Commissaries for the Diocese.

Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A. Ven. Archdeacon Massiah, M.A. Rev. Canon Wortley.

EXAMINING CHAPLAINS.—Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., and The Warden of St. Peter's College.

DIOCESAN SECRETARY—Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A.

BISHOP'S REGISTRAR—E. Nuttall, B.A., LL.M.

CLERGY AND CHURCHES.

Church.	Clergyman.	Church.	Clergyman.
Kingston—			
Parish Church	H. K. Page, M.A.	St. Andrew, <i>contd.</i>	
St. George's	J. L. Ramson, M.A.		
	G. T. Armstrong	The Grove	H. K. Page, M.A.
Allman Town	P. W. Gibson, B.D.		J. P. K. King
St. Barnabas	G. H. Thompson	Woodford	
All Saints	E. S. Harrison	Bowden Hill	
St. Michael's	S. O. Ormsby	Maryland	S. T. A. Jones
St. Paul's	R. W. Thornton	Jack's Hill	
St. Patrick's	J. P. K. King	Craigton	W. T. Mumford
St. Alban's	—	Clifton	A. H. Mumford
St. Mark's	E. S. Harrison	Mavis Bank	Vacant
Port Royal		Mount James	
		Brandon Hill	
St. Andrew—		St. Christopher's	R. A. Evelyn
Halfway Tree		Stony Hill	
Swallowfield	H. G. Lovell	St. Luke's	P. B. Richardson
Hunts Bay	N. F. Reader	August Town	H. K. Page, M.A.
Pinfold	(Curate)	Toms River	R. A. Evelyn

Church.	Clergyman.	Church.	Clergyman.
St. Andrew, contd.		St. Ann—	
Padmore	R. A. Evelyn	St. Ann's Bay	C. H. Swaby
Essex Hall		Chester	
Admiral Town	P. B. Richardson	Priory	
St. Thomas—		Steer Town	
Morant Bay	A. N. Thomson	Clark Town	J. A. Bowen
St. Boniface		(Lime Hall)	
Danvers	R. Waite Smith	Bamboo	J. A. Bowen
Yallahs		Ocho Rios	G. A. Brown, L. TH.
Bull Bay	A. Cole	Salisbury	
Woburn Lawn	A. H. Mumford	Clifton Lodge	
Blue Mtn. Valley	R. Waite Smith	Brown's Town	J. P. Hall
The Abbey		Aboukir	J. Cass
Bath	A. H. Smythe	Gibraltar	J. S. Rowe
Golden Grove		Moneague	
Mt. Felix		Claremont	H. F. R. Sharpe
Thornton		Prickle Pole	F. G. Toase, M.A.
Port Morant		Guy's Hill	A. A. McKenzie
Portland—		Clapham	
Port Antonio	W. Lambert, M.A.	Trelawny—	
Manchioneal	T. G. Brown	Falmouth	J. T. H. Chandler
Rural Hill		Lichfield	
Boston	P. A. Conahan	Deeside	H. C. Bowen
St. Margaret's		Swanswick	
Bay		Retirement	T. J. Lloyd
Hope Bay		Jackson Town	
Claverty Cottage		Rio Bueno	J. S. Rowe
Bybrook		Stewart Town	
Mt. Hermon	R. L. Reid	St. Silas	H. S. Lynch, L. TH.
Fruitful Vale		Albert Town	
Buff Bay		Wait-a-Bit	
Rose Hill		Wilson Valley	
Birnam Wood		Freemans Hall	
Fairfield			
Moore Town	E. N. Peart	St. James—	
Fellowship		Montego Bay	J. Massiah, M.A.
Cooper's Hill		Grace Hill	
John's Hall		Whitehouse	
Comfort Castle		Holy Trinity,	F. A. Bond
Bellevue		Montego Bay	
St. Mary—	J. H. H. Graham	Montpelier	
Port Maria		Cambridge	E. L. Jones
Boscobel	C. A. Paget	Catadupa	
Bonnygate	H. A. Cover	Hopewell,	
Retreat	W. T. Graham, M.A.	(Hanover)	H. C. Bowen
Highgate		Blue Hole	
St. Martin	W. E. Evelyn, B.A.	Marley	"
Annotto Bay		Vaughansfield	
Devon	H. A. Cover	Mocho	
Gayle			
Labyrinth	H. A. Mitchell	Hanover—	
Belfield		Lucea	J. I. Kirschmann
Bromley		Dalmally	
Woodside		Mt. Peace	
Scott's Hall			

Church.	Clergyman.	Church.	Clergyman.
HANOVER, <i>contd.</i>			
Green Island	A. B. Mullings	Manchester— <i>contd.</i>	
Church Hill			
Grange			
Chichester			
Chester Castle			
Chigwell	B. A. S. MacCalla	Mile Gully	P. Chaperlin
		Christiana	A. W. Finlason
		Alston	
		Spaldings	
		Porus	
Westmoreland—		Richmond Park	J. N. Somerville
Sav.-la-Mar	H. W. Cope	St. Toolies	M. F. Johns
George's Plain		Chantilly	
Meylersfield		Cumberland	
Grange Hill		Snowdon	F. L. King
Bluefields		Providence	C. M. Buckley, M.A.
Kings	W. P. Freckleton	Pratville	
St. Matthias		Smithfield	
St. Paul's		Harmons	
Negril		Keynsham	
Sheffield	A. A. Hedmann	Balaclava	H. G. James
Mt. Airey		Auchtembeddie	H. S. Lynch, L.Th.
Petersfield		Comfort Hall	
Grange		Crown Lands	
Darliston		Craig Head	
Kew Park	F. G. Jolly	Alligator Pond	T. L. Tucker
Ashton			
Berkshire		Clarendon—	
Beeston Spring		Chapelton	W. H. B. Carter
New Road		Red Hills	
		Wildmans Gift	
		Comfort	
		Arthur's Seat	
St. Elizabeth—	R. J. Macpherson	Croft's Hill	J. D. Hunt
Black River		Good Hope	
Pondside		Frankfield	
Crawford		Trinity	
Lacovia		St. Gabriel's	
Whitehall	C. L. Emanuel	May Pen	J. N. Somerville
Slipe		Mocho	
Orange Grove		Toll Gate	
Gilnock		Milk River	
St. Alban's		Kemp's Hill	
Mount Hermon	E. Tomlinson	Portland	S. Negus
Nain		Hayes	
St. Mary		Vere, St. Peter's	
Mayfield		Salt River	
Bull Savanna		Mitchell Town	
Plains	C. L. Emanuel	Enon Town	J. Cass
Barbary Hall			
Mountainside		St. Catherine—	
Newell		The Cathedral	C. H. Reynolds (acting)
Siloah		Highgate	
Mt. Trinity	G. C. Hedmann, L.Th.	Mt. Moreland	
Niagara		Crescent	
Manchester—	—		
Mandeville			
Old England			
	E. B. Pike		

Church.	Clergyman.	Church.	Clergyman.
St. Catherine, <i>contd.</i>		St. Catherine <i>contd.</i>	
Trinity, Sp. Town	C.H. Reynolds (actg.)	Lluidas Vale	W. Brassington, L. TH.
Linstead	Heron B. Verity	Point Hill	
Ewarton		Top Hill	
Harewood	J. N. Swaby	Camperdown	
St. Faith's		Juan de Bolas	S. I. Moodie
St. Boniface		Old Harbour	
Morris Hall		St. Dorothy	
Somerset Hall	Vacant	St. Philip's	
Bellas Gate		St. Gabriel's	Vacant
St. John's O. P. Church		Watermount	

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

THE Church of Scotland in Jamaica has twelve churches, four clergymen, one paid and two unpaid lay missionaries and 3,000 to 3,400 communicants, ten day schools, ten Sunday Schools with scholars to the number of 1,200 and upwards. Its adherents are over 8,000.

The General Assembly of the Church, which met at Edinburgh in May, 1890, gave its sanction and approval to the formation of a Presbytery, the members of which shall be the ordained Ministers of the Church labouring in Jamaica and in the Island of Grenada, along with a representative Elder from each Kirk Session.

There is one church in Kingston, and there are eleven others situated in the parishes of Manchester and St. Elizabeth.

The Scotch Church in Kingston was opened for service in the year 1819. It cost over £12,000 sterling in its erection. It was ruined by the earthquake; but was restored in 1910 at a cost of over £2,000. An organ built by Messrs. Butt of London, England, was installed at a cost of £1,000.

There is a Young Men's Guild in connection with the church. It meets from October to July on every alternate Tuesday evening at 7.30. It is affiliated with the Guild in Scotland. Any young man coming to Jamaica from Scotland should bring his letters of connection with him. There is a gymnasium and reading room in connection with the guild. There is also a Woman's Guild which meets during the same months on the first Monday at 5 o'clock of each month. It, too, is affiliated with the Woman's Guild of Scotland.

The value of buildings and other property belonging to the Church of Scotland in Manchester and St. Elizabeth is about £5,000.

PRESBYTERY: Rev. W. Graham, *Moderator*. W. Morrison, Solicitor, Kingston, *Clerk*.

STATIONS OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN JAMAICA.

Churches.	Ministers.
Kingston	Rev. W. Graham. (M.A. in Math. and Phil., Edin.)
Medina	Rev. John Maxwell
Hyde Park	do
Mayfield	do
Thornton	Rev. W. Graham
Retirement	do
Accompong	do
Gen Stuart	do

Churches.			Ministers.
Giddy Hall	..	..	J. Maxwell
Cambridge	..	..	do
Kilmarnock	..	..	do
Happy Grove	..	..	do

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE Roman Catholic population of Jamaica numbers about 31,760 souls, of whom 17,000 are residents of Kingston.

Their principal church is the Cathedral of Holy Trinity. It is situated at the eastern end of North Street. St. Anne's, in Oxford Street, forms a large parish.

Throughout Jamaica there are 79 churches, chapels or stations served by the Fathers from Kingston or by pastors resident in the outlying districts.

There are 36 Catholic schools in the island; 4 colleges, 2 continuation schools, 1 orphanage, 2 industrial schools, 1 hospital.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

The Cathedral.

Sundays—5.00, 6.00, 7.30 and 9.00 a.m. 3.30 and 7.00 p.m.

Week Days—5.30, 6.00 and 6.30 a.m. Wednesdays and Fridays—7.00 p.m.

St. Anne's

Sundays—6.00 and 7.30 a.m. 3.30 and 7.00 p.m.

Week Days—6.30 a.m. Wednesdays and Fridays—7.00 p.m.

POSTAL ADDRESSES OF THE CLERGY.

Winchester Park, North Street, Kingston.

The Right Rev. W. F. O'Hare, S.J., Bishop of Maximianopolis, V.A. Jamaica.

Very Rev. Francis X. Delany, S.J.

Rev. A. T. Higgins, S.J.

Rev. Patrick F. X. Mulry, S.J.

Rev. Ferdinand C. Wheeler, S.J.

Rev. Francis deS. Howle, S.J.

Rev. J. M. A. Kelly, S.J.

Rev. James V. Kelly, S.J.

Rev. Charles A. Kleinmyer, S.J.

Rev. Leo Butler, S.J.

Rev. Francis J. Kelly, S.J., Above

Rev. Daniel I. Cronin, S.J.

Rocks.

Rev. Joseph A. Canning, S.J.

Rev. Thos. B. Chetwood, S.J., Montego Bay

Rev. Jos. F. Ford, S.J., Richmond.

Rev. Louis Halliwell, S.J., Sav-la-Mar.

Rev. Joseph Healy, S.J., Brown's Town.

Rev. Joseph T. Lowry, Port Antonio.

Rev. M. O. Semmes, S.J., Spanish Town

JAMAICA BAPTIST MISSION.

THE report of the Jamaica Baptist Union for 1921 shows that there are 202 Churches in Jamaica and 22 in the Cayman Islands, Central America, Cuba and Corn Island (Nicaragua.) In the Jamaica Churches there are 30,574 communicant members and over 1,000 in the churches abroad. There are 2,769 inquirers. Chapel accommodation is provided for over 84,000. There are many very commodious and substantial places of worship belonging to the Baptists in the island, such as East Queen Street. (Kingston,) Spanish Town, Porus, Salter's Hill, Annotto Bay, Mt. Angus, Montego Bay (1st and 2nd), Mount Carey, Bethel Town, Falmouth, Brown's Town, Stewart Town, St. Ann's Bay, Jericho and many others. In 1921 the churches raised £3,797 13s. 6d. for building purposes, besides the amounts raised for pastoral support and home and foreign missions.

The statements given above relate only to the churches included in the Jamaica Baptist Union. There are numerous Baptist churches in the island which do not belong to the Union. The Officers of the Union for 1921 are:

Chairman—Rev. W. J. Thompson. Vice-Chairman—Rev. A. W. Meredith.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Rev. T. Gordon Somers, Stewart Town.

The following Denominational Institutions are connected with the Baptist Body in Jamaica:—Calabar College and High School, Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society and the Sunday School Society.

1. *Calabar College*, for the education of Ministers, with which is affiliated the Calabar High School for the training of boys.—Secretary, Rev. Leonard Tucker, M.A.

2. *The Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society*.—Secretary, Rev. A. G. Kirkham, Petersfield P.O. This society was founded, on its present basis, in 1855, and its objects are thus set forth: To provide for the spiritual destitution of various parts of the island—to support the Calabar Institution—to assist Sunday schools—to send the Gospel to Africa, Central America and the islands by which we are surrounded, and to aid churches in the Jamaica Baptist Union in their building operations.

There are at present 3 foreign and 4 home missionaries, connected with the society. The foreign missionaries are labouring in Bocas del Toro, Hayti and Cuba.

3. *The Sunday School Society*.—Secretary, Rev. W. Head, Cave Valley P.O.

This Society exists to encourage and stimulate the Churches in their Sunday School efforts. There are about 1,818 Teachers and 23,487 scholars in the 190 Sunday Schools.

The following are the recognized Baptist Ministers who reside in the Island, with their postal addresses:—

Name.	Address.	Name.	Address.
Barron, Charles	.. Linstead	Knight, G.	Montego Bay
Bell, E. A.	.. Chapelton	Knight, R. A. L.,	Falmouth
Bennett, C. M.	.. Guy's Hill	M.A., B.D.	
Bennett, R. E.	.. Grange Hill	Linton, J. S.	Four Paths
Bennett, W. C.	.. Croft's Hill	McFarlane, S. A.	Port Maria
Blake, J. A.	.. Kingston	Marston, T. E.	Newmarket
Brown, Charles S.	.. Gayle	McLaughlin, E. E.	Lawrence Tavern
Brown, W. D.	.. Latium	Meredith, A. W.	Duncans
Brown, H. M.	.. Morant Bay	Mowl, E.	Cedar Valley, St. Thos.
Beverly, L. M.	.. Point Hill	Miller, A.	Bethel Town
Burgess, M. B.	.. Adelphi	McDonald, A. N.	Ocho Rios
Coore, F. W.	.. Clonmel	Petgrave, A. V.	Port Antonio
Chambers, R. G.	.. Point	Pearce, E. A., F.R.G.S.	Brown's Town
Christie, W. M.	.. Hopewell	Phillips, W. R.	Kingston
Davis, D., B.A., B.D.	Calabar College	Price, Ernest, B.A.,	Calabar College,
Dillon, J. T.	.. Montego Bay	B.D., Prn. Calabar	Kingston
Donaldson, E. V.	.. Rock River	College	
Eccleston, A. G.	.. Falmouth	Reid, J. E.	Hope Bay
Edwards, J. A.	.. Ulster Spring	Rodney, I.	Grange Hill
Ferguson, E. P.	.. James Hill	Sawyers, T.B.	Claremont
Gallimore, T. J.	.. Yallahs	Somers, T. G.	Stewart Town
Head, W.	.. Cave Valley	Tucker, W. A.	Spanish Town
Helwig, S. H.	.. Cambridge	Tucker, L., M.A.,	East Queen St., Kgu.
Henderson, G. E.,	Brown's Town	Touzalin, E. J.	Annotto Bay
M.A.		Thompson, W. J.	Buff Bay
Henderson, W. D.	.. Oracabessa	Tharpe, B. M.	Old Harbour
Heighington, E. B.	.. Worsup	Vaughan, W. D.	Milk River
Hall, W. A.	.. Alexandria	Walters, J. M.	Porus
Jones, J. A.	.. Point	Williamson, S. J.	Belle Castle
Kirkham, A. G.	.. Petersfield	Wood, A. G.	Bara-lava

THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION OF AMERICA IN JAMAICA.

HEADQUARTERS, 109 CHARLES ST., KINGSTON.

There are at present 20 Churches with 1,000 members.

Rev. R. S. Laing, 8 Bray St., (Brown's Town) Kingston P.O., Acting President.

Rev. A. A. Grant, Vice-President, Cedar Valley P.O., St. Thomas.

Rev. R. M. Whittle, Secretary, Bull Bay P.O., St. Thomas.

Rev. J. A. Neill, Treasurer, Above Rocks P.O., St. Catherine.

Rev. J. N. Johnson, Linstead P.O., St. Catherine.

Rev. A. Rickards, Troy P.O., Manchester.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JAMAICA.

THE Presbyterian Church of Jamaica dates from 1823. In that year the Scottish^b Missionary Society (which, in 1796, was formed by Presbyterians of various sections in Edinburgh) received a request from several proprietors of estates in Jamaica to send out a minister to instruct their slaves.

In 1847 the Scottish Missionary Society handed over all its church buildings and congregations to the care of the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church, and these, together with the others since gathered or added, in all now seventy-two form the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica. They are scattered over ten of the parishes of the island. Besides what are counted regularly organized congregations there are nineteen out-stations where meetings are conducted for the worship of God and religious instruction.

In 1900 the United Presbyterian and the Free Church in Scotland were united to form the United Free Church of Scotland with which the Presbyterian Church of Jamaica is connected. The Theological College has its home at Woodlands, South Manchester. The Tutor is the Rev. Robert Johnstone, B.D.

The Synod of 1894 resolved to establish a mission to the East Indian immigrants in the island. In September of that year two East Indian converts who had been trained as Catechists in Trinidad by the mission of the Presbyterian Church of Canada arrived, and the mission was commenced. There are now six Catechists at work, all of whom are the fruit of the Mission in Jamaica.

Some schools have been established for the education of East Indian Children. This mission is superintended by the Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A.

The official organ of the Synod is "The Presbyterian," a monthly religious periodical, edited by the Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., The Manse, Lucre.

In 1913 the Broughton Industrial Home was established in South Manchester with accommodation for 20 boys. While under the control of the Synod it is undenominational. It is an Industrial School under the law and is open to receive boys from any part of the Island. In 1917 it was enlarged to accommodate 40 boys. In August, 1919, the foundation stone of a new wing was laid, which is now completed, providing increased accommodation for the staff and for class work. Another Industrial Home for boys has been opened at "The Farm," Montego Bay, and buildings are being erected at Carronhall in St. Mary for a Home for girls. These will also be undenominational.

In 1884 the Presbyterian Incorporating and Vesting Law was passed by which all the mission property is held in trust. The Corporation are, Rev. R. Johnston, B.D., M.A., Rev. G. McNeill, Adam Roxburgh, Rev. A. W. Ross, Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., Hon T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G., *Chairman* Rev. W. M. Lumsden and Rev. G. S. Grey.

General Board—Hon. and Rev. A. A. Barclay, *Chairman*; A. Roxburgh, Esq., *ex-officio*; Revs. S. McDowell, G. S. Grey, Jas. Macnee, J. S. Peterkin, J. E. Robertson, B. C. Lumsden, W. B. Pouchie, A. W. Ross, C. M. Watler, G. Hicks, B.A., R. N. Dickson, R. Johnston, B.D.

The General Board meets three times a year—in August, January, and after Synod. It has the oversight of the Mission work of the church, and deals with the questions of finance and education.

Each congregation is under the government of a Session of Elders, chosen by the communicants, at whose meetings the Minister presides. From any decision of the Session there is an appeal to the Presbytery of the district, which consists of the ministers and an elder from each of the charges; and from their decision there is an appeal to the Synod, which meets once a year, and consists of all the ministers and an elder from each charge, presided over by a Moderator elected annually. There are six Presbyteries, North-eastern, South-eastern, Northern, Western, Southern, and Grand Cayman and in these the elders and ministers all vote as one order. The same is the rule of voting in the Synod.

On the roll of Synod there are 72 congregations, 19 outstations, and 30 ordained ministers, of whom 13 have been sent out by the Mother Church and 17 are natives of the island. There are 27 Catechists, 6 East Indian Catechists and 360 ruling elders in the various congregations. The communicant sat 31st December, 1921 numbered 11,459, the candidates 904, Sunday Schools 116, Sabbath Classes 815, Adults in these classes 1,996, Children 8,111, Teachers 834, Day Schools 50, Scholars on roll 6,753, Average attendance 4,412, Money raised for all purposes £11,783 17s. 11d., for ministers' stipends £3,712 0s. 3d.

There is church accommodation for nearly 20,000 persons. The Moderator for the year 1922 is the Rev. A. W. Ross. The Clerk of the Synod is the Rev. D. A. Rothnie, M.A., Lucre.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

THE NORTHERN PRESBYTERY.			
Church.	Minister.	Church.	Minister.
Falmouth	Rev. T. Rodpath	Somerton	Vacant
Bellevue	do	Montego Bay	S. McDowell
Hampden	T. B. Prentice	Mount Horeb	Vacant
Reid's Friendship	do	Mount Hermon	G. S. Grey
Mount Zion	Vacant	Retrieve	do
THE WESTERN PRESBYTERY.			
Lucea	D. A. Rothnie, M.A.	Riverside	H. U. Messam
Campbell Memorial	do	Cacoon	do
Sav.-la-Mar	R. C. Young, M.A.	Little London	do
Negril	do	Brownsville	Vacant
Friendship	I. A. Dell	Carlisle Memorial	do
Stirling	J. E. Robertson	Askenish and Maryland	B. C. Lumsden
Green Island	do		
THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERY.			
New Broughton	Robert Johnston, M.A., B.D.	Baillieston	A. W. Ross
Grove Town	do	Bryce and Robins	W. B. Pouchie
Alligator Pond	J. S. Wint	Hall	
Marley Hill	do	Victoria Town	J. W. Grant
Plowden Hill	do	Longwood	do
Ebenezer	Q. R. Noble	Pusey Hill	do
Mount Olivet	A. W. Ross	Lowe River	W. W. Hardie, M.A.
		Pike	do
THE NORTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY.			
Port Maria and Rox- burgh Memorial	W. M. Lumsden	Jameson	A. A. Barclay
Hampstead	I. N. D. Gordon	Lauriston	G. McNeill
Salem	do	Seafield	J. G. Peterkin
Carron Hall & Kilan- cholly	J. Macnee	Cedar Valley	do
Goshen & Welch Memorial	A. A. Barclay	Rose Hill	T. H. Grant
		Brainerd	do
		Eliot	do
		Camberwell	do
THE SOUTH-EASTERN PRESBYTERY.			
St. Andrew's Church	Geo. Hicks, B.A.	Mt. Carmel	R. E. Philips
Lincoln Road	Vacant	Light of-the-Valley	do
St. John's	C. M. Watler	Ewing's Caymanas	C. M. Watler
St. Paul's	J. F. Gartshore, M.A.	Castleton, Chesterfield and Brandon Hill	Vacant
THE GRAND CAYMAN PRESBYTERY.			
George Town, Gd. Cayman	R. N. Dickson	Bodden Town and	Vacant
Prospect and North Side	do	Savannah	
West Bay	J. S. Blackman	East End, Gun Bay	Vacant

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF JAMAICA.

(In connection with the Colonial Missionary Society, London, Incorporated.)

THESE Churches were founded by the London Missionary Society, which commenced its operations in Jamaica in 1834.

When the Society relinquished its responsibility for the maintenance of its churches in the island, the Congregational or Independent form of church government was adopted; and, in 1876, the Congregational Union of Jamaica was formed. The work is now carried on in connection with, and is subsidized by the Colonial Missionary Society, London, (Incorporated.)

In connection with this Union there are 32 churches, and a number of out-stations and meeting-houses. The principal preaching stations are given below.

There are 10 ordained ministers, 1 lay pastor, 3,212 church members (communicants), and 317 candidates and inquirers. In connection with the Sabbath schools there are 36 schools, 207 teachers, and 3,043 scholars.

The educational work of the churches is represented by 23 public elementary day schools, in which there are 2,852 children, with an average attendance of about 1,900.

The Secretary of the Union is Rev. Wm. Priestnall, Ridgemount, Mandeville.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF JAMAICA.

Church or Station.	Accommodation.	Minister.	Church or Station.	Accommodation.	Minister.
Kings. Nth. st.	700	A. F. Blandford, B.A.	Chapelton (Union Salem)	550	George Lacey
Shortwood ..	300		Mt. Liberty	100	
Rosedale	250		Beulah ..	60	
Porus, Whitefield	900	W. B. Esson, J.P.	Mt. Providence ..	100	
Richmd. Park	180		Alexandria ..	60	
Mount Airey	140		First Hill	500	W. Scrivener Lea J.P.
Redberry ..	140		Runaway Bay	200	
Trinity ..	140	Wm. Priestnal	Dry Harbour	300	
Mandeville (Ridgemount)	800		Jackson Town	200	
Richmond ..	200		Taremount (Bunyan) ..	300	
New Green ..	180		Collington ..	160	C. A. Spencer (Lay Pastor)
Broad Leaf ..	100	James Watson (rtd.)	Tabernacle	140	
Royal Flat ..	180		Mount Tabor	120	
Jubilee ..	100		Mount Zion	450	J. J. Wright
Hanbury ..	100		Long Look ..	100	
Davyton ..	650	T. L. Atkinson	Rutlands ..	150	
Blue Mountain	135		Crooked River (St. Marks)	250	
Bellefield ..	160		Breadnut Bottom (Trinity)	310	Arthur E. May
Brixton Hill ..	490		Wilbury	300	
Four Paths ..	500	T. Gilbert Piper, J.P.	Mount Effort	60	
Rock ..	160		Mahoe Hill	200	
Stewarton ..	100				
Pleasant Valley	100				
Woodside ..	30				
Content ..	110				

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN JAMAICA.

THE Wesleyan Methodist Church in the West Indies is the result of the labours of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Its history in Jamaica dates from 1789.

The Churches in the West Indies are grouped into five Districts under the care and control of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

The Jamaica District, which includes missions in the republics of Panama and Costa Rica, numbers about 20,237 full and accredited members, 15,136 Sunday School Scholars 45 Ministers and Preachers on trial, 484 Lay Preachers and 1,822 Class Leaders.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Methodist Connexion in Jamaica commenced the work of Foreign Missions in 1888, by sending its first missionary to the Isthmus of Panama. There are now other stations, and resident missionaries are living in Colon, Costa Rica and Bocas Del Toro. In the last named, successful missionary work is being done among the aboriginal Indians.

Rev. John Currey is Chairman of the District and General Superintendent. Rev. E. A. Jones, is the Secretary. The Synod meets annually in Jamaica.

STATISTICS FOR THE JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Chapels ..	166	Attendants at public worship, estimated ..	60,000
Ministers ..	45	Sabbath Schools ..	176
Lay Preachers ..	484	Sabbath Scholars ..	15,136
Members ..	20,237	Day Schools ..	84
Members on trial ..	873	Pupils ..	12,577

Value of Commercial Property estimated £200,000.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CIRCUITS AND MINISTERS, 1922.

Circuits.	Ministers.	Circuits.	Ministers.
Chairman of District	John Currey	St. Ann's Bay	H. G. Edwards
Kingston—Coke	Arthur Kirby	Watsonville & Guy's Hill	—
"	Percy Heyworth	Ocho Rios and Hamstead	A. E. Jones
Kingston—Wesley	E. Armon Jones	Beechamville and Bensonton	A. W. Geddes
"	—	"	—
Kingston—Lyndhurst Road	R. E. R. Wale	Brown's Town and Edmondson	T. W. Halliday
	H. G. Clerk	"	—
Clarendon	Adolphus Cresser		S. T. Brown
Manchester	W. Baillie	Morant Bay	T. S. Cannon
Mount Fletcher	Elijah Mair	Bath and Port Morant	C. A. Wilson
Grateful Hill	Thomas Whitfield	Manchioneal	H. T. Page
	A. F. Lightbourn	Port Antonio and Buff Bay	C. C. Wallace
Montego Bay	Geo. McIntosh		
Lucea	J. K. Fletcher	Port Antonio and Buff Bay	C. C. Neilson
Falmouth	D. D. Parnter,	Yallahs	B. E. Siley
Duncans	B. A.	Turks Island	E. McNeil
"	—	Panama and Colon	J. K. Braham
Mount Ward	J. A. McIntosh	"	M. C. Surgeon
Sav.-la-Mar	M. B. King	Costa Rica	E. A. Pitt
Black River	T. Glasspole	Bocas del Toro	C. S. Cousins
Mountainside	S. R. Sandiford		
Spanish Town	T. M. Sherlock		

UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.

The United Methodist Free Churches were formed in 1857 by the union in England of two previously existing bodies—the Wesleyan Methodist Association, dating from 1835, and the Wesleyan Reformers, dating from 1849, both of which bodies were branches from the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

The Jamaica Mission consisting of nine groups of churches, comprising 44 individual churches and mission stations, was under the jurisdiction of the Jamaica District meeting.

The United Methodist Free Church has, as a Denomination, gone out of existence, but there are still two groups of churches, one in charge of the Rev. and Hon. G. L. Young, and another in charge of the Rev. G. Miller which still continue to be known as United Methodist Free Churches.

The others with the exception of two, Mizpah and Crooked River, have been incorporated with the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

THE Christian Church, known in America as the Disciples of Christ represents in Jamaica a religious movement which was begun in America in 1809 and had for its object the union of all christians on the common ground of the teachings of Christ and His apostles. It is governed by no ecclesiastic body nor officer but through its co-operative organizations is doing a great work in education in the home land and a missionary work throughout the world of immense proportions.

The Jamaica Mission of this people comprises twenty-three churches and a number of other points where mission work is being done. In connection with many of these churches there are schools either in the buildings themselves or at outlying points.

Rev. S. H. Bartlett, who has his headquarters at 70 Duke Street, Kingston, recently came from America as Superintendent of this mission work.

The Churches and Ministers are as follows:—

Duke Street, Kingston, S. H. Bartlett; Torrington and King's Gate, J. Gordon Hay; New Bethel, Carmel and Friendship Brook, E. A. Edwards; Blocksbury, Mount Zion, Bushy Park and Mt. Olivet, A. N. Shirley; Providence, Chesterfield, Flint River and Mamby Vale, E. W. Hunt; Oberlin, Mannings Hill and Salisbury Plain, R. S. Bailey; Mt. Industry and Lucky Hill, C. S. Shirley; High Gate and Allany, in charge of S. H. Bartlett; Fairy Hill and Berea, A. O. Aitcheson.

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church of the Unitas Fratrum, or United Brethren (commonly and now officially, styled The Moravian Church, from the fact, that the original seats were in Bohemia and Moravia), commenced its labours in Jamaica as far back as 1754.

The number of communicants at the close of 1920 was 6,456, with a total membership of 13,493. There were 57 schools with an average attendance of 8,412. Of these schools 26 are first-class, 27 second class and 4 third. The latest census gives the number of professed adherents as 30,000.

The Church for many years maintained two training colleges, one for males at Fairfield, the other for women at Bethlehem. Within recent years these colleges have received Government aid. The Fairfield College was begun in 1839, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Holland, and was successfully carried on till 1899, when, owing to the enlargement of the Mico Training College and the subsequent withdrawal of aid by the Government from voluntary colleges for training male teachers, it was closed.

The Training College for women was begun at Bethabara in 1861. It was temporarily removed to Salem in Westmoreland in 1888; but has now been established in commodious buildings at Bethlehem, in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The teaching staff consists of the Rev. S. C. Ashton, Director; with three resident instructresses.

The Church in Jamaica is governed by the Synod which meets, as a rule, once in three years. The Church is directed, between Synod, by its Executive, the Provincial Elders Conference, the members of which are Rev. J. Reinke, D.D., (Chairman), Rev. F. P. Wilde, D.D. and the Rev. S. C. Ashton, J.P. The Right Rev. Bishop Westphal, D.D., is the Bishop in the Jamaica Province.

The following is a list of the Ministers and Assistants with the congregations served by them:—

Parish.	Minister.	Congregation.
Kingston	Jonathan Reinke, D.D., <i>Chairman of the P.E.C.</i>	Church of the Redeemer
Manchester	Frank P. Wilde, D.D.	Bethabara
	Samuel Allen, D.D.	Bethany
	W. Z. Getfield	Broadleaf
	Augustus Westphal, D.D.	Fairfield
	Geo. H. Lopp	Mizpah
	S. J. Swaby, J.P.	Nazareth
	W. Morris	Moravia
	W. Z. Getfield	Patrick Town
	An Assistant	Beulah

Parish.	Minister.	Congregation.
St. Elizabeth	.. An Assistant	.. Aberdeen
	S. C. Ashton, J.P.	.. Bethlehem
	W. M. O'Meally	.. Carisbrook
	An Assistant	.. Dober
	S. E. Morrison, J.P.	.. Eden
	J. Gale	.. Fulneck
	J. Kneale	.. Lititz
	W. J. Driver	.. Springfield
	An Assistant	.. Langton
	An Assistant	.. Ballard's Valley
	An Assistant	.. Lacovia
Westmoreland	.. An Assistant	.. Ashton
	J. Carnegie	.. Beaufort
	F. Weiss	.. Carmel
	James A. Black	.. Salem
	An Assistant	.. Cairn Curran
	An Assistant	.. Kilmarnock
	An Assistant	.. Content
St. James	.. S. H. Crawford	.. Irwin Hill
Clarendon	.. An Assistant	.. Ritchies
	Richard Gale	.. Emeriti
	F. Smith	.. "

FRIENDS JAMAICA MISSION.

As early as the seventeenth century, Christian work was carried on in Jamaica by Friends from England. The founder of the Society, George Fox, and other prominent Friends visited the Island, holding meetings in Kingston and other parts, encouraging and strengthening the undertaking in behalf of the needy and appreciative negroes. After several years, for lack of sufficient support, the work was abandoned. Again, in 1881, Friends visited the Island, this time from America. Prominent among these visitors was the Rev. Evi Sharpless, who was so impressed with the great need of many neglected portions and the welcome accorded him that he continued his efforts, opening up work in the East End, becoming the founder of the present Friends Jamaica Mission. Since then the work has had a constant growth, along educational, religious and social lines. There are now 14 stations and out-stations stretching around the coast from Amity Hall in St. Thomas to Port Maria.

The following is a list of the Ministers and Missionaries, with the congregations served by them:—

Miss S. F. Stanley, High Gate; Miss M. E. Allen, High Gate; Miss A. J. Kennedy, High Gate; Miss J. M. Hoover, Albany; Miss L. P. Arms, High Gate; Mrs. H. Alma Swift, Buff Bay; Rev. C. S. Vincent, Buff Bay; Miss M. E. White, Port Antonio; Miss A. M. Andrews, Miss G. Smith, Miss L. E. Hayes, Mrs. M. S. Hinckle, Hector's River; Rev. M. S. Hinckle, *Secretary*, Seaside, Amity Hall, Hector's River.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, is the Headquarters for the Salvation Army throughout the British West India Islands, Panama, Costa Rica, Cuba, British Guiana, British Honduras, Spanish Honduras and St. Thomas, V.I. The Offices of administration are at 67½ Church Street, Kingston.

The chief officers of the Salvation Army are Colonel and Mrs. John T. Hillary, resident in Kingston. General Secretary Brigadier George Batson, assisted by Mrs. Batson. The Accountant and Editor of "The War Cry," Staff Captain J. W. Hodgson. The officers in charge of the Jamaica Division are Brigadier and Mrs. Edward T. Coles.

The official organ of the Army for the West Indies. "The War Cry," is published in Kingston, and has a circulation of 10,000 copies.

There are branches of work in the following towns and districts outside of Kingston, namely:—

Spanish Town, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, Buff Bay, Louisiana, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Moneague, Dunsville, Black River, Southfield, Bluefields, Caledonia, Savanna-la-Mar, Logwoods, Haddo, Linstead, Cambridge, Hopewell, Delveland and other places.

In Kingston there are Halls at Jones' Pen, 18 Prince of Wales Street, Allman Town, Tower Street, and the Central Hall and Training Garrison, and Officers residence at 93 Orange Street.

The Men's Metropole is in Peter's Lane. Cheap lodgings are provided at this Institution for men only, and cases of distress are there dealt with.

There are 243 Officers, cadets and Employees working in the Territory.

Brigadier George Batson and Brigadier Edward Coles are appointed Marriage Officers.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH DENOMINATION.

THE African Methodist Episcopal Church Denomination was established in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1787 by Free Negroes (persons of colour or African descent). They separated from the white Methodist Episcopal Church, because they felt an under-current of racial feeling which prohibited complete religious freedom in that church to persons having African blood in their veins.

This denomination was introduced and an organization formed in Jamaica, in August 1914, by the Rev. Alfonso Dumar, B.D., from the United States of America.

Presiding Bishop—Rt. Rev. William Alfred Fountain, A.M., D.D. Atlanta, Ga., U.S.A.

Superintendent—Rev. Alfonso Dumar, B.D., Kingston, Jamaica.

Elders—Rev. G. S. Patterson, Riversdale, Rev. O. H. Williams, Morant Bay, Rev. G. T. Hollar, Islington.

Deacons—Rev. Joseph Taylor, May Pen, Rev. Francis A. Robinson, Maggotty, Rev. Thomas B. Ulett, Montego Bay, Rev. Simeon S. Jones, Kingston, Rev. Robert Francis, Kingston.

Licentiates—Arthur G. Miller, Kingston, John Burnett, Yallah.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

THE first Seventh-day Adventist Church in Jamaica was organized in Kingston in 1894.

At the present time there are fifty-two organized churches and twelve companies, with a membership of about two thousand. The Church employs eight ordained ministers, and three licensed ministers. Seventy-four Sabbath schools have been organized with a membership of two thousand.

In 1919, the West Indian Training School was opened at Mandeville. The school now occupies a property of one hundred and seventy-one acres, two miles from Mandeville. Its object is the training of young men and women for Gospel service. There are nine professors and teachers. Agriculture and other industries are taught in connection with the common branches, Gospel methods and Bible study—W. H. Wineland, B.A., Principal.

CONFERENCE.

C. E. Wood, *President*.

Secretary and Treasurer—J. G. Pettey.

Executive Committee—Pastors—C. E. Wood, J. G. Pettey, C. H. Keslake, Hubert Fletcher, C. C. McCatty, H. N. Wright.

WEST INDIAN TRAINING SCHOOL BOARD.

President—C. E. Wood. *Secretary*—W. H. Wineland.

J. G. Pettey, C. S. Keslake, Hubert Fletcher, C. C. McCatty, H. N. Wright.

Office address: 112 Tower Street, Kingston.

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THE PENTECOSTAL CHURCH.

On the 12th April, 1906, three hundred persons of various religious sects were led to congregate at Los Angeles, U.S.A., and pray for a revival and resuscitation of the Church as was established at Jerusalem on the Day of Pentecost.

The Church (Biblically called "The Church of Christ" and "The Church of God") now numbers more than 950,000 members, 5,000 assemblies, 7,000 ordained men and women, including Elders or Bishops.

In Jamaica, where the cause was begun in March 1916, by the Rev. J. Wilson Bell, D.Th., now President of "The Jamaica Pentecostal Missionary Union" there are 9 places of worship, located as follows:—3 in Kingston, 1 in St. Andrew, 1 in St. Thomas, 1 in St. Ann, 1 in Clarendon, 1 in Westmoreland and 1 in St. Catherine.

The preachers and lay-workers at present in Jamaica are:—Miss H. Clarke, Mrs. N. Stapleton, Mr. J. Parkinson, Elders Smith and G. H. Harper, with a following of nearly 400.

JEWISH CONGREGATIONS.

Synagogue of the United Congregation of Israelites, Duke Street.

Rabbi—Hazan M. H. Solomon.

Wardens for 1920-1921.

President—David M. Sellas.

Vice-President—O. K. Henriques.

Treasurer—R. E. Bonitto.

PART X.

PAROCHIAL INFORMATION

THE PARISHES.

GENERAL HISTORY.

IN HICKERINGILL'S "Jamaica View'd" published in the year 1661, appears what is probably the oldest English map of the island. With the exception of Guanaboa, The Seven Plantations, The Angels and St. Jago de la Vega, only towns on the sea-board are mentioned in it, and there is no attempt to divide the island into parishes.

In a census taken in 1662 the Island was divided into ten districts as follows:—the Precincts of Port Moranto; Morant; Yealoth; and Legene; the town of Saint Angelo Delvega [St. Jago de la Vega]; Between Black River, Bowen Savanna and thereabouts; In the Angels Quarter; In the Seven Plantations, Macaria, Quathebeca; In the Quarters Quanaboa and Guardelena; and Upon Point Caugway.

Sir Thomas Modyford, in his "View of the condition of Jamaica, the 1st of October 1664," reprinted in the appendix to the first volume of the "Journals of the House of Assembly" (Spanish Town, 1811), says "there is in the said island but seven established parishes: *videlicet*, the town and parish of St. Katherine's, St. John's, the town and parish of Port Royal, Clarendon, St. David's, St. Andrew's, and St. Thomas, which are very large, and in them all but one church, that at St. Katherine's."

The parish of St. David was part of the precinct of St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George was part of the precinct of St. Mary.

As a result of the survey ordered by Sir Thomas Modyford, and made by "Sergeant-Major John Man, Surveyor-General for His Majesty," who calculated that the island comprised seven millions of acres, a map was prepared by Man and copied by "Mr. Innians, the surveyor," and published in the Blome's "Description of the island of Jamaica" in 1671. There are included on this map in addition to two unnamed precincts occupying approximately the positions of the present Hanover and Manchester: the precincts of St. Catherine, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. David, St. Thomas, St. George, St. Mary, St. John, St. Ann, St. James, St. Elizabeth and Clarendon.

In the year 1673, Vere was formed by cutting off a portion of Clarendon but it still remained part of the precinct of Clarendon; and in 1675 when an act was passed for dividing his Majesty's Island of Jamaica into several parishes and precincts, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale was taken from St. Catherine; and Clarendon lost another piece out of which was formed St. Dorothy, which parish became part of the precinct of St. Catherine.

In "The State of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch, His Majesty's present Captain General and Chief Governour, September 20th 1683," prefixed to the "Laws of Jamaica," (London 1684), it states "since that time (1661) it has been divided into Fifteen Parishes and they into eight Provinces or Precincts."

The first act on record having reference to the parishes of the island was read on the 11th May, 1675, by the Council, and sent to the Assembly with this amendment, that the Magotty be annexed to the Sixteen-Mile-Walk, but continue still to pay all parochial duties to St. John's except to the repairing of the highways, until a church be built and a parish settled in the parish of St. Thomas-in-the-Vale (Journals of Assembly I. 9). A law was passed in 1677. The law itself had not been preserved, but it is recited in a law passed in 1681 (33 Car. 2) "An Act for the maintenance of Ministers and the Poor, and erecting and repairing of churches." ("The laws of Jamaica," London 1684): "and whereas this island, in the twenty-ninth year of His Majesty's reign, by an Act of this Country, was divided into fifteen parishes, which were called, distinguished and known, by the several names hereafter mentioned, that is to say, *St. Thomas, St. Davids, Port Royal, St. Andrews, St. Katherines, St. Dorothys, St. Thomas in the Valley, Clarendon, Vere, St. Johns, St. Georges, St. Maries, St. Anns, St. James and St. Elizabeths*; Be it therefore enacted and ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every of the said Parishes rest remain and for ever hereafter be distinguished and known by the afore-

said respective Names, and by no other whatsoever, anything in this or any other Law to the contrary notwithstanding."

In 1692, on the destruction of the greater part of Port Royal by earthquake, most of the inhabitants that survived settled in hastily erected buildings in St. Andrew, on the harbour, and in the following year the parish of Kingston was formed.

In 1703, Westmoreland was formed out of a portion of St. Elizabeth. In 1723, Portland was formed, the land being taken partly from St. Thomas-in-the-East, and partly from St. George (by 10 Geo. I.); and Hanover was formed out of part of Westmoreland. In 1739 (12 Geo. II. ch. 6) parts of the Carpenters Mountains, heretofore esteemed part of St. Elizabeth and Clarendon, were transferred to Vere.

In 1758, the three counties of Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall were created (by 31 Geo. II. ch. 15.) with a view to the more convenient holding of courts of justice. Kingston was declared the county town of Surrey; St. Jago de la Vega, that of Middlesex; and Savanna-la-Mar that of Cornwall. In the first named were the seven parishes of Port Royal, Kingston, St. Andrew, St. David, Portland, St. George and St. Thomas-in-the-East; Middlesex comprised St. Catherine, St. John, St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. Dorothy, Clarendon, Vere, St. Ann, and St. Mary; while Cornwall had but four parishes. St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Hanover, and St. James. The next change was in 1770 when Trelawny was formed out of a portion of St. James.

In 1814 Manchester was created by taking parts from Clarendon, Vere and St. Elizabeth, thus transferring a portion of Cornwall to Middlesex.

In 1809 a law was passed (50 Geo. III.) for fixing the boundaries of the several Counties and Parishes of this Island by which the extent and boundaries of the said several and respective Counties and Parishes of this Island, as laid down and delineated in the three maps of the representative counties and the general map of this Island, made and published by James Robertson, were taken as the bounds of the counties and parishes, and printed copies of the maps were recognized as evidence in all Courts of Justice in the Island of the boundaries of the said several counties and parishes.

In 1831, McGeachy and Smith, surveyors, proposed to publish by subscription maps of the three counties at £20 a piece. They received the names of eighty-six subscribers, but the maps were never published. (*St. Jago Gazette*, Feb. 12, 1831.)

In 1841, the last parish to be created in the history of Jamaica, Metcalfe, was formed out of the parishes of St. Mary and St. George, whereby Middlesex again gained land this time at the expense of Surrey. The parishes then numbered 22. In 1844, an Act, (8 Vic. c. 39) was passed defining the boundaries of Kingston harbour.

In 1867, was passed the law for the reduction of the number of parishes. In Surrey, Kingston was increased by taking part of St. Andrew, a part of the parish and the whole town of Port Royal. St. Andrew took the remaining part of Port Royal parish; and St. David was merged into St. Thomas-in-the-East, and St. George into Portland, which also took the Manchioneal district of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

In Middlesex the recently created parish of Metcalfe was merged again into the parish of St. Mary. St. Thomas-in-the-Vale, St. John and St. Dorothy were all merged into St. Catherine, and Vere again became part of Clarendon; St. Ann and Manchester remaining as they were. In Cornwall there was no alteration, the five parishes remaining as they were.

In 1900 Port Royal was made a separate parish for municipal purposes, remaining still part of the electoral district of Kingston.

KINGSTON.

Topography.—Kingston is the capital of the island of Jamaica and is the largest and most important commercial town in the British West Indies. It covers, with its suburbs an area of about 1,080 acres, and is beautifully situated on regularly sloping ground (of about 90 feet per mile) on the northern shores of the harbour bearing its name.

The streets, at right angles to the sea were originally laid out by compass north and south; those parallel to the general run of the shore line, east and west; but, in consequence of the variation of the compass, the north and south streets now have a bearing of north two degrees east, and the east and west street bear north-west and south-east eighty-eight degrees. In consequence of former neglect, in permitting flood waters to flow down the north and south streets, they are now so worn as to be much below the general level.

King Street, running north and south, was originally the centre of the town and laid out at 66 feet wide; Queen Street, also 66 feet wide, was the centre running east and west,

but, in consequence of the town having been extended northerly and easterly, these streets do not now form the centres of the town. At the intersections of King and Queen streets a plaza or parade ground was reserved, forming a square of ten acres in the centre of the town. This was formerly used as a market place and parade ground for the troops and militia, but the central portion is now enclosed and converted into a garden, which adds much to the appearance of the town and to the comfort and enjoyment of the inhabitants.

The soil is a gravel bed formed by the detritus of centuries, produced by the Hope river and other smaller streams from the Liguanea mountains. It may here be mentioned that the ancient course of the Hope river (which now discharges at the back of the Long Mountain, six miles to the east of Kingston) is distinctly traceable through Papine and Mona and near the Hope Road and down to the sea about a mile-and-a-half to the east of Kingston.

On account of the gravelly nature of the soil on which Kingston stands surplus water readily sinks and finds its way to the sea; it, therefore, has little opportunity of creating malarial conditions.

Kingston was originally supplied with water by wells, most of which, in consequence of the gravelly nature of the soil, had to reach the sea level before water was obtained. About the year 1848 a private company brought down water from the Hope River for the supply of the city. The government purchased the entire plant from the company and have very much improved the supply, not only by building reservoirs and filter beds and furnishing a larger quantity of water, but by extending the supply to districts formerly destitute of water. The pressure in the lower part of the town is sufficient, in cases of fire, to throw the water to the top of the highest houses. A further supply of water was obtained from the Wag Water, a river which flows to the northside of the island. This water is brought by a tunnel, of ancient construction through the main ridge of the island. The rights of Constant Spring and Temple Hall estates to this water have been purchased by the Government, as has the Mona Estates with its water rights. This further supply of water largely augmented the delivery; but the increase of population particularly in the suburbs, rendered it necessary to seek additional sources of supply and these were obtained by purchase of the water rights of the Ferry River, about seven miles to the west of the city.

History.—The site of Kingston was not the first chosen by the English for the commercial capital of the island. Port Royal flourished as such until 1692, in which year occurred the great earthquake which destroyed that place and caused the death of 3 000 of its inhabitants. That dealt it a fearful blow. Many people remained there but most of the survivors removed to the lower part of Liguanea in St. Andrew, then the property of Sir William Beeston, Lieut.-Governor of the Island. They procured for their settlement the status of a town, a plan for which was drawn up by Colonel Christian Lilly, under the direction of the Government, the name selected being Kingston. There was not at first much progress in its settlement, the recollection of the former wealth and greatness of Port Royal giving the colonists a continued preference for that place; but the fire of 1703 completely destroyed the favourite town, and the disheartened inhabitants went in large numbers to Kingston, which the Assembly caused to be divided into lots and given to those who had lost their houses. A law was also passed directing the slave owners in the parish of St. Andrew to send one out of every twenty of their slaves to build temporary huts for the refugees, and, as an encouragement for the early settlement of the new town, every house built within the year (1703) was exempted from taxes for seven years. Soon after this another law was passed declaring Kingston to be "the chief seat of trade and head port of entry" of the island.

From this time the prosperity of the town was assured, and in the year 1713 it was declared by law that the place should "for ever be taken and esteemed as an entire and distinct parish, with all the powers of any other parish," and, further, "that it should have the right of sending three Representatives to the Assembly."

So rapidly had the town grown that in 1716 it was thus described by a historian of the time:—

"Within the harbour and about six miles from the town of Port Royal lies the town of Kingston, first laid out and partially settled after the great earthquake. It is now become greatly increased in houses, stores, wharves and other conveniences for trade and business, so that it is by much the largest town in the island; and if the island shall increase in people and new settlements (the consequences of trade and riches) it is likely to be much the fairest town in all the Indies for 'tis most commodiously laid out, happily and beautifully situated, has many spacious houses in it, and more are daily building, is the residence of the greatest merchants and traders, and has resorting to it most of

the ships or vessels that come to the island, and in it is managed the greatest part of the trade of Jamaica."

In 1721 an Act was passed empowering the inhabitants to erect a Court House and Exchange: and for nearly half a century the town continued to grow in size and opulence and so important had it become in 1755 that the attempt was then made to constitute it the seat of government. The Governor (Admiral Knowles) twice proposed and the Assembly twice rejected a bill for that purpose, but at length the Assembly gave way and a law was passed giving effect to the arrangement. Soon after the public archives were removed to Kingston and the superior courts were established there. But the change was unpopular throughout the island and numerous petitions against it were sent to the King. On the 3rd October, 1758, (after Knowles had left) the disallowance of the law was proclaimed and the records were returned to Spanish Town, escorted by "a considerable body of military."

In 1780 the town was severely stricken by a great fire which broke out at about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 16th May and continued until the following evening. The large and closely built portion of the town lying between King and Orange Streets was burnt down, the destruction of property being estimated at £30,000. But the town soon recovered from the effects of the conflagration and prospered to such an extent that in 1802 it was granted a Corporation under the style of "The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City and Parish of Kingston." The Court of Common Council was given a seal and empowered to make and ordain by-laws, ordinances and regulations for the good order of the city, not repugnant to prerogative or to the laws of the island. The following is a description of the city seal: On the obverse the island arms, crest, supporters and mottoes. Legend. *Sigi Commune Civit: Kingston in Jamaica* Reverse, Britannia in the dress of Minerva, holding a trident in one hand, and in the other a mirror, reflecting the rays of the benign influence of Heaven on the produce of the Island; behind her the British Lion, supporting her shield, a conch shell at her feet, and at a distance a ship under sail. Legend, *Hos fovet, hos curat, servatque, Britannia Mater.*

In 1843 another great fire devastated a large portion of the city. It began shortly before 10 a.m. on the 26th of August in a foundry situated at the east end of Harbour street and extended diagonally across the city until it reached the old Roman Catholic Chapel at the corner of Duke Street. Many of the best dwellings and much valuable property were consumed and a large number of persons were left in utter destitution. The sum of £10,149 16s. 2d. was distributed among the sufferers, of which £5,000 was voted by the House of Assembly. At this period a great deal of the foreign trade of Kingston had disappeared in consequence of the establishing of direct steam communication between the European and Spanish American States; still Kingston continued an important centre of commerce.

In March, 1862, another great fire occurred by which the commercial division of the city was devastated. Nineteen of the principal stores in Harbour and Port Royal streets, three wharves, and the extensive and well built three storied house in which the Commercial Hotel was kept, were burnt down at a loss of £30,000. The value of the merchandise, furniture, &c., destroyed was estimated at £60,830, making a total of £90,830. Of this £9,400 was covered by insurances, leaving £81,530 as the total loss to the owners of the premises and stock.

Three years afterwards Representative Government was abandoned in Jamaica, and Kingston ceased to be a corporate city. All the powers and immunities of the Common Council were transferred to a nominated Municipal Board created by Law 8 of 1866, the privilege of making ordinances for the regulation of the city being transferred to the Governor in Privy Council. Since 1885, its affairs have been administered by a Mayor and City Council, elected every three years, similar to the parochial boards of the other parishes.

For many years it had become evident that the convenience of the Government and of the general public would be best served by a transfer of the seat of government from Spanish Town, and in 1872 Sir John Grant, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave effect to the change. The chief courts of law had been removed a few years before, as well as the offices of some departments of government and the transfer of the Governor's permanent residence and of the Colonial Secretariat alone remained to be effected. Room for this department was provided in the spacious premises known as Head Quarters House (the official residence of the Officer in Command of the Troops) which was purchased for £5 000, whilst Bishop's Lodge, (the former residence of the Bishops of Jamaica situated in the Liguanea plain, was also purchased for conversion into a Government House. The Legislative Council was thereafter con-

vened in Kingston and a Chamber for its deliberations found in the large hall of the ground floor of Head-Quarters House.

A calamitous fire occurred in Kingston on the 11th December, 1882, by which a large section of the business portion of the city was destroyed. The total number of houses entirely destroyed was five hundred and seventy-seven, whilst twelve were partially destroyed. These places were inhabited by about six thousand persons. The total loss of house property was estimated at between £150,000 and £220,000. The number of houses totally destroyed in the several streets and lanes reached by the fire was as follows: Barry Street, 36; Church Street, 26; Duke Street, 2; Harbour Street, 55; King Street, 30; Little Port Royal Street, 3; Orange Street, 69; Port Royal Street 55; Princess Street 75; Tower Street, 58; West Street, 13; Luke Lane, 87; Mark Lane, 1; Matthew's Lane, 35; Peter's Lane, 36; Temple Lane, 9; and Water Lane 37; whilst one house in Duke Street, one in Orange Street, two houses in Port Royal Street, four in West Street, one in Luke Lane, two in Matthew's Lane, and one in Peter's Lane were partially destroyed; Amongst the buildings destroyed were the two Jewish Synagogues; the premises of the Ordinance Department; the Government Savings Bank; the office of the Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society; part of the premises of the Colonial Bank and several wharf premises

On the 14th January, 1907, the city suffered great damage from the disastrous Earthquake of that date and from fire. Much the same area as that devastated by fire in 1882 was destroyed in the fire of 1907 in addition to the havoc caused by the Earthquake. The loss of life was variously estimated as between 1,000 and 1,500. The value of property destroyed amounted to between £1,000,000 and £1,500,000. A Mansion House fund for the relief of the sufferers, amounted to £55,395, and a free Imperial grant was made by Parliament of £150,000 and a loan of £800,000 was authorised. The relief funds were distributed by a Relief Committee afterwards the Assistance Committee, constituted by the Assistance Committee Law 20 of 1907. After considerable delay and much negotiations, and on the failure of an appeal in a test case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the Insurance Companies agreed to pay the claims to the extent of 85 per cent. on the face values of the policies, and the money was distributed in 1909.

The Imperial Loan is administered by a Loan Board created by Law. Up to 31st March, 1910, loans had been made to the value of £326,000.

The city has in great measure recovered from the disaster of 1907. Myrtle Bank hotel is rebuilt; and in King street substantial structures have been erected. Among these may be specially named the Bank of Nova Scotia and the building of Messrs. Nathan and Co., Ltd., Messrs. D. Henderson & Co., the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bee Hive. On the western and eastern sides stand the blocks of the new Public Buildings. The western block houses the Post Office, Treasury, Audit Office, and Customs; the eastern block contains the Supreme Court and Law Offices, the office of Titles, Surveyor General and Inspector General of Police and Prisons and the Education Department. The Colonial Bank in Harbour Street also demands notice.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral in North street was opened for service on Sunday, 5th February, 1911. It is dedicated to Holy Trinity, and is a substantial building, beautifully decorated internally with mural paintings. In East street there is the rebuilt Institute of Jamaica. The Ward Theatre, North Parade, was presented to the city by the late Lieut. Colonel Ward, C.M.G., for many years Custos of the city. The offices of the Royal Mail Company in Port Royal street, are also worthy of note.

The population of the city by the Census of 1911, was 59,674; males 25,037, females 34,637. In 1921 the population was 62,707; 26,185 males and 36,522 females.

There are two Building Societies doing business in the city and many of the important Fire and Life Insurance Companies of the world are represented by agents in Kingston. Besides these a Discount Society, an Ice Company, a Marine Insurance Company, a Telephone Company, an Electric Light and Power Company, and an Electric Tramway Company are in successful operation. The Banks now doing business are the Colonial Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Royal Bank of Canada.

The city is lighted with gas, and many of the public and private buildings with electric light. The principal thoroughfares are traversed by electric cars. There is a commodious market at the lower end of King Street. In connection with this structure is a public landing place; and another market in Orange Street, near the Parade. In the upper part of King Street and immediately opposite to the principal entrance of the Kingston Parade Gardens is a statue of Queen Victoria, by Geflowski, erected in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne by a vote of the

Legislature. A statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe stands at the foot of King street. On the eastern side of the parade (just without the garden fence) stands another full length marble statue, that of Edward Jordan, C.B., "who through a long series of years and in times of danger, fearlessly stood forward as the champion of emancipation and for the removal of civil disabilities," erected by public subscription. The statue of another distinguished Jamaican, Doctor Lewis Q. Bowerbank, was erected in the year 1881, on the northern side of the Garden, by his numerous friends and admirers. A statue of Father Dupont, a Roman Catholic priest, who for many years laboured among the poor of the city, erected at the north-east corner of the Garden, was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907. There is a convenient building in Orange Street known as the "Night Shelter" for the convenience of the peasantry coming to the Kingston markets.

Lines of steamers touch at Kingston regularly, keeping up communication direct with England, the United States, Canada and Europe. Electric cars run to Constant Spring to the north and Papine Corner to the north-east about six miles in each direction. A branch runs along the harbour shore to Rock Fort Gardens. Another branch runs through Up-Park Camp and connects with Cross Roads.

One daily and several weekly newspapers are published in the city and there are several monthly publications. Postal deliveries take place three times a day, and posts are made up for the home parishes and some of the country parishes daily and by all trains leaving Kingston, and for all the country parishes. The markets are plentifully supplied. Fruit, vegetables and fish are abundant at reasonable rates.

The climate is dry. The thermometer has been as high as 93° in the hot months and has stood as low as 66° in the cool months.

PORT ROYAL.

The Harbour of Kingston is enclosed to the southward by a narrow strip about 7 miles in length; at the western extremity of which, at the mouth of the harbour lies the old town of Port Royal. This strip is known as the Palisadoes, and the town formed part of the parish of Kingston until 1900 when a law was passed creating the separate parish of Port Royal with a Parochial Board consisting of 1 naval and 1 military member, and 2 elected members, with the Commodore as chairman *ex officio* until the removal of the Naval Authorities from Jamaica and the closing of the dock-yard on 31st March, 1905. By section 10 of the law (13 of 1900) it is provided that for purposes of collection of rates and taxes, Registration of Voters and for all judicial purposes the parish shall still form a part of the parish of Kingston. Port Royal was, prior to the great earthquake, "the finest town in the West Indies, and at that time the richest spot in the universe," the head quarters of the buccaneers, and as such the emporium and mart of their ill-gotten wealth.

At half-past 11 o'clock on the morning of the 7th June, 1692, the town was shaken by a tremendous earthquake. The rector of the parish at that time states in his narrative of the occurrence: "Whole streets with their inhabitants were swallowed up by the opening of the earth, which when shut upon them squeezed the people to death, and in that manner several were left with their heads above ground, and others covered with dust and earth, by the people who remained in the place. It was a sad sight to see the harbour covered with dead bodies of people of all conditions, floating up and down without burial, for the burying place was destroyed by the earthquake which dashed to pieces tombs, and the sea washed the carcases of those who had been buried out of their graves." At Green Bay there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who, according to the inscription thereon, "was swallowed up by the earthquake, and by the providence of God was by another shock thrown into the sea and miraculously saved by swimming until a boat took him up. He lived many years after in great reputation, beloved by all who knew him and much lamented at his death."

As terror after the earthquake subsided new houses were erected and the place under the privateering system of the time, began again to flourish, but in the beginning of the year 1703 a fire broke out at one of the crowded warehouses where a quantity of gunpowder was deposited and in a few hours the whole town was in flames. With the exception of the Royal Forts and magazines not a building was left.

Notwithstanding these occurrences a number of persons who had left Port Royal returned to it and began its re-establishment. New houses were built and trade began to be restored; but on the 22nd August, 1722, a storm passed over the town which swept the greater portion of the buildings into the sea and destroyed a number of lives. Of fifty vessels which were in Port Royal harbour on that day four men-of-war and two merchant ships alone rode out the storm, but with all their masts and booms blown away. This further calamity was in time forgotten and Port Royal was again crowded with

houses and enriched by the profitable trade caused by the war in which Great Britain was then engaged.

In 1779 Nelson was in command at Fort Charles, when the island was in a critical state through fear of invasion.

In 1816 on the 13th July, about midday, a fire broke out which in a few hours destroyed nearly the whole of the town, including the naval hospital; and left many of the inhabitants utterly destitute. A subscription was set on foot for their relief, which was liberally responded to, Kingston alone subscribing eleven thousand pounds. Since the occurrence of the fire the town has ceased to be a commercial centre and Port Royal for several years was of importance only as a naval and military station. Its importance in this respect has, however, been much reduced by the recent abolition of the naval yard and the removal of the Commodore from the station. Victoria Battery and other parts of Port Royal were much injured in the earthquake of 1907.

The naval hospital, which is now in charge of the Military Authorities, is a very fine building, built of iron and stone and is 380 feet long and 57½ feet broad. It can accommodate about 130 patients in the upper portion, and the ground floor, which is available for use in the event of any emergency arising, will accommodate about half as many more. A yellow fever hospital was added by Dr. Thomas Colan, as Deputy Inspector General, in which yellow fever cases could be isolated and treated, and the necessity of the main hospital being put in quarantine is thus obviated.

Port Royal has always hitherto been considered important as a naval station. As recently as the American war and the French occupation of Mexico the fleet on the North American and West Indian station numbered some twenty-five ships, a goodly portion of which were constantly calling at Port Royal to coal, to obtain fresh provisions and to refit, and the Archduke Maximilian on his way to Mexico was met there by eleven ships-of-war.

A line of pipes laid by the Imperial authorities from Rock Spring at the head of the harbour along the Palisadoes supplies the garrison and town with water.

The place is generally reputed to be healthy, although as a matter of history epidemics of cholera, small-pox and yellow fever have occurred there. At one time Port Royal laid claim to be regarded as a sanitarium or marine resort, but owing to the want of house accommodation and other causes the people of Kingston do not now resort to it for change. In the church is a monument by Roubiliac. The streets of the town were first lighted by electricity in April, 1920. In 1911 the population was 1,268; 748 males and 520 females. In 1921 it was 1,004; 516 males and 488 females.

ST. ANDREW.

This parish was originally called Liguanea, and the name still lingers round the plain. It now consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 comprised the parish of Port Royal and the parish of St. Andrew, less the parts known as Smith's Village, Hannah's Town, Fletcher's Town and the town of Port Royal. There are no towns in St. Andrew and the principal villages are Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill, while a large settlement of villa residences has recently sprung up round Cross Roads where a market has been erected.

Halfway Tree, which is situated about three miles from Kingston, derives its name from a cotton tree dating from the conquest, which as late as 1866 stood at the intersection of four roads from Passage Fort to Stony Hill, and Spanish Town to Gordon Town, near the church. It is the head court station of the parish and has a post and a telegraph office, and a revenue office. It is also centrally situated in regard to the residences of the higher officials of the colony and of some of the leading merchants of Kingston. There is a market, a structure of iron and wood, which dates from 1881. The parish church, which was built in the reign of Queen Anne, has been enlarged and renovated from time to time at considerable cost. It was much damaged by the earthquake of 1907, but has since been restored and enlarged. The original church stood on the old burial ground between Kin's House and the Constant Spring road. There are some interesting memorial slabs and stones in the church and churchyard. There is a good monument inside the church to James Lawes, son of Sir Nicholas Lawes, once governor of the island, by John Cheer; monuments also to General Villettes, commander of the forces, to Admiral Davers, to Zachary Bayley and to Sir James Fergusson killed in the earthquake of 1907, whilst Lieutenant-Governor Rushworth, C.M.G., and Christopher Lipcomb, bishop of Jamaica, are commemorated in the churchyard. In the centre of this village stands a clock tower erected in 1913 in memory of Edward VII. Not far from Halfway Tree is situated King's

House, (rebuilt since the earthquake of 1907) the official residence of the Governor of Jamaica; and there is a large hotel at Constant Spring, three miles distant. Between Halfway Tree and Gordon Town on the Hope land are the Government Experimental Plantations with the office of the Director of Agriculture, the Island Chemist's Laboratory, the Farm School and the head works and reservoirs of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works. The buildings of the Jamaica College stand on a portion of the Hope lands. The cars of the West India Electric Company run between Kingston and Halfway Tree, and between Halfway Tree, Constant Spring and Hope Gardens.

There are two social clubs, the Liguanea, between Half-way Tree and Cross Roads, and the St. Andrew by Cross Roads. At both lawn-tennis is a great attraction. At the former there is a golf course.

Gordon Town is distant about nine miles from Kingston, in a north-easterly direction, and contains a constabulary station, a court house and a post office and telegraph station. A little further up, at the foot of the hill leading to Newcastle, is a picket house in connection with the cantonment at that place.

The detachment of British Infantry (before its withdrawal from Jamaica in 1905) was stationed at the military cantonment at Newcastle, on one of the spurs of the Blue Mountain Range. It is situated 3,974 feet above the sea amid charming scenery and in a very healthy climate.

Stony Hill is situated about ten miles from Kingston on the main road leading to Annotto Bay. The buildings at this place which formerly constituted the military barracks, are now used for the purposes of a Boys and Girls Industrial School.

Up-Park Camp Barracks about 1½ miles north of Kingston, contain the headquarters of the West Indian Regiment and the Brigade and other military offices and a chapel. The situation of this place is admittedly healthy and a constant sea breeze blowing over it makes the hottest days endurable. There is a splendid view of the harbour to be obtained from these barracks, which consist of parallel lines of buildings, two stories high. Most of them have been reconstructed since the earthquake of 1907. There is a Garrison Chapel, a hospital for the troops and a swimming bath of running water. The quarters of the field officers are separate buildings, each standing in its own compound.

On the northern boundary of Kingston are the Mico Training College which was wrecked by the earthquake, rebuilt, and since destroyed by fire, and again reconstructed, and Wolmer's Schools removed from Kingston in 1908.

On the introduction of coffee into the island in the year 1778 it was planted in this parish of which it has ever since been the principal production. The coffee grown in St. Andrew, especially in the higher altitudes, commands a high price in the English markets. The properties were much damaged by the floods of 1909. In 1837 there were as many as one hundred coffee plantations in the parish but the number is now considerably less. The Government established, many years ago, a Cinchona Plantation at Bellevue, some 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the cultivation of cinchona was carried on by private proprietors, considerable tracts of crown lands being purchased under the very favourable terms conceded by the Government with a view to the encouragement of cinchona planting. Owing, however, to the heavy fall in the price of bark the cultivation was discontinued and the exportation ceased. The cultivation of tea was taken up at the Government Cinchona Plantation but was not a success. The cultivation of tobacco is carried on principally at Temple Hall where it is conducted by Cubans. Bananas, pine apples and oranges are also productions of this parish. The area of the parish is 166 square miles. Resident Magistrates' Courts and Petty Sessions Courts are held at Halfway Tree, Gordon Town and Stony Hill. There is a house to house post office delivery in part of lower St. Andrew twice daily.

According to the Census of 1911 the population of St. Andrew was 52,773; 24,861 males and 27,912 females. In 1921 it was 54,598; 24,717 males and 29,881 females. The parish is divided for the purpose of the parochial elections into 3 divisions, returning 15 members to the Parochial Board.

ST. THOMAS.

The parish of St. Thomas, which now embraces the old parish of St. David, is one of the oldest parishes in the island. It may have been named after Thomas, Lord Windsor, Governor in 1662. It was settled by the Spaniards and was thus described by General Venables of the army of occupation in 1655: "Morante is a large and beautiful hato, being four leagues in length, consisting of many small savannahs, and has wild cattle and

bogs in very great plenty, and ends at the mine, which is at the cape or point of Morante itself, by which towards the north is the port of Antonio."

In respect of physical beauty this parish ranks high in the island. The sugar estates and banana plantations in the Plantain Garden River district present a pretty view when seen from the eminence above them called Quaw Hill. From this point to Port Antonio the whole district was once covered by flourishing sugar estates but is now utilized largely for banana cultivation. There are still two large Sugar Estates in cultivation in the parish. Albion and Serge Island where a dam, recently constructed on the property, supplies electricity for the factory. Recently a Sugar Factory has been established at Monklands, an old coffee plantation.

One of the oldest of Sugar Estates, now established in bananas is Belvedere, the original proprietor of which, Robert Freeman, was the first speaker of the House of Assembly.

In addition to the Dry River and the Falls river there are three important rivers in St. Thomas, namely, the Yallahs, Morant and Plantain Garden rivers, which when swollen by heavy rains, become formidable torrents and are quite impassable. Of late years additional bridges have, however, been built in the parish. The Morant Point Light House (erected by Sir George Grove better known in connection with music) stands at the east end of the island in this parish. The principal towns or villages are Morant Bay, Port Morant, Easington, Bath, Yallahs Bay, Trinity Ville, Cedar Valley and Seaforth.

Morant Bay is the chief town and shipping port and is noted as being the principal scene of the disturbances of 1865. Nearly all the public buildings were then burnt down.

The town now contains a public general hospital, an alms house, a court house, a constabulary station, a post office and telegraph station, three banks, an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and Baptist Chapels, a market and a system of Water Works. Morant Bay is an open roadstead and the only danger in approaching the anchorage is Galatea Rock which has only 16 feet of water over it. As the soundings shoal gradually, vessels of any draught can anchor at Morant Bay. There are five fathoms of water within three cables of the beach and three fathoms within half that distance.

Port Morant, lying seven miles eastward of Morant Bay, was formerly a shipping port of great importance. It is a very secure harbour, and vessels can, as a rule, leave as well as enter with the regular trade wind. The village of Trinityville, about 10½ miles from Morant Bay, is a populous and thriving place.

Bath is a populous village having a large number of dwellings, an Episcopal church and a Wesleyan chapel. A sulphurous hot mineral spring (of which an account is given in another portion of this work) is situated a little above the village. The original Botanic Garden of the island is in the village itself and is still maintained for the sake of its valuable trees and palms and for the propagation of cocoa. There are an Episcopal church (originally built in the 17th century) and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels at Yallahs Bay; and in the vicinity are two large salt ponds, which supply an abundance of fine fish and are a source of livelihood to the villagers.

Easington which is in the interior of the parish, was the capital of the parish of St. David before it was merged into that of St. Thomas-in-the-East. There is a steel girder bridge over the Yallahs river at Easington. Golden Grove is a collection of stores on the estate of that name, on which there is also a small Episcopal church, market, Cable Office and Post Office.

The area of this parish is 274 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 39,330; males 18,873, females 20,457. In 1921 it was 42,501, males 20,508, females 21,993.

PORTLAND.

A lengthy essay on the Natural and Political History of Portland, by Andrew Gregory Johnston, was published in the "Literary and Scientific Journal" in 1848, having won one of the prizes of £50 offered to each parish of the island by the Government for the best account of such parish. This parish was named after the Duke of Portland, who was governor of the island at the date of its formation. It includes the old parish of St. George and part of St. Thomas, from which it was originally taken in 1723 in accordance with proposals made by Sir Nicholas Lawes, a former Governor, for revesting in the Crown Lands in the North-east of the island to be made available for intending settlers from the Virgin Islands. It extends from the sea coast to the highest peak of the Blue Mountains and is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its scenery.

Port Antonio has two of the finest and securest harbours in the island. The western harbour is sheltered by a small islet called the Navy Island. The entrance has been

widened to suit the convenience of large vessels which can lie alongside its wharves. Port Antonio is divided into Upper and Lower Titchfield. Upper Titchfield stands on a peninsula and contains, besides the residences of the gentry, Fort George, the old military barracks, which have been converted into a school managed by a Local Board, the Titchfield School Board, financed by the Titchfield Trust, under the Jamaica Schools Commission. Lower Titchfield, or Port Antonio proper, extends along the sea shore where the stores, wharves, court house and gaol are situated. The Episcopal church stands conspicuously in the lower portion of the town at the south-east end.

There is a light-house on the Folly Point at the entrance of the harbour, which is a great aid to navigation. The light shows a flashing white light which gives a flash of 2 seconds duration followed by 8 seconds darkness, visible 13 nautical miles over an arc of 153° and is a 4th order dioptric. It was first lighted in 1888. Port Antonio is supplied with very good water by means of pipes from a stream at Red Hazel, the reservoir being only a mile and a half from the town. The supply has been improved by the erection of a reservoir of 10 millions gallons capacity, and the use of mechanical pressure filters, the first of the kind to be used in the island. These improvements cost nearly £7,000. Port Antonio is a very favourite place with Americans. The Hotel Titchfield, which was totally destroyed by fire in January, 1910, was rebuilt during the same year and extended in 1911, to accommodate 250 guests.

There is a large and handsome Town Hall. The lower storey contains the offices of the court and parochial offices and the upper storey forms a town hall and court room. Market buildings were completed in Port Antonio, one on either side of West street in 1885; the north-eastern building has however been recently removed to the rear of the south-west building, and a square has been thus provided and is being laid out in palms, etc. The building erected in 1886, was blown down in the hurricane of 1917 and was re-erected as a one story building for revenue offices. The extension of Port Antonio was previously retarded by the fact that all the lands in the immediate vicinity of the town are the properties of the Titchfield Trustees and the United Fruit Company. A law was passed giving power to sell the Titchfield lands, but it has not been thought advisable to put it in force. The Trustees have, however, realized the possibilities of the land, and are filling up the swampy portions and joining the Government and the Parochial Board in constructing concrete cement drains through them, also laying out new roads, and leasing the lands on easier terms. Five acres of these lands have been leased by the Parochial Board, who have laid it out as a Park and Pleasure Ground, called the Olivier Park, after a former governor, who opened it in 1904. The Port Antonio Cricket Club have also leased eight acres of the swampy land, reclaimed it and converted it into one of the best recreation grounds in the island. An American gentleman also purchased a property called the Folly, adjacent to these lands and expended a considerable sum in erecting the first reinforced concrete building here, filled the adjacent swamps, and laid out the ground as a beautiful private park. Over £3,000 has been expended in recent years in improving the streets and laying concrete drains. Most of the residences, and all the streets and public buildings are lighted with electricity. The population of Port Antonio has increased from 1,734 in 1891 to a little over 7,000 at the census taken in April 1911.

The fruit trade, which was opened up in Portland in the year 1868, has made Port Antonio a town of considerable importance, and the parish of Portland one of the wealthiest communities in the island. Fruit cultivation is the business of the large proprietor as well as the peasant, and the shipment of fruits constitutes the great bulk of the trade of the port. Port Antonio is chiefly interested in the fruit business in Jamaica, several shipping companies having offices there. The United Fruit Company own a large acreage of land in the parish.

The Maroon settlement called Moore Town, is nine miles from Port Antonio on the banks of the Rio Grande, which is the second largest river in the island, but on account of the rapids formed by the hilly nature of the country through which it runs it is of no use for navigation.

St Margaret's Bay is a thriving village on the west of the Rio Grande and on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio; it contains a substantial Episcopal Church and carries on an extensive business in fruit. There is a police station and the United Fruit Company have constructed a fine wharf here, and also at Hope Bay, a village lying a little further west. Hope Bay contains an Episcopal church, about 500 inhabitants, a Wesleyan church and a constabulary station.

Buff Bay was the chief town of the old parish of St George; it lies between the Spanish River and the Buff Bay River and is on the railway line between Kingston and Port An-

tonio. This town contains a fine Episcopal church, and Wesleyan, Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels, a court house and town hall, the alms-house, a public general hospital, a constabulary station, a telegraph station and a market. Buff Bay is a rising and prosperous place, and is an important centre of the fruit trade, and there are two wharves, but owing to the exposed character of the coast they are only available in fair weather. At times during the "northers," the coast is unapproachable by vessels. About two miles out of the town, on one side of Buff Bay river, lies a township of the Maroons called Charles Town. From Spring Garden east of Buff Bay River, going up the Spanish River Valley for four and a half miles at Chepstowe there is a very fine waterfall known as "Fishdone." On Spring Garden are the ruins of an old fort constructed to repel the buccaneers. There are at Low Layton 105 feet above sea level, the remains of an extinct volcano. The Rio Grande, Buff Bay, Spanish, Swift and White rivers which formerly presented formidable obstacles to the traveller during the rainy seasons, have now been bridged. The bridge over the Rio Grande is the longest in the island, the iron work alone being 480 feet in length, in six spans of 80 feet each.

Manchioneal lies on the north-eastern coast of the island; it is become of some importance since the fruit trade has been established. In the town are an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel and a court house. Its principal exports are bananas and coco-nuts. The harbour, situated at the southern extremity of a coco-nut plantation, is very small; the entrance is only about half a cable wide and leads to an anchorage close off Shifto Point, barely exceeding one cable in diameter. From the anchorage to the southward is a narrow well-protected haven for small vessels. Manchioneal was the scene of some of the exploits of 'Tom Cringle,' recorded in his Log; and the Great House on Muirton is said to be one to which he was taken on his arrival from Cuba with yellow fever.

Darlingford, an extensive coco-nut plantation belonging to the heirs of Sir Charles Darling, a former Governor of Jamaica, stands around the village of Manchioneal.

There are great demands for lands with roads to them, especially by the small cultivators in the parish, owing to nearly all the large land-owners needing their lands for their own purposes, and steps are being taken to open up new roads, some of which will give access to Crown Lands. Strong representations have been made for providing more roads to open up the thousands of acres of fertile land so as to increase the output of the small cultivators.

The area of the parish is 285 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 49 360; 24,843 males and 24, 517 females. In 1921 it was 48,970; males 23,750 and females 25,220.

ST. MARY.

This parish was probably called after the Spanish port, Santa Maria. It includes the late parish of Metcalfe, as well as a part of the old parish of St. George, and possesses a great variety of agricultural resources, combined with much that is interesting from a geological, as well as a physical point of view. Nearly every product of the colony can be produced in it, although the supply of labour is very precarious, necessitating the somewhat extensive employment of East Indian immigrants. The roads, owing to the natural formation of the soil and the heavy traffic they are called upon to carry are difficult to keep in good condition. The copper mines at Job's Hill and the ferruginous springs of Newport only require easy means of access to become useful. The parish is exceptionally seasonable and is intersected by large rivers. The climate on the upland plains is warm and humid and vegetation is rapid; while in the hills it is cool though moist. Generally speaking the climate is healthy, the prevailing sickness being intermittent fever unattended with much mortality. The chief products are bananas, oranges, logwood, fustic, pimento, cocoa, coffee and coco-nuts and sugar (manufactured chiefly by the small settlers). Copra and coconut oil are also manufactured in fairly large quantities. The Banana cultivation is considerable, and the exports of the fruit exceed those of any other parish in the island.

The parish has three considerable towns, namely: Port Maria, Annotto Bay and Oracabessa, the last named having come into prominence as the result of the banana trade and of its good harbour. There are also in the parish several thriving villages and out bays; the chief of the former being Highgate, Hampstead, Gayle and Richmond and of the latter Salt Gut and Rio Nuevo.

The chief town and shipping port is Port Maria, situated somewhat nearer the western than eastern end of the parish with a fairly good harbour, its complete exposure to "northers" being broken by Cabaritta Isle, which acts to a certain extent as a natural

breakwater. Port Maria contains a public general hospital and an alms-house, a church, a kirk, a Baptist chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, a court house, a fine market, a post office and telegraph office and a government elementary school. The municipal buildings, which are very substantial and commodious, being built of stone, were erected out of the bequest of Thomas Manning. They contain the town hall, the court house and offices, the revenue and parochial board offices and the constabulary station. The St. Mary Poor House at Simpson Hill $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the town built in 1896, at a cost of £4,200, has accommodation for 120 inmates and the staff. There are also several fine stores, seven wharves and a comfortable hotel. The Victoria Park, opened in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, is in the old parade ground next to the church. Gray's Charity is on Fort Haldane, where evidence of its military uses in the past still exist, in the vicinity of, and possessing a commanding view of the town and harbour. Here a substantial building has been erected for the inmates connected with the charity. A supply of wholesome water is afforded the town by works constructed in 1886, and subsequently improved and extended. There is an organized fire brigade. There are social, tennis and cricket clubs.

Annotto Bay, on the railway line between Kingston and Port Antonio, is situated on the eastern side of the mouth of the Wag Water river (a corruption of Agua alta) and is distant about sixteen miles from Port Maria and thirty miles from Kingston, from which it is approached by what is termed the Junction road. The town of Annotto Bay is intersected by three sluggish rivers which create swamps in the neighbourhood and render it, at certain seasons of the year, unhealthy; but the inhabitants on the whole enjoy tolerably fair health and longevity. It is a considerable shipping port, especially for logwood and bananas, the shipment of which is greatly facilitated by the recent construction of a railway to the siding at the sea beach. The town contains a public general hospital and alms-house, a court house and constabulary station, post office and telegraph office; also a fine large church at the eastern end of the town, Baptist and Wesleyan chapels and a government elementary school. The Maroon Town of Scott's Hall is situated on the Junction road behind Castleton Gardens, 11 miles from Annotto Bay and 19 miles from Kingston. The parochial board in the year 1910 furnished the town with a fine and abundant supply of water, meeting the cost, nearly £5,000, entirely from its own resources. The reclaiming of the swamp lands is receiving attention. There is an organized fire brigade. A large central sugar factory at Grays Inn Estate near Annotto Bay is in course of construction.

Oracabessa (Golden Head), situated eight miles west of Port Maria on the main road to St. Ann's Bay, has a safe little harbour, and is visited by steamers for bananas. It has a post and telegraph office, several small stores and wharves, a Baptist and a Wesleyan chapel and schools and a police station. The town is considered healthy and is visited as a health resort.

On the western side of the Gayle estate, is the village of Gayle. It contains a post and telegraph office, a market, pound and a constabulary station, a church and a school. The court house a mile away was destroyed by the earthquake in 1907, and the local courts are now held at the old court house at Retreat where there is a constabulary station.

The village of Highgate is eight miles from Port Maria on the main road to Richmond. Owing to the proximity to the railway station at that place, and being within a mile of the recently constructed railway siding it has made considerable progress within the past few years. There are a market, a number of shops, a post and telegraph office, a church and an elementary school.

The village of Richmond (Meek Spring) sprung into existence as the result of railway extension. Upon its selection for a railway station many stores, shops, and residences were erected, and now Richmond is a populous and thriving centre in which a large volume of business connected with the fruit trade is transacted; there is a court house and constabulary station, a post and telegraph office, a market, a pound and a social and tennis club.

It was near Rio Nuevo Bay that the last Spanish governor of Jamaica, Ysassi, built a fort when he attempted to re-conquer the island. The fort having been captured by the English, Ysassi escaped and left the island from Runaway Bay in St. Ann.

The chief rivers from east to west are the Dry River, Annotto River, Wag Water, Antrim river, Oracabessa river, Rio Nuevo and White river; there are also White Hall river, Haughton, Tiber, Flint and Pencar rivers, all of which are now bridged.

The area of the parish is 249 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 72,956—37,523 males and 35,433 females. In 1921 it was 71,404; males 35,157 and females 36,247.

ST. ANN.

This parish has hitherto been supposed to have been named after Ann Hyde, wife of James II.; but the name really dates from the days of the Spaniards. It is the largest parish of the island and has been appropriately designated "The Garden of Jamaica." "When Columbus," says Bryan Edwards, "first discovered Jamaica he approached it 'on the northside, and beholding that part of the country which now constitutes the 'parish of St. Ann he was filled with delight and admiration at the novelty, variety 'and beauty of the prospect.'" Hill, in his "Lights and Shadows of Jamaica History," thus writes of the parish: "Earth has nothing more lovely than the pastures and pimento groves of St. Ann;—nothing more enchanting than its hills and vales, delicious in verdure and redolent with the fragrance of spices. Embellished with wood and water, from the deep forests, from whence the streams descend to the ocean in falls, the blue haze of the air blends and harmonizes all into beauty."

St. Ann's Bay, the "Santa Gloria" of Columbus, is a town of some importance, in which considerable trade is carried on. It contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, a court house, a public general hospital, a post office, a telegraph station, a good hotel. There is a fine market, and an excellent water supply obtained from the Roaring river. The Old Vestry and Slave Records in the Board's Office at St. Ann's Bay provide interesting reading of by gone days. It does a large shipping trade, to which trade the regular steam communication between the United States and Jamaica has been a great incentive. Two miles to the westward of the town are the poor houses. Fine sea bathing can be obtained at the Dunn's River sea beach, four miles out from the town at the Drax Hall cove. The scenery between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios is unrivalled.

Not more than a mile to the west of St. Ann's Bay is the site of the first capital of the island, "Sevilla Nueva" or "Sevilla d'Oro," as it was afterwards called. This town was founded by Juan de Esquivel, the first Spanish Governor of Jamaica, he having been commissioned and sent over by Diego Columbus (Christopher's son) the Hereditary Viceroy of the New World, to establish a colony there. Esquivel arrived in Jamaica in November 1509, accompanied by a number of the Viceroy's friends. "Bringing with them the refinements of taste and the means of displaying it, they assisted in the foundation of Sevilla Nuevo, whose fame long attested its superiority over every other town which has since been built here." The town contained many buildings worthy of note, amongst which were a monastery, a cathedral, a theatre and many palaces. Sevilla did not long, however, continue the capital, having been abandoned for St. Jago de la Vega. Various reasons for the change have been given; some say that it was owing to the Spanish inhabitants of Sevilla having in their wars with the natives been suddenly and entirely cut off, and others assigned the desertion to "a visitation of innumerable ants" that destroyed all the provision grounds of the people and compelled them to find a home elsewhere. Bridges, attributes the abandonment to the depredations of the French filibusters, and states that "the northern coast of Jamaica afforded frequent spoils to this bold band of corsairs." As a matter of fact they found it unhealthy. To the eastward of St. Ann's Bay, at Drax Hall estate there is a narrow cove described in the maps as Don Christopher's Cove, where Columbus on his fourth and last voyage to the West Indies is supposed to have stranded his two remaining vessels. Priory contains the remains of an old English church. Midway between St. Ann's Bay and Ocho Rios are the Roaring River Falls the largest in the island; the scenery there and for some miles round is much admired by visitors and is well worth a visit. Application to the gate keeper of Roaring River and the payment of a small fee for keeping the road in repair will always ensure permission to view the Falls, and a guide can easily be obtained.

Colonel Charles Drax left a sum of money and a claim on the estate for founding a free school, which was held for a time at Walton, near Moneague. In 1885 this was, by law, merged in the Jamaica High School (now Jamaica College) at Hope, in St. Andrew.

Fonthill, once the property of William Beckford (now attached to Drax Hall), was named after Beckford's property in England, Fonthill Abbey.

Ocho Rios, formerly called "Chereras," the "Bay of the Waterfalls," lies about seven miles to the east of St. Ann's Bay. The town is increasing in importance and the har-

bour, which is easy of approach, affords good shelter for vessels. For this reason and on account of the facilities in the way of getting good water at the Sailors' Hole and provisions, Ocho Rios was at one time very frequently visited by British warships for the purpose of giving leave to the crews. Near the town is Shaw Park estate where Ysassi, the last of the Spanish Governors, had pitched his tent and where he was discovered and pursued by the British troops. He subsequently escaped in a canoe to Cuba, from a spot about ten miles from St. Ann's Bay, which has since been known as Runaway Bay. Ocho Rios has an Episcopal church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market, court house and police station. On the way to Moneague the road runs through the celebrated Fern Gully. The Cascade Falls, 4 miles from Ocho Rios, are worthy of note.

Brown's Town is the largest of the rural townships of St. Ann, and is situated in the western interior part of the parish; it contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Baptist chapel, an Evangelist tabernacle, a court house, a government elementary school, a police station and a market called the "Norman Market," with a clock tower, in which is a clock presented by Sir Henry Norman.

There is a Corn Meal Factory that provides for the consumption of native grown corn and has enhanced the value of this product. It possesses a large reservoir that provides for the inhabitants of this dry district a constant water supply in the most severe droughts. The Diocesan High School for Girls here is now one of the foremost educational institutions in the colony, and there is also a secondary school for boys.

Dry Harbour, so called on account of there being no fresh water stream or well there, is a town increasing in trade and prosperity and the harbour affords excellent shelter for vessels. It was at Dry Harbour that Columbus landed and took formal possession to the island. There are some very large caves about a mile-and-a-half from the village; they are often visited by tourists and are well worth the trouble which is necessary to thoroughly explore them: a guide can always be obtained at Dry Harbour or Runaway Bay. There is a banana fig factory here.

In the Dry Harbour Mountains there is a fine underground stream (probably the Cave River) flowing through a natural tunnel which can be explored for a considerable distance. At Cave Valley there is a thriving market and a police station. At Moseley Hall in the south-eastern corner of the parish there is a very fine cave that used to be frequently visited and there are several smaller but not less interesting ones in other parts of the parish.

In the Pedro Hills is Edinburgh Castle on which property is situated the "sink hole" where the murderer Hutchinson is supposed to have thrown down the bodies of all his victims. At Pedro River there is a market.

The village of Claremont, (formerly called Finger Post) is increasing in size and importance; it has an Episcopal church and Wesleyan and London Missionary Society chapels, a post office and telegraph station, a market, a police station and a clock tower. Above Claremont on the Pedro Road is the Ramble tea estate the first and only extensive tea plantation and factory in the West Indies.

Moneague, ten miles from Ewarton, is situated in a cool and pleasant part of the parish; it has a court house, a police station, a post office and telegraph station and a market; a good produce business is done here. There is also a fine hotel on a commanding site. The building is a handsome and comfortable one, and situate as it is in one of the most charming districts of the island, attracts visitors from northern climates seeking to escape the severity of the winter. Here a lake of considerable extent is apt to appear from time to time and last for a year or more. It last rose in 1916 and disappeared in 1918. There is also an hotel at Holly Mount on Mount Diabolo whence very fine views are obtained.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, coconuts, pimento and coffee. The cultivation of bananas is extending, and the orange trees yield abundantly. Pimento, the "all-spice" of commerce, grows luxuriantly in St. Ann, in which it is indigenous.

The area of the parish is 476 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 70,651; 34,024 males and 36,627 females. In 1921 it was 70,922, males 33,490 and females 37,732.

TRELAWNY.

This parish derives its name from a former governor of the colony, Sir William Trelawny, who died in Jamaica in 1772. It was taken out of part of St. James in 1770. The principal towns are Falmouth, Stewart Town, Duncans, Clark's Town and Ulster Spring.

Falmouth is a town of considerable importance, and is more regularly laid out than any other town in the island, except Kingston; the streets are wide and clean and the public buildings are substantial and handsome. The court house, a building erected in the days of Jamaica's extravagance, is lofty and spacious and affords accommodation for all the parochial officers. It contains full length portraits of General Sir John Keane, lieutenant governor from 1827 to 1829, and of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe governor from 1839 to 1842. The other public buildings are the former district prison, now used as constabulary barracks and alms house, and the public general hospital. The Episcopal church, the Wesleyan chapel and the Kirk are all good buildings and well situated. The spacious Baptist chapel was erected under the auspices of William Knibb who played an important part in Trelawny both before and after Emancipation. The military barracks, now used as the Falmouth Government School, are spacious, solid buildings and are capable of accommodating 700 men; they have always been regarded as being particularly healthy. The town is supplied with water from the Martha Brae river, it is conveyed to a reservoir built in the market square, from which the inhabitants are supplied by pipes laid down to their houses or by means of carriers employed for the purpose. There is a market in the square, and a Victoria Park.

The entrance to the harbour, which was difficult of access owing to a very narrow and intricate channel, has recently been widened and deepened. The depth of water in the harbour is ample and there is accommodation for a number of ships or steamers of large size.

Martha Brae, one-and-a-half miles inland from Falmouth, is supposed by some to have been the site of the old Spanish settlement of Melilla, which was abandoned soon after its establishment owing to the depredations of the French filibusters. The secret gold mine of the Spaniards is said to be in its neighbourhood.

Clarke's Town, ten miles from Falmouth, is the next largest town in the parish, and is becoming important by reason of its central position. There is a good trade in produce here, and the ground provisions from Ulster Spring are nearly all sold here. There is an Episcopal church, a Baptist church, a post office, a dispensary, police station and a court house.

Stewart Town is the centre of a considerable trade in produce from the interior of Trelawny and the neighbouring parishes. It contains an Episcopal church and spacious chapels of the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations, a post office and police station; and there is a high school for girls at Westwood, hard by. The new Webb memorial church makes a good addition to the town.

Duncans is a town not very distant from the sea coast in which a brisk trade is carried on. There is a post office, telegraph station and police station, court house and Wesleyan and Baptist chapels.

Rio Bueno was once an important shipping roadstead. A plentiful supply of water can be obtained a short distance up the river. It contains an Episcopal church, a telegraph office, police station and a Government school. There are other villages in the parish of some importance, namely, the Rock, Salt Marsh, Jackson Town, Wakefield, Dressed, Sawyers and Ulster Spring. The last named has become a place of importance. The land is very fertile and there are numbers of prosperous small settlers in the district. There is a large Baptist church at a place called Spring Garden in the immediate vicinity. There are also a Wesleyan chapel and a Baptist chapel, court house, police station and telegraph office at Ulster Spring. Large schoolrooms are attached to each of these places of worship and are well attended by the children of the peasantry. There is a constabulary station and a telegraph office in this district. Albert Town is also a place of some importance possessing an Anglican church and post office.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar and rum, pimento, coffee, coconuts and ginger and a large quantity of dyewoods and some bananas. The parish is noted for its fine flavoured rums, the prices obtained for which enabled many of the estates to keep up cultivation in spite of adverse seasons when the price of sugar did not repay the cost of production. The estates have all along and still have a comparatively good supply of native labour. By the in-givings of 1837 Trelawny contained 76 fine sugar estates, two coffee plantations and several pens and settlements. It was then said that the parish produced more sugar than any other parish in the island. The cultivation of bananas was considerable. The parish offers fine scope for the operations of sugar factories. The area is 332½ square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 35,463; 16,432 males and 19,031 females. In 1921 it was 34,602; males 15,954, females 18,648.

There are 12½ miles of main roads and 309 miles of parochial roads in the parish.

ST. JAMES.

This, one of the smaller parishes of the island, was named after the Duke of York (afterwards James II). Montego Bay, the most important town in the parish ranks next to Kingston and Port Antonio in point of population. The chief buildings in the town are the court house, the Episcopal church, with the monument to Rosa Palmer by Bacon, and Trinity chapel, the Presbyterian church, the Roman Catholic Church, the chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and the Baptist denominations, the custom house and the old barracks. The terminus of the railway line from Kingston is at Montego Bay.

The sanitary condition of the town has been much improved by the filling up of the swamp adjoining the creek, which had been a nuisance of long standing. There is a large market, and extensive mercantile stores indicate the commercial importance of the town.

Montego Bay was called "Manteca Bay" by the Spaniards from its being the great emporium for lard. Sir Hans Sloane states that the boiling of swine's flesh into lard constituted the early commerce of the place. The bay is an open roadstead and the anchorage is quite safe during the period of the ordinary land and sea breezes which range from N.N.E. to S.E.; but between November and March, when northers sometimes blow in, accompanied by a heavy sea, a second anchor is sometimes necessary and accidents have been known to occur. Sea-bathing is a great institution at Montego Bay, the inhabitants claiming that the "Doctor's Cove" and the White Sands are the best bathing places in the island. The town has a supply of excellent water. There is an ice factory and a telephone system in the town, which is lighted by acetelyne gas.

The surrounding hills are dotted with fine residences, some of which like Grove Hill (mentioned in "Tom Cringle's Log") have historic interest.

The late Spring Hill Hotel, overlooks the Bay and is now attached to Pleasant Hill, the Montego Bay Secondary School, with accommodation for boarders as well as day scholars.

The productions of this parish are principally sugar, rum, coffee and bananas.

At Ducketts, Seven Rivers, and Chesterfield, in a district of large rainfall, are considerable estates in banana cultivation, while the United Fruit Company have a large area under cultivation at Mocho, and Garlands near Catadupa station.

Cambridge, now the second place of importance in the parish, owes its position entirely to the fruit cultivation in its vicinity.

The provision of a road from Catadupa station into the interior has immensely stimulated the development of a district rich in agricultural resources, while the land in the Montego Bay river valley is eagerly sought and rapidly rising in value.

There is a central sugar factory at Rose Hall. The area is 234 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 18,767 males and 22,609 females. In 1921 it was 34,602; males 15,954 and females 18,648.

HANOVER.

Kingston and Port Royal excepted, this is the smallest parish in area in the island. When it was formed the Assembly wished to call it St. Sophia in honour of the mother of George I., but in this it was over-ridden by the Council, and the name was chosen with reference to the reigning family in England. The only town, Lucea, is one of the most picturesque of the towns of Jamaica. It contains amongst its principal buildings a handsome court house, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches and schools, and chapels belonging to the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations and a market. The Episcopal Church is beautifully situated at the entrance of the fine harbour. The whole western shore of the landlocked harbour is fringed with houses and the hills above are studded with residences embowered in foliage which are fanned the live-long day with the pure, fresh sea-breeze. The harbour, although of small dimensions, is one of the best harbours on the north side of Jamaica. Its entrance is about three cables wide, but within, it sweeps round into a most picturesque basin, about three quarters of a mile in diameter, capable of receiving vessels of the largest size. The banana trade has attained to considerable dimensions here, while the export trade in yams to the ports of the island and the Isthmus is vigorously maintained. Fort Charlotte, which was built for the defence of the harbour, stands on the peninsula that over-looks the channel. In the barracks is kept Rusea's school, which affords secondary education for boys and girls. The former prison buildings are used as constabulary barracks and almshouse.

The village at Green Island, further westward, is a shipping port in which are Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and a Baptist chapel. Of recent years this township has witnessed considerable development chiefly of the banana trade.

On the other side of Lucea, about 8 miles eastward, Mosquito Cove is buoyed and is a port of call.

There are some very valuable grazing pens in this parish, of which the best known is Knockalva, which is between 4,000 and 5,000 acres in extent. A traveller who visited this property in 1866 wrote in a work subsequently published by him, that "the manager had introduced the Hereford breed and shewed grass-fed oxen of fine form and enormous size, which would attract admiration and possibly carry off prizes at the great English cattle shows." Shettlewood, Ramble, Haughton Grove, Burnt Ground and Chatacoom Castle are amongst the other most valuable breeding pens in this parish. Shettlewood is now famous for its Indian cattle which are preferred by planters for working purpose to any other description, owing to their activity and hardihood as well as their immunity from the attacks of ticks.

The parish is mountainous and well watered, the highest summit is the Dolphin Head which affords a good land-mark for mariners.

The productions of the parish are principally bananas, sugar and rum, pimento, ginger and arrowroot. The peasantry are chiefly employed in planting ground provisions of which the 'Lucea yam' enjoys a great reputation in the island.

The area is 167 square miles. According to the Census of 1911 the population of the parish was 37,432; 17,615 males and 19,817 females. In 1921 it was 38,360; males 18,046 and females 20,314.

WESTMORELAND.

Westmoreland was so called because it is the westernmost parish in the colony.

Savanna-la-Mar, the chief town, is one of the most important towns in the island in regard to the extent of its commerce. The chief places of worship are the Episcopal church, the Presbyterian church, the Baptist chapel and the Wesleyan chapel. Distributed through the parish are at least 20 large and substantial places of worship belonging to all the principal Christian denominations. The town is supplied with water from one of the numerous springs which rise from the rock at Sweet River Pen, four miles distant. A drinking fountain and a horse trough were presented to the town by the late Mr. E. J. Sadler: a commodious new market was opened during 1892. There is also a telephone service and an ice factory. A reading room has been established and there is a Masonic Lodge and a Forester's Court.

Contiguous to the town of Savanna-la-Mar is Manning's Free School, managed by a local board under the Jamaica Schools Commission, which offers the means of obtaining a liberal education, and takes a good place among the educational institutions of the island.

The sad fate of Savanna-la-Mar in the hurricane of 1780 can never be remembered without horror. "The sea bursting its ancient limits overwhelmed that unhappy town and swept it to instant destruction, leaving not a vestige of man, beast or habitation behind. So sudden and comprehensive was the stroke," says Bryan Edwards, "that I think the catastrophe of Savanna-la-Mar was even more terrible, in many respects, than that of Port Royal."

Besides Savanna-la-Mar there are Bluefields, Parker's Bay, Scott's Cove, and Negril as shipping places, and several small townships. Bluefields the site of the Spanish town of Oristan, was for a time the residence of Gosse the naturalist. The "Spanish road from Bluefields Bay to Martha Brea, by the head of the Great River," as Long wrote, is said to be still in existence.

Some 10,000 to 12,000 acres of the parish are morass lands, which however afford maintenance in dry weather to numbers of stock. Making allowance for this, fully three-fourths of the remainder of its area consists of hills of moderate elevation, amongst which many of the chief breeding pens are located, the remaining one-fourth being lowlands of alluvial formation in which are situate the sugar estates.

Of late years an impetus has been given to the growing of sugar cane for which the parish has always been famous. In 1909 a large factory was established at Frome at which the canes grown on Belle Isle, Fontabelle and Frome are made into sugar.

Westmoreland is still fairly wooded, and has long been remarkable for the regularity of its annual rains, a natural advantage enabling its agricultural operations to be carried on without much fluctuation to the great advantage of its labouring population.

The water supply to Savanna-la-Mar has been improved at a cost of £2,674 the source being on Carawina pen. There is a building society which has been in existence since 1874, and there are two banks doing business, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Colonial Bank.

Cane farming has increased considerably, also the cultivating of rice which affords a permanent source of income to the small agriculturists and East Indians.

The parish is also well watered by numerous rivers and streams, the principal of which are the Negril, New Savanna, Morgan's Gut, Smithfield, Bowen's river, Bluefields, Robins, Roaring river, Great river and the Cabaritta, the last named being navigable for boats of about 8 tons for some twelve miles from its mouth.

There is a considerable East Indian settlement at a place called Paul Island, where the marsh lands are suitable for the growth of rice. The coolies successfully grow large quantities of that article and sell it at remunerative prices to the shopkeepers in the neighbourhood. Considerable business is also done in logwood.

There is a factory at Water Works for the hulling of rice and it affords employment to several persons.

Coffee and ginger are cultivated to some extent in the higher lands and the abundance of logwood trees, as well as of flowering or fruit trees throughout the pens or other settled lands, afford encouragement to the keeper of bees. Rum, sugar, logwood, pimento, coffee and honey are the chief products.

A Dyewood Factory has been established at Paradise near Savanna-la-Mar, by the Yorkshire Dyewood Company.

Between 16th and 18th November, 1912, the parish was visited by a hurricane which caused destruction and destitution throughout the parish: only one life however was reported lost. Owing to the great destruction of houses and the need for accommodation for the poorer classes of persons the Parochial Board erected six tenement buildings, four on the Poor House land and two at Newmarket.

The area of the parish is 308 square miles. The population in 1911 was 66,476 males; 31,795 and females 34,661, the increase for the last twenty year-period being 13,006. In 1921 it was 68,853; males 32,437 and females 36,416.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Saint Elizabeth, one of the largest parishes, was probably named in honour of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Modyford. It comprises an area of 462 square miles.

The chief town and shipping port is Black River, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name. The appearance of the town has been very much improved during recent years. More business is transacted in Black River than in most places of the same size, while its unsavoury reputation for unhealthiness is perhaps scarcely warranted by the Registrar General's statistics. The principal buildings are the court house, the public general hospital—both of which are situated at some distance to the westward of the commercial part of the town—the parish church, the prison and the market. The court house presents a fine appearance from the sea and at once attracts the attention of the visitor. In the parish church are many interesting memorial tablets recalling to the memory of the living the many good qualities of the departed Saint Elizabeth gentry. The handsomest of these mural tablets are those on either side of the chancel to the memory of Robert Hugh Munro and Caleb Dickenson, founders of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust. The market place is a plain but graceful iron structure; excellent markets are held twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town enjoys an ample house to house supply of pure water brought from the Y. S. spring. It is lighted by electric light, and was the first town in Jamaica lighted by this means. Two buildings have recently been added to the town, one the Bank of Nova Scotia and the other the Colonial Bank.

An interesting feature of the town of Black River is the large quantity of logwood piled up on the wharves awaiting shipment. The bar at the mouth of the river is a serious hindrance to the speedy loading and despatching of the vessels; the lighters which convey the cargoes from the wharves on either bank of the river to the shipping frequently ground on the bar, causing waste of time and much extra labour. At Lacovia there is a factory for the extraction of dye from logwood. At Rahine there has been erected an up-to-date Sugar Factory, supplied with canes from extensive cultivation.

The principal villages of the parish are Lacovia, Santa Cruz, Balaclava, Newmarket, Siloah and Malvern. There is also a Maroon township called Accompong on the northern boundary of the parish. The precipice is known as "Lovers Leap" is in Yardly Chase.

St. Elizabeth is more diversified by mountains and plains than any other parish of the island. The northern and north-eastern parts are mountainous while an extensive plain occupies the central and southern districts. Through this plain, dividing it into two sections, runs from north to south the Santa Cruz range of mountains; at the southern extremity the range terminates abruptly in a sheer precipice which descends 1,600 feet to the sea. This precipice is known as "Lovers Leap".

The Santa Cruz Mountains are well known for their charming climate which is at the same time both cool and dry. The thermometer seldom rises above 80° F. in the hottest months, while there is an entire absence of that excessive humidity which is a serious drawback to much of the higher land of the island. The district is a centre of educational activity. Foremost among the schools situated in the bracing air of these mountains, are the two schools of the Munro and Dickenson's Trust, that for girls at Hampton and that for boys at Munro College, and the Moravian Female Training School at Bethlehem. On the slope of the mountain is the Manning Home for waifs and stray children.

At Malvern there are boarding houses. The lowlands of the parish may be divided into three parts; one portion—and that a very considerable one—being taken up with morass; a second consisting of savannahs; and the third comprising some of the finest country for stock raising and grazing purposes in the island. Rising far up in the northern interior of the parish, tumbling down through the gorges there until it reaches the plain and then sluggishly creeping through the morass, comes the Black River. The stream is navigable for lighters for nearly 30 miles of its course and forms a valuable highway for the conveyance of the produce of the upper parts of the parish to the sea, while goods are conveyed by the same means from the seaport to the interior. The Grosmond and Y. S. tributaries have been opened up. The river abounds with crocodiles; while in it as in the less important streams which flow through the morass, fish are plentiful. The Y. S. Falls are an object of interest to sightseers, as are the Magotty Falls on the Black river.

The savannahs deserve some notice. In dry weather they are huge brown wastes but after rain no land recovers more quickly or is more wonderfully fertile. The well-being of the inhabitants of these districts therefore depends more directly than elsewhere on the rainfall. St. Elizabeth is the largest corn-producing parish in the island, most of it being grown on the savannahs, where, in good seasons, the yield is very large. Parts of the savannahs are also famous for horses, which are reckoned amongst the best bred in Jamaica. These are raised principally by settlers, some of whom possess beautiful specimens of the stud horse and brood mare. The abundance of corn naturally enables the owners to feed their stock well, and they declare that there is a peculiarly nutritive property in their savannah grass, which renders it superior to any other for horses.

The lowlands of St. Elizabeth boast of such properties as Gilnock, Font Hill, Pepper, Longhill, Goshen, Friendship and Warminster; these and many others being famous for the quality of their cattle, horses and mules.

St. Elizabeth produces sugar, rum, pimento, coffee, logwood, ginger and tobacco, besides the minor products. Some districts are particularly well adapted for the cultivation of ground provisions, of which there is usually a good supply throughout the parish. Recent experiments in banana cultivation have not been successful. Sisal hemp also grows freely, as is shown by the cultivation at Lititz by the Government.

At Santa Cruz there is a well organized alms house, with an infirmary attached. Poor relief is also afforded extensively on the out-door system. The parish is traversed in all directions by excellent roads. One hundred and ten miles of parochial roads were transferred to the Public Works Department under Law 17 of 1890, thus leaving a larger amount of local funds for the improvement and maintenance of the roads which still remain in the care of the parochial authorities.

According to the Census of 1911 the population was 78,700; 36,967 males and 41,733 females. The increase since the Census of 1891 was 16,444. In 1921 it was 79,381; males 36,090 and females 43,291.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester was created from parts of the adjoining parishes of St. Elizabeth, Clarendon and Vere in 1814, and was named after the Duke of Manchester who was then governor of the Island. In August, 1816, a meeting of the committee of the vestry was held to arrange the erection of a court house, church, gaol and parsonage to make the town of Mandeville. Sixty acres were purchased from Robert Crawford, owner of Caledonia property, and thus Mandeville, the chief town, and one of the prettiest towns in the island, came into being. Its situation on the top of a mountain 2,200 feet above sea level is very picturesque and the tidiness and cleanliness in which the buildings are kept are remarkable. It is in a central part of the parish and contains an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a chapel belonging to the London Missionary Society, a Baptist chapel, a free school, a court house, a constabulary station and a public general hospital, a large and convenient market and an aerated water factory. It has billiard, tennis, golf, cricket, and ladies clubs, and polo and gymkhana grounds.

It has a very good water supply, two large reservoirs have lately been built, holding capacity being 800,000 gallons. The hotels, boarding-houses and hospital are supplied with water from the reservoir. There are a good private school for girls, a Diocesan school for boys and the middle grade school managed by the trustees of the Manchester schools. There is a branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Mandeville is much frequented as a winter resort for visitors from Great Britain, Canada, and the United States. The climate is salubrious and the temperature ranges from 70° to 75° in the day time, to 48° to 54° at night. Here is situate the Harvard College Observatory.

Porus is a populous village; containing an Episcopal church, a Baptist chapel and a fine chapel of the London Missionary Society, a court house and a constabulary station. Christiana is the centre of the ginger growing district. Alligator Pond is a shipping port of some importance. There are four railway stations in the parish: Porus, Williamsfield, Kendal and Green Vale. The nearest station to Mandeville is Williamsfield, four miles distant. The Manchester orange has obtained a name in the American markets for its flavour, and is exported to a considerable extent. The principal products of the parish are coffee, pimento and ginger.

The Parochial Board has started to build another Reservoir to hold 1,000,000 gallons of water in addition to two already built holding 900,000 gallons.

The new Government Schools are now in course of erection. The Cricket Club has been reorganized.

The area of the parish is 302 square miles. According to the Census of 1911 the population of the parish was 65,194; 30,931 males and 34,262 females. In 1921 it was 63,942, males 29,506, females 34,436.

CLARENDON.

This parish was named in honour of the celebrated Lord Chancellor. It is one of the largest parishes in the island and for electoral and revenue purposes it is divided into three districts, upper, middle and lower.

The principal towns or villages in the upper district are Chapelton, Rock River and Frankfield; in the middle district, May Pen, Four Paths and Hayes; and in the Vere or lower district, the Alley and Milk River. The shipping ports and wharves are at Salt River and Carlisle Bay.

Chapelton is a town of considerable commercial importance and a trade in coffee is carried on there. A few years ago large quantities of sugar, cultivated by small settlers, cured in barrels, used to be sold in Chapelton, but that trade considerably declined during the recent years of depression in the sugar market. On better prices being obtained, however, the peasantry immediately resumed the use of the small sugar mills (commonly called "John Crow Mills," from the number of stock formerly killed in working them and devoured by the John Crows.) The owners of these mills had to submit to their being inspected and certified in terms of "The Prevention of Accidents at Sugar Mills Law," which was passed in 1888. Altogether there are about 800 small sugar mills in Clarendon, of which over 600 are in the Upper District. The Small Settlers around Chapelton cultivates cane largely for estates in middle and lower Clarendon.

Chapelton is the railway terminus of the Rio Minho branch of the Jamaica Railway, and contains an Episcopal church, St. Paul's, recently restored; an Independent chapel Salem, in connection with the London Missionary Society; a small Presbyterian church; a court house, (containing offices of an Assistant Collector of Taxes, and the Clerk of the Courts, both stationed in Chapelton) constabulary barracks, and Inspector's quarters, a public general hospital, public works office and store, a large covered market, post and telegraph office, and several large stores. The population of Chapelton is about 900. It stands on a small hill which is naturally drained on every side, and is remarkably healthy, as indeed are undoubtedly the whole of Upper Clarendon and the Clarendon mountains.

Rock River is a small village about five miles to the east of Chapelton, near a sugar estate of the same name, and contains a constabulary station and a few shops.

Frankfield is an important village 12 miles to the northwest of Chapelton on a good driving road, and is the centre of a large and flourishing agricultural district. In the village are a church, a post office, a dispensary regularly attended by the district medical officer from Chapelton, and several shops. A District Medical Officer has now been appointed for the Frankfield District resident near Frankfield.

May Pen is the head station of the parish, under Law 20 of 1867, and in the court house are the courts office, collectorate and parochial offices. There is a police station, a

market, and a post and telegraph office. It is an important railway station and collects the traffic of a large part of the valley of the Rio Minho. Close to the station the river (here called the Dry River from the fact of its bed being dry for the greater part of the year) is spanned by a handsome lattice girder bridge, used for both road and railway. A large trade in logwood is carried on. The public general hospital has been closed and the building loaned to the parochial board by the government for the purposes of an alms house, to take the place of those at Chapelton and the Alley which have been closed.

There is now a thriving Sisal Industry being carried on in the districts around May Pen, and two Fibre Factories have been erected in the vicinity in addition to a Cordage Factory located in the town.

Four Paths is situated on the main road about four miles west of May Pen. There is a railway station in its immediate vicinity. The trade of the place has fallen off of late years. It has a public market, constabulary station and a post office.

Hayes is a small village about seven miles south of May Pen, built on a savannah of the same name. It would be difficult to account for its existence on so arid and unproductive a site, but it has nevertheless a substantial public market, generally well attended and supplied, post office, and numerous small stores. The water supply has been improved at the instance of the parochial board by the erection of a force pump in the only available well in the locality.

Milk River (formerly called The Rest) is reached by an excellent level road, a branch from the main road between Four Paths and Porus, or from Clarendon Park station, a distance of 10 or 11 miles. The village has a church, several good stores, a post and telegraph office, and a constabulary station. The Milk River is navigable for lighters for four or five miles. The river used to abound in crocodiles, but the constant passage of boats has made them scarce. The Milk River Bath (of which an account is given in another part of this Handbook) stands on the west bank of the river about three miles from the village.

The Alley, which was formerly the capital of the parish of Vere (now incorporated with Clarendon) is a small village on the banks of the Rio Minho and is rendered of some importance from the fact of its being in the immediate proximity to a large number of sugar estates. In this district may be seen some of the finest cane cultivation in the island, the estate of Money Musk, Amity Hall, Bog, Moreland, Hillside, and having very large acreages in canes, while they have also all the latest and most improved machinery and appliances for the manufacture of sugar and rum. The village contains an interesting old Episcopal church, a court house, (with a sub-collectorate), constabulary station, a post and telegraph office; and in the vicinity is a large public general hospital and poor house. [For an account of the irrigation works see Vere Irrigation, Part XIII of this Handbook.]

Carlisle Bay is noted as being the spot where the colonial militia met the French under DuCasse in 1694, and after three days' gallant resistance drove them to their ships with a loss of 700 men. The invaders had already for nearly a month plundered and destroyed the sea-side plantations and murdered or kidnapped the gentry and their slaves. This, in words of Bridges, was "the most formidable attack which was ever made upon the shores of Jamaica."

Sawkins says in his report on the Geology of Jamaica: "The geology of this parish is perhaps more interesting than that of any in the island. The Clarendon mines at Charing Cross and Stanford Hill afford a nearer approach to true lodes or mineral veins than any of the other metalliferous deposits of Jamaica." Copper mining has been carried on in the neighbourhood from time to time.

There is a very fine main road from Chapelton to Cave Valley in St. Ann, and under the provisions of Law 17 of 1890, the Public Works Department has taken over and reconstructed some 90 miles of the most important of the old parochial roads, thus making wheeled traffic possible to nearly every district of the parish. Spaldings, a thriving agricultural centre, has a market and Post Office.

The Bull Head, rising to a height of 3,600 feet or thereabouts and situated near its northern limit, is the highest land in the parish. This mountain is as nearly as possible the centre of the island and is a conspicuous object to vessels making the island from the south. The ascent is easy and the view from it on a clear day magnificent. It commands the entire parish; to the north lies the parish of St. Ann; to the west the Manchester hills, and eastward an uninterrupted prospect to the Blue Mountain Peak.

The Round Hill in Vere is a conspicuous object arising out of the plain, and seen

from great distances. The climate of Upper Clarendon including the Mocho Mountains is unsurpassed in the island, and the scenery is beautiful.

The prospects of the Parish in the immediate future are promising, owing to the revival of the Sugar Industry. Extensive improvements have been carried out recently in the Factories on the various Estates in Vere and around May Pen.

A fine tobacco plantation was for some years worked principally by Cubans at Morgan's Valley, near Chapelton (once the property of Sir Henry Morgan, who settled it and called it after his own name). It was abandoned some years ago, but tobacco cultivation on a considerable scale has since been resumed. Several indigo walks were established in the Vere district by the early English settlers, but they had to be abandoned in consequence of the heavy import duty which was levied on the article in the English market. At one time 50,000 cwts. of indigo per annum were produced from these plantations. The area of the parish is 474 square miles. According to the census of 1911 the population of the parish was 73,914; 36,412 males and 37,502 females. In 1921 it was 82,455; 39,554 males, and 42,901 females.

ST. CATHERINE.

This parish derived its name from the Queen of Charles II. In the first act in which it is mentioned it is correctly spelled Katherine. It consists of what before the passing of Law 20 of 1867 constituted the parishes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John and St. Thomas-in-the-Vale. The chief towns and villages are Spanish Town, Old Harbour and Linstead.

Spanish Town, or Saint Jago de la Vega, was the ancient capital of the island. It is situated on the banks of the Rio Cobre, from which it derives its water supply. Amongst the more important public buildings are the old King's House (formerly the official residence of governors of the island), the building formerly used for the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council, the cathedral, the court house, the Record Office, the Registrar General's Office, the Middlesex and Surrey County Gaol, the St. Catherine district prison, the Lepers Home, and the constabulary depot buildings. There are two Episcopal churches, namely, the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Catherine, and Trinity chapel. The remains of several of the Governors of Jamaica and of their wives and of the more eminent early settlers of the colony are interred within the cathedral or in the churchyard attached. There are several good monuments by Bacon, the Effingham tomb, the memorial to Archbishop Nuttall and others. The town also contains a Roman Catholic church, and chapels attached to the Wesleyan and Baptist bodies; and a Synagogue, the land for which was purchased in 1704, commodious markets, an alms house and a public general hospital, Beekford and Smith's Middle Grade School, partly endowed. There is also a town hall, in which there is a stage for dramatic representations, and a club and telephone service. At this town is the junction of the north and west branches of the railway.

Among the antiquities of the town may be noted the marble statue of Rodney, by Bacon, and the two large bronze guns which were captured by the Admiral in 1782 from the French fleet under Count de Grasse; the "Eagle House," once surrounded by a moat, and formerly the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin when governor of Jamaica; a tamarind tree in the grounds of the Infant School, which local tradition points out as that under which Colonels Tyson and Raymond were shot for mutiny in 1660, and the foundations of the old Spanish White Cross Church and of the Convent attached to it, which may still be traced in the street named thereafter.

The drive from Spanish Town to Bog Walk, past the power station which supplies the electric motive power for the Kingston tramways from the Rio Cobre, is a favourite with visitors. The "Bog Walk" affords one of the finest bits of scenery in the island.

"A torrent gushing in misty depths and fighting its downward course among scattered rocks, the narrowness of the long ravine or den through which it rushes, and the steepness and loftiness of the precipices on either side, with the richness and variety of tropical vegetation growing in all the exuberance of its foliage on every spot where a plant can rest—these features unite in imparting to the scene all the imposing effect of blending beauty and grandeur."—(*King*.)

Old Harbour contains a court house, an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel and a public market. About a mile from the town stands the old parish church, built by the earlier English settlers. The town is supplied with water from a river six miles off. The Ludford endowed school is also here.

Old Harbour Bay was formerly called "Esquivel," after the Spanish Governor of that name, who established it as a ship-building port. It possesses a fine harbour studded

with little low cays and rocky islets. When Columbus discovered it, it was inhabited by thousands of Indians, the most intelligent and the most civilized of all the aborigines of the Antilles that he had seen. There are an Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel in the village.

Linstead, which is situated in the centre of an almost circular hollow shut in by mountains, is a thriving township. It contains a court house, a Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan chapel, a public general hospital, an alms house and many fine stores. There is a good water supply and a market. An Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel are in the vicinity. The railway extension to this place developed the great resources of the surrounding country and rendered it one of the most important trading centres in the island. The Episcopal church near Linstead has become historical from the circumstance of all the public records having been deposited there under a militia guard during the period of the anticipated French invasion of 1805. Ewarton is the terminus of one branch of the railway which joins the Port Antonio branch at Bog Walk.

Six miles from Spanish Town to the south-east is Passage Fort, the landing place of the English conquerors in 1655, and the place where the Rio Cobre empties itself into the sea. It was once a port of some importance and was connected with Spanish Town (then the seat of government) by a line of stage-coaches: it is now a fishing village, with a few houses, the principal building being a small chapel belonging to the Baptist denomination.

About four miles from Passage Fort and six miles from Spanish Town lies the sea-side village of Port Henderson, which was once a place of considerable resort for change of air. It contains a mineral spring which is enclosed as a bath. The buildings afford comfortable accommodation for visitors. There is a main road between Spanish Town and this place. In the immediate neighbourhood is the quarantine station (of which a full account is given in another part of this work). On the hill at the back of the lodgings is Rodney's lookout, from which the admiral kept watch over the adjacent sea. On the grounds of the quarantine station (Green Bay) there is still the tomb of Lewis Galdy who was "miraculously saved" from the earthquake of 1692.

Not far from Spanish Town is Bernard Lodge Sugar Factory one of the most modern in the Island.

Between Port Henderson and Passage Fort (on the seaward) is Fort Augusta, which was once a military station. All ammunition and other combustible materials used to be deposited here by vessels proceeding to Kingston. The fort was planned by Captain Knowles (afterwards governor of the island) for the protection of Kingston.

There are many grazing pens in the plains of St. Catherine which are remuneratively managed as sheep and cattle farms; and the salt ponds district (lying between Spanish Town, Port Henderson, and Passage Fort) is noted for the excellent quality of its mutton, and for the fine fish taken from the large salt pond, especially the well known calipeva. The inhabitants of Spanish Town were formerly supplied with salt to the extent of 5,000 bushels a year from the pond referred to.

The principal products of the parish are sugar, rum, coffee, bananas, oranges, grape fruit, corn, tobacco, cocoa, grass and milk. The Rio Cobre canal which irrigates the St. Catherine's plains has proved a boon to the inhabitants in rendering profitable the cultivation of bananas and other fruits and various kinds of cereals. The cultivation of fruit, especially bananas, is fast superseding the sugar cane. There is an important factory of logwood dye at Spanish Town.

The area of the parish is 470 square miles. According to the Census of 1911 the population was 88,104, of whom 43,359 were males and 44,745 were females. In 1921 it was 96,501, males 47,600 and females 48,851.

PAROCHIAL BOARDS.

THE Parochial Board of each parish, except Port Royal, consists of the person representing the electoral district in the Legislative Council, the Custos of the parish, and from 9 to 15 persons elected by the taxpayers who are qualified to vote at elections for members of the Legislative Council. In 1900 Port Royal was constituted a separate parish for all purposes of municipal administration, and a Board was formed consisting of the Commodore (Chairman), a Naval Officer, Military Officer and two elected members (Law 13 of 1900). When the naval station was abandoned the senior military officer became chairman. In Kingston the corporate name of the Board is the "Mayor and Council of Kingston;" the Chairman of the Board is styled "Mayor of Kingston" and the members are called Councillors.

The Parochial Boards manage all the local affairs that had formerly been in the hands of the Municipal and Road Boards. This change was effected by Law 16 of 1885 now repealed, with amendment Laws; and Law 17 of 1901 in the consolidated Law.

The qualifications and disqualifications of members of a Parochial Board under Law 17 of 1901, Section 24 are as follows:—

No person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Parochial Board of any Parish, or, having been elected, of sitting or voting at any meeting of such Board:—

- (1) Who is not able to read and write English, or
- (2) Who is not entitled to vote at the election of a member of such Board, or
- (3) Who is not
 - (a) Either registered as a voter as aforesaid in respect of the payment of rates or taxes, or rates and taxes, to the amount of three pounds annually, or
 - (b) in receipt of the clear annual income of one hundred pounds or
 - (c) the owner or tenant of a house or land of the value of two hundred pounds or
- (4) Who is the holder of any office of emolument, the emolument of which is payable out of the funds of the Public or Parish, or
- (5) Who is either directly or indirectly pecuniarily or otherwise, interested in any contract with the Parochial Board of such Parish, although such contract shall, by virtue of the provisions hereinafter contained, be null and void.

Provided, that no person shall be deemed to be directly or indirectly pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any contract with the Parochial Board of any Parish, within the meaning of this section, by reason only of his having any share or interest in—

- (a) Any agreement for the loan of money, or any security for the payment of money only, or
- (b) Any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Parish or Board is inserted, or
- (c) Any Incorporated Company or Society, which contracts with the Board, in which he does not hold more than one tenth of the shares:

Provided always, that no Member of a Board shall have any vote on any question relating to any contract within the meaning of this section:

Provided further, that the seat of a duly elected member of a Parochial Board shall not be vacated under the provisions of this Law, merely by reason of his being interested in a contract with such Board, unless it appears that the contract has been entered into with the actual knowledge of the member.

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF KINGSTON.

The Council consists of twelve elected members.

R. W. Bryant, *Mayor*; Dr. E. E. Penso, *Vice-Chairman*; A. H. Jones, *Acting Custos*; Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, M.L.C.; B. W. Boyd, Dr. D. Jonathan Phillips, Geo. P. Myers, T. R. McMillan, L. H. Sherwood, Capt. Arthur Dawson, W. T. Connolly, Dr. R. A. Logan, A. Bain Alves, M. L. L. Abisdid.

Clerk to City Council and Accountant—L. Foster Davis	£500
Assistant Clerk—F. L. Patterson	250
Clerks—R. W. A. Ferguson and—	230
City Surveyor—	500
Medical Officer of Health—Dr. E. E. Murray—£600, allowance £100	700
Inspector of Poor—H. J. R. Grey—£225, allowance £48 for residence	273
Superintendent Fire Brigade—J. E. Gadpaille (and residence)	275

Office of the Board is temporarily at No. 1A Duke Street.

FIRE BRIGADE

The Brigade can be summoned in the event of fire, from 49 boxes—situated at certain points, the call being received in about 2 seconds. Calls can also be received by telephone through the "Exchange."

The entire staff has sleeping accommodation at the Central Station, with dining room attached.

The average time taken by the men in getting ready to answer a call is 40 seconds, and that duty is practiced twice daily.

Staff.

1 Superintendent	..	..	£300	0	0
1 Chief Officer	..	..	165	0	0
Sub-Officers	..	..	536	0	0
2 Motor Drivers	..	..	260	0	0
15 Firemen and Grooms 15/ to 18/ weekly			1,228	0	0
2 Linemen 12/ weekly	..	..	110	0	0
1 Hydrant Man 12/ weekly	..	..	55	0	0
			£2,654	0	0
Annual up-keep of the Department (average)			..	..	1,800 0 0
Total Cost annually			..	..	£3,954 0 0

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF FIRES in the City of Kingston during past years and the approximate damage to property resulting therefrom:

Year.	Number of Fires.	Approximate Damage.	Remarks.
1889	18	£257 0 0	
1890	16	2,750 0 0	Shortage of water
1891	12	130 0 0	
1892	11	333 0 0	
1893	5	25 0 0	
1894	5	40 0 0	
1895	4	2,936 0 0	Shortage of water.
1896	1	2,930 0 0	
1897	5	12,322 0 0	Wharf fire £12,000
1898	2	1,150 0 0	Lower King street £1,000
1899	3	670 0 0	
1900	2	240 0 0	
1901	1	40 0 0	
1902	3	3,500 0 0	Government & Railway Stores £3,000
1903	4	1,010 0 0	Parade £900
1904	4	7,850 0 0	Cafe and Colosseum £6,000.
1905	1	40 0 0	
1906	11	2,840 0 0	Parade and Princess Street £2,500
1907	4	1,000,850 0 0	Earthquake year £1,000,000
1908	7	8,900 0 0	Vicinity of Parade West.
1909	6	33,150 0 0	Government Wharf £30,000
1910	4	1,550 0 0	
1911	3	4,700 0 0	King's Warehouse £1,000
1912	4	2,400 0 0	
1913	9	9,700 0 0	
1914	7	4,560 0 0	
1915	8	6,400 0 0	
1916	4	1,210 0 0	
1917	9	4,950 0 0	
1918	16	5,435 0 0	
1919	7	—	
1920	28	—	
1921	26	—	

PARISH OF ST. ANDREW.

The parish has three divisions returning five members each.
G. P. Myers, *Chairman* Caleb A. Campbell, *Vice-Chairman*;

Hon. Major E. T. Dixon, M.I.C.; Thomas M. Banton, T. R. MacMillan, Dr. Oswald Anderson, G. W. Byrnes, Theodore Golding, A. Duval, Rev. G. D. Purdy, Rev. E. E. McLaughlin, Joseph Edwards, Ivanhoe Dowden, A. H. Rogers, M. D. Farrier, Rev. J. Gordon Hay.

<i>Clerk</i> —J. W. A. Vancuylenburg	Salary	£205
<i>Asst. Clerk</i> —F. W. Humphries	"	120
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> ditto	"	144
<i>Clerk Kingston and St. Andrew's Union Poor House</i> — W. G. Armstrong	"	160
<i>Superintendent of Roads and Works</i> —A. Linton	"	300
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> —Dr. Crooks	"	200

Office of the Board at Halfway Tree.

PARISH OF ST. THOMAS.

The parish has 5 divisions, each returning three members.

J. H. Williams, *Chairman*; R. A. Lightbourne, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. C. H. Levy, *Custos*, Hon. J. H. Philipps, M.L.C., P. D. Clarke, R. F. Coombs, C. E. Randall, A. G. Donaldson, A. E. Marchallick, J. T. Edman, W. A. R. Carr, A. S. Downie, H. W. Stewart, A. Hearne, L. J. Burke, R. A. Burke, J. G. Barrant.

<i>Clerk</i> —Fred. H. Hawkins	Salary	£278
Personal allowance	"	50
<i>Asst. Clerk and Pay Clerk</i> —John R. Burnett	"	142
<i>Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —R. C. S. Macfarlane	"	306
Travelling allowance	"	150
<i>Asst. Supt. of Roads</i> —J. A. Halliburton	"	194
Travelling allowance	"	65
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —Chas. N. Dias	"	84
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i> —Dr. F. A. Norton	"	150

Office of the Board at Morant Bay.

PARISH OF PORTLAND.

This parish has four divisions. No. 1 division returns two members, No. 2, six members No. 3, two members and No. 4, five members.

Rev. A. V. Petgrave, *Chairman*; Rev. W. J. Thompson, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. Commander E. Codrington Hall, R. N. Custos; Hon. A. E. French, M.L.C., C. A. S. Hineshew, F. M. Jones, A. R. Boor, O. T. Shelton, S. J. Benitto, A. E. Bryan, A. S. Heyes, T. O. Duhaney, C. H. Gray, T. C. Geddes, G. D. Henriques, H. I. Williams, J. A. Burgess

<i>Clerk</i> —P. B. Spence	Salary	£375
Personal Allowance		25
<i>Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works and Keeper of Hydrants</i> —J. E. McCrea and Travelling Allowance	£25	379 10s.
<i>Medical Officers of Health</i> —Dr. M. L. Burke & Dr. E. D. Gideon, Dr. M. M. Edwards	"	200
<i>Asst. Supt. of Roads, Keeper of Cemetery and Clerk Market</i> —F. B. Francis, No. 4 division		180
<i>Asst. Supt. of Roads, Ins. Nuis. and Ins. Poor</i> —Eustace Jacobs, No. 1 division		130
<i>Inspector Poor</i> —W. H. Stewart	"	140
<i>Asst. Supt. Roads, Ins. Nuis. and Food and Asst. Ins. Poor</i> — No. 3 division, A. A. Leake		105

Office of the Board at Port Antonio.

PARISH OF ST. MARY.

The parish has five divisions. No. 1 returns four members, No. 2 returns two and No. 3, 4 and 5 return three each.

Rev. H. B. Wolcott, *Chairman*; H. E. Vernon, Esq., *Vice-Chairman*; Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., *Custos*, Hon. and Rev. W. T. Graham, M.L.C., I. L. Saunders, S. M. Walker, O. M. S. Rankin, A. D. Goffe, J. E. Cecil Sharpe, R. Glen Campbell, Hon. and

Rev. A. A. Barclay, H. J. Crooks. Rev. C. S. Brown, H. A. Ellis, J. M. Byfield, R. H. Giscombe, Rev. H. A. Mitchell.

Clerk—Daniel H. Jackson	Salary	£360
Superintendent of Roads and Works—G. N. Cox		300
(Travelling allowance)	"	75
Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk—Arthur DePass (including travelling allowance)	"	240

Office of the Board at Port Maria

PARISH OF ST ANN.

This parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns two members: Nos. 2 and 3, four members each; No. 4 division returns five members.

J. H. Levy, *Chairman*; A. Roxburgh, *Vice Chairman*; Hon. Brig.-Gen. E. A. Moulton-Barrett, C.B., C.M.G., *Custos*; Hon. D. T. Wint, M.L.C.; T. A. Bramwell, J. McFarlane, C. Cover, J. O'Hara, S. Rogers, C. N. Heming, Dr. F. Hunter, H. G. Tennant, D. Dawkins, A. B. Geddes, F. Dixon, A. S. Byles, and Hon. T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.

Clerk—P. Arscott	Salary	£100
Travelling Allowance	"	80
Inspector of Poor and Pay Clerk—H. N. Pullar	"	225
Travelling Allowance	"	50
Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works—S. A. Spence	"	400
Travelling Allowance	"	100

Office of the Board at St. Ann's Bay.

PARISH OF TRELAWNY

The parish has four divisions. Nos. 1, 2, 3, returned four members, each. No. 4 returns three members.

Chairman—Alfred Leopold Delgado, *Vice-Chairman*, S. A. Stewart; Hon. Guy S. Ewen, *Custos* and M.L.C., Rev. R. A. L. Knight, M.A., B.D., E. D. Arscott, Joseph Stockhausen, H. P. Sewell, E. I. Hawkes, C. S. Morris, John Stockhausen, Rev. W. S. Lea, R. R. Milliner, E. L. Harris, Rev. A. G. Eccleston, A. S. Gray, and V. W. Gentles.

Clerk—W. Fitz-Ritson	Salary	£425
Superintendent Parochial Roads and Works—D. N. Ingram		350
Inspector of Poor & Pay Clerk—D. L. Ogilvie	"	216
Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works—H. J. Whiting	"	200

Office of the Board at Falmouth.

PARISH OF ST. JAMES.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns five members, No. 2 four members, Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each.

A. H. Browne, *Chairman*; J. A. Brown, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. W. C. Kerr, *Custos*; Hon. P. F. Lightbody, M.L.C., Edmund Hart, Edward Foster, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, A. B. Lowe, Joseph Shore, J. K. Daley, Rev. M. B. Burgess, Rev. W. D. Brown, Rev. R. G. Chambers, Rev. E. L. Jones, J. W. Chisholm, S. H. Whittingham, and H. S. Whittingham.

Clerk—R. P. Collymore	Salary	£425
Inspector of Poor—S. G. Rust	"	200
Superintendent Roads and Works—O. R. Rowlands	"	300

Office of the Board at Montego Bay.

PARISH OF HANOVER.

The parish has 3 divisions. No. 1 returns three members, No. 2 six members, No. 3 four members.

G. A. L. Sanftleben, *Custos* and *Chairman*; D. W. Talbot, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. C. W. Hewitt, M.L.C., Rev. A. B. Mullings, Rev. B. C. Lumsden, P. E. Corinaldi, E. E. A. Bell, Geo. Blair, H. J. Charley, C. M. Jonas, Rev. F. G. Veitch, F. Emanuel, jr., T. C. Grant, W. H. Rigg, A. A. Aird.

Clerk—F. L. Roper	Salary	£275
Pay Clerk—L. A. Grant	"	45
Superintendent Roads and Works—R. A. Hogg	"	325
Assistant Superintendent Roads—H. O. Alexander	"	72
Inspector of Poor—L. A. Grant	"	120

Office of the Board at Lucea.

PARISH OF WESTMORELAND.

The parish has 6 divisions. No. 1 returns two members, No. 2 returns three members. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 two members each, No. 6 four members.

Hon. Hugh Clarke, *Custos, Chairman*; Hon. R. F. Williams, M.L.C., Percival O. Williams, *Vice-Chairman*; M. H. Segre, T. B. Goodin, Aubrey H. Spence, William U. Marks, Rupert M. Ewen, William E. Tullis, S. E. Morris, Rev. I. A. Dell, Rev. James A. Black, James S. Bernard, Rev. Alfred Miller, F. R. Atkins, R. A. Anderson, Charles Kerr Chambers.

<i>Clerk</i> —Oscar M. Seaton, D.D.S.	Salary	£350
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —Alexander A. Tomlinson (travelling £10)	"	150
<i>Assistant Inspector of Poor, St. Paul & Trinity, Sanitary</i>	} 27	43
<i>Inspector</i> —Alfred D. Anglin		
do St. Peters—John A. Tate	"	40
do St. Thomas—John W. Palmer	"	36
do St. Johns—Richard W. Smith	"	70
<i>Superintendent Roads and Works</i> —W. B. Elworthy	"	300
Travelling Allowance	"	75
<i>Assistant Superintendents</i> —		
Hedley Clarke Goodin	"	126
Travelling Allowance	"	24
J. McIntyre	"	126
Travelling Allowance	"	24
George W. Griffiths	"	120
Travelling Allowance	"	20
<i>Medical Officer of Health, Savanna-la-Mar and St. Peters</i>		
Dr. Arthur A. Anderson	£75	} 100
<i>Medical Officer of Health, St. Thomas</i> —Dr. Arthur A. Anderson	£25	
do Trinity District—Dr. S. A. Isaacs	"	25
do St. John's District—Dr. Noel Sandford	"	30
<i>Sanitary Inspector, Savanna-la-Mar</i> —Alfred B. Allwood	"	75
<i>Turncock Savanna-la-Mar Water Works</i> —C. N. White	"	72
<i>Assistant Turncock</i> —Robert Brown	"	36
<i>Pay Clerk</i> —James T. Turner	"	50
<i>Master and Dispenser Poor House</i> —Cecil S. DePass	"	120
<i>Matron Poor House</i> —Mary Gordon	"	60

There are also seven Sanitary Inspectors in the different districts of the parish.

Office of the Board at Savanna-la-Mar.

PARISH OF ST. ELIZABETH.

This parish has 6 divisions. Nos. 1, 2, and 6 return three members each; Nos. 3, 4 and 5 return two members each.

A. N. Williams, *Chairman*; Rev. John Maxwell, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. P. W. Sangster, M.L.C.; O. E. Tomlinson, P. W. Sangster, Rev. J. R. Gale, C. R. Gregory, Rev. G. C. Hedman, R. D. Binns, H. M. Messias, A. P. Hewitt, J. A. Muschett, F. C. Tomlinson, A. P. Lewis, F. H. Farquharson (one vacancy).

<i>Clerk</i> —F. Braganza Bowen	Salary	£362
<i>Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —Reginald Lawrence	"	275
Travelling Allowance	"	75
<i>Asst. Supt. Parochial Roads and Works</i> —H. Tomlinson	"	150
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —Wm. Weller	"	..

Office of the Board at Black River.

PARISH OF MANCHESTER.

The parish has three divisions each returning five members.

Alexander Cochrane Lowe Martin, *Chairman*; S. A. Hendricks, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. H. E. Crum-Ewing, *Custos*; Hon. A. G. Nash, M.L.C.; S. T. Glanville, C. Glanville,

J. S. Foreman, R. E. Gentles, W. H. Coke, C. E. Levy, D. D. Phillips, John G. Miller,
E. G. Powell, S. J. A. Stewart, Leopold Clarke, J. S. Reid, J. S. Nicolson.

<i>Clerk</i> —George A. Bonitto	Salary	£250
<i>Superintendent of Roads and Works</i> —F. J. Foord	"	300
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —Alan Lewis	"	150
<i>Asst. Clerk Parochial Board</i> —O. M. Brown	"	92
<i>Asst. Supt. of Roads and Works</i> —M. A. Delapenha	"	150

Office of the Board at Mandeville.

PARISH OF CLARENDON.

The parish has three divisions. Nos. 1 and 2 return four members each; No. 3 returns six members.

T. B. Thompson, *Chairman*; H. F. D'Aguilar, *Vice Chairman*; Hon. J. A. G. Smith, M.L.C., Hon. G. W. Muirhead, *Custos*; W. E. C. Buchanan, A. A. Lewis, C. A. Sampson, E. C. Clarke, M. T. Lopez, W. F. March, U. T. McKay, W. T. Gordon, A. W. Lawson, H. B. Walcott, J. C. Elliott, H. E. Tulloch

<i>Clerk</i> —E. W. Monaghan	Salary	£400 per annum
<i>Supt. Roads and Works</i> —S. F. Magnan	Salary	£350, Travelling Allowance £100
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —C. A. Thompson	Salary	£100, Travelling Allowance £75.

Office of the Board at May Pen.

PARISH OF ST. CATHERINE.

The parish has four divisions. No. 1 returns four members No. 2 returns five members Nos. 3 and 4 return three members each..

A. A. Melhado, *Chairman*; E. A. McNeil, *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. George McGrath, *Custos* for the parish, Hon & Rev. G. L. Young, M.L.C.; A. E. Lopez, H. E. Farquharson, C. Storke Soares, W. N. Meeks, Rev. J. G. Peterkin, J.P.; McPhail, Neville Turner, Dugald Campbell, C. G. Muirhead, W. H. Robertson, Rev. C. V. Fraser, Wm. McCulloch, E. A. James.

<i>Clerk</i> —L. A. Prendergast	Salary	£375
<i>Asst. Clerk and Pay Clerk</i> —W. G. Soares	"	150
<i>Typist</i> —I. Donaldson	"	78
<i>Supt. of Parochial Roads and Works</i>		
Alex. McFarlane	"	400
Personal Allowance	"	25
Travelling "	"	100
<i>Inspector of Poor</i> —Charles M. Silvera	"	146
House Allowance	"	24

Office of the Board at Spanish Town.

PARISH OF PORT ROYAL.

Three Military Members, nominated by the G.O.C.

Major E. H. O'Reilly Blackwood, D.S.O., M.C., R.G.A., *Chairman*, Captain J. H. Richard, M.C.R.E., Major D. M. Corbett, O.B.E., R.A.M.C.

Two Elected Members.

G. P. Myers.	E. W. Russell.	
<i>Clerk of the Board</i> —V. A. Bird	Salary	£40
Honorarium		12

PART XI.

AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL.

IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE WEST INDIES.

BARBADOS.

In 1898, in accordance with the recommendations of the West India Royal Commission, a Special Department of Agriculture, supported by Imperial Funds, was created for the West Indies and placed under the charge of a Commissioner, with headquarters at Barbados. The Commissioner is in charge of the Botanic Gardens, Stations for Cane Sugar Experiments, Agricultural Schools and Local Experiment Plots at Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis and the Virgin Islands. His services are also available as Consulting Officer in agricultural matters to the Governments of Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, British Honduras, Bahamas and Bermuda. He visits these colonies at the invitation of the Governments concerned when his advice on agricultural matters is desired.

The following are the principal officers on the staff of the Department:—

Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies—Sir Francis Watts,

K.C.M.G., D.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.

Scientific Assistant—W. R. Dunlop.

Mycologist—S. F. Ashby, B.Sc.

Entomologist—Henry A. Ballou, M.Sc.

Agricultural Chemist—F. Hardy, M.A., Dip. Ag. (Cantab.)

Economic Botanist—T. G. Mason, M.A., Sc.B., Agri. B.

Chief Clerk—Alleyne Graham Howell.

Publications.—Official Journal, "The West Indian Bulletin," issued quarterly,

"The Agricultural News," issued fortnightly, with numerous Pamphlets, Leaflets, &c., &c.

The West Indian Head Quarters of the Department are at Barbados, where the Commissioner resides.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The following establishments are maintained under the Department of Agriculture:—

1. *Hope Gardens and Agricultural Experiment Station*, near the foot of the hills in the Liguanea Plain, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kingston, consist of about 200 acres under cultivation. The inner portion is laid out as a botanical garden and experimental station. There are large nurseries containing plants, such as cocoa, citrus, nutmeg, tropical plants, fruit, etc., a large assortment of ornamental foliage and flowering plants. Elevation between 600 and 700 feet. Annual mean temperature 76.1° Fah.; average rainfall for 40 years is 53.60 inches.

2. *Castleton*, the Botanic Garden in the parish of St. Mary, on the road connecting Kingston with Annotto Bay, nineteen miles from Kingston and eleven from Annotto Bay, contains a large collection of tropical plants. The chief features are the palmetum and a collection of economic spice and fruit trees. Elevation 496 feet. Annual mean temperature 75.6° Fah.; average annual rainfall 117.75 inches for 47 years.

3. *The Hill Gardens*, in the parish of St. Andrew on the slopes of the Blue Mountain about 21 miles from Kingston, by way of Gordon Town.

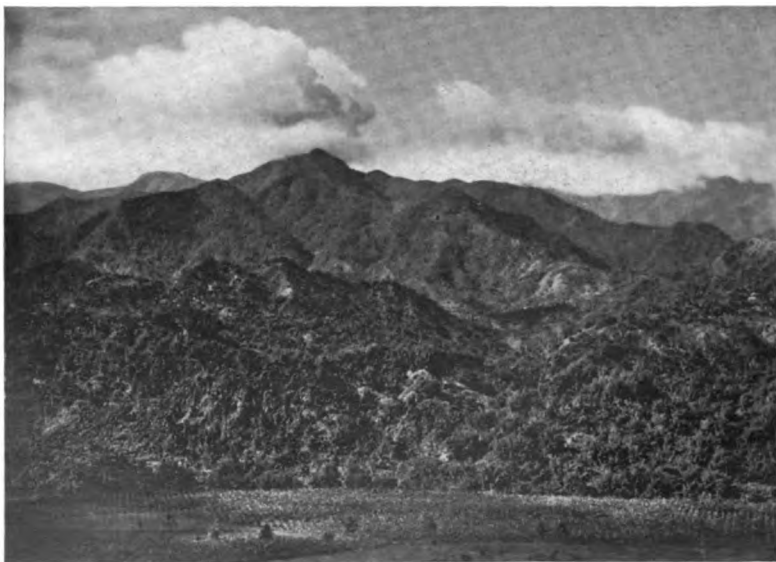
Elevation, 4,900 feet. Annual mean temperature 62.2° Fah.; average rainfall 99.62 inches, both for 50 years.

4. *Kingston Victoria Park*, the public pleasure garden of Kingston, is kept up with shade and ornamental trees, flowering plants, and tanks for aquatics. Area 7 acres. Elevation 60 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.6° Fah.; average rainfall for 42 years is 30.67 inches.

5. *The Public Gardens*, Kingston, in the neighbourhood of the Public Buildings, with lawns, flower beds and palms.



BERNARD LODGE SUGAR FACTORY



BANANA PLANTATION, PORTLAND

6. *The Bath Garden, St. Thomas-in-the-East.* This old garden has been resuscitated and is now used as a centre for the propagation of cocoa.

7. *King's House Garden and Grounds*, 4 miles from Kingston, contain about 177 acres of which about 30 acres are kept up as an ornamental garden attached to the official residence of the Governor. Many valuable economic plants and fruit trees are also under cultivation, as well as the rarer tropical palms and orchids. Elevation 400 feet. Annual mean temperature 78.4 Fah.; average rainfall for 29 years is 45.70 inches.

GOVERNMENT FARM SCHOOL.

The Farm School, situated at Hope, was founded in 1909. Buildings were altered and new ones put up, affording accommodation for 25 boarders. The first term opened January 25th, 1910, with a full complement of students. Provision was made in 1911 for receiving 12 additional students at the school, and in 1912 for 8 more.

The object of the Institution is to give young men and lads of over 15 years of age a sound knowledge of the principles of agricultural science and as complete a training as possible in all branches of practical tropical agriculture. The course includes:—1. Cultivation of staple crops and vegetables; 2. General management of live-stock; 3. Dairying; 4. Poultry rearing; 5. Bee-keeping; 6. Veterinary work; 7. Farriery; 8. Carpentry; 9. Land Measurement. Instruction is also given in English, Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

A full course extends over three years and at the end of that time successful students are granted a certificate.

All students must pay in advance a fee of £6 13s. 4d. per term to cover the cost of board. There are 3 terms in the year of 12 weeks each. Tuition is free. A candidate for admission must furnish:—

- (a) Evidence of being over 15 years of age.
- (b) A certificate of good character from a minister of religion or a justice of the peace.

Applications for admission, or for further information, should be addressed to the Director of Agriculture, Hope Gardens, Kingston P.O.

Director in Charge—Hon. H. H. Cousins, M.A., F.C.S.

STAFF—Head Master—R. S. Martinez, Dp. Ag.; Assistant Masters—A. F. Thelwell and L. A. Powell; Veterinary Consultant—G. O. Rushie Gray, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.; Foreman—J. W. Caseley. Apiarist—C. N. Eddowes; Drill Instructor—A. F. Thelwell; Medical Officer—Dr. Lewis Crooks; Matron—Miss L. Davis.

GOVERNMENT STOCK FARM.

This was started in 1910 by the purchase of a few cattle and horsekind. In 1911 and 1912 importations were made of Red Polls and Jerseys. Stabling and an equipment of Silos were provided, and in 1913 "Hope Estate" was purchased for £5,443. The Farm has been mainly devoted to the development of tropical dairying. Milk is supplied to the public institutions in Kingston and when a surplus is available this is sold to retailers in the city. The Farm, by special authority of the Secretary of State, is operated on a working account at the Treasury. Any surplus revenue is employed in clearing and fencing the property and in the importation of improved breeds of stock.

The stock at the Farm consists of the following:—

Cattle.

31 Pedigree Red Polls (8 imported.)	7 Pedigree Brown Swiss.
28 Pedigree Jerseys (5 imported.)	32 Zebu Jerseys.
5 Pedigree Guernseys (2 imported.)	145 Native Dairy Cows and Heifers.
5 Pedigree Ayrshires (3 imported.)	9 Plough Steers.

The value of the live stock at the end of March, 1921, was set at £9,678. The gain on the year's working for 1920-1921 was £588. The average output of milk in 1920 was 234 quarts per diem and the Revenue for 1920-1921 was £4,469.

A public sale of 45 cows and 5 bulls was held in February, 1920 at which an average of £37 per head was realised or a total of £1,856.

Bull calves are sold to the public at moderate prices. Female cattle are sold at public sale from time to time.

GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

The Government Laboratory was in 1901 made a branch of the Agricultural service, and is now a part of the Department of Agriculture (*See part V.*)

JAMAICA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Office—11 North Parade, Kingston.

A Society of Agriculture was formed in 1895, with the Governor as President, the objects being to obtain useful information and disseminate it, encourage improved cultivation of products, improved breeds of stock, and watch over the interests of the agricultural industry generally.

A Board of Management was formed originally, consisting of the elected members of the Legislative Council, who were members of the board *ex officio*, 14 members elected by the society, and 14 members nominated by the Governor, who hold office for three years.

Changes have been made and the Board now consists of the Governor as president, the Director of Agriculture *ex officio*; two vice-presidents, and fifteen members elected by the Society.

The Society receives a grant from the Government.

The subscription for membership of the Society is four shillings per annum, foreign members five shillings.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

His Excellency the Governor, *President*.

Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G., Clonmel, St. Mary. A. C. L. Martin, Cross Keys, Manchester, *Vice-Presidents*; Hon. H. H. Cousins, M.A., Director of Agriculture, (*ex-officio*), E. Arnett, St. Ann, W. H. Landale, St. Andrew, A. W. Farquharson, Clarendon, Hon. and Rev. W. T. Graham, St. Mary, F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, St. James, Clarence Lopez, Clarendon, H. I. Mossman, Clarendon, E. W. Muirhead, Manchester and St. Elizabeth, Hon. A. G. Nash, Manchester, Adam Roxburgh, St. Ann, R. P. Simmonds, St. Mary, S. S. Stedman, Portland, Hon. R. F. Williams, Westmoreland, Hon. and Rev. G. L. Young, St. Catherine.

Secretary—John Barclay, Salary £500 and travelling expenses.

One of the first matters undertaken was that of organizing local associations of agriculturists in different parts of the island; and there are now 250 affiliated Branch Societies at work in the various parishes. Some of the Branch Societies are important local organizations, holding shows and local competitions in agriculture, and watching over the agricultural interests of their community.

Premiums have been offered for new cultivations of staple products. Seeds and plants together with printed instructions, have been widely distributed. Lectures and demonstrations under the auspices of the Society are regularly given by the various Agricultural Instructors, of which there are now sixteen.

The attention of the society was early given to the important question of stock-breeding. Two Hackney stallions, one Welsh pony stallion and a number of well bred pigs, goats and poultry were imported from Great Britain, the United States and Canada. The good results of the action of the Board in this direction are now most marked. Premiums were also given for selected stallions and bulls, to stand in certain districts at reduced fees, but these having served their purpose were discontinued. The late Sir Alfred Jones presented to the society in 1903 two Aberdeen Angus bulls and one Shorthorn bull, and in 1906 presented two dairy Shorthorn bulls to the government which were placed in the care of the society. His late Majesty King Edward VII. presented the island with a Hereford and a Shorthorn bull from his herds at Windsor, and these were placed in the care of the society.

The society publishes a monthly journal, the first number of which was issued in January, 1897. It is sent free to all members of the society and up to recently of the local branches and has an issue of about 7,000 copies per month. Branch members under a new rule subscribe 6d. each per annum toward the cost of the journal. The society has undertaken a number of experiments in various products, has caused special investigations to be made, when necessary, into obscure diseases among live stock and fruit trees,

has sought to encourage the extension of present industries and to start new ones and to open up fresh markets for island products. The office of the society is regarded in the light of a bureau of agricultural information, and constant applications, local and foreign are received and dealt with by the staff on almost every conceivable subject connected with the agriculture of the colony. The office has also proved of great use as a medium for the supply of agricultural wants, and for the bringing of buyers and sellers of live stock, plants and seeds together. In 1901, the society appointed local agricultural instructors in Manchester, St. Ann, Trelawny and Clarendon, with the principal aim of improving the cultivations, and the quality of the produce of small settlers, and generally to advise them in their agricultural operations. In 1906, on the recommendation of the Society an arrangement was made by the Government with Elder Dempster and Co. for £500 per annum to be paid in lieu of the appointment of Instructor under the Direct Line Contract and with this amount an extension of the work of the society's Instructors was arranged. This sum ceased at the expiration of the contract in January 1911. The number of Instructors, however, has been gradually increased, as this work commended itself to agriculturists.

The following list gives the division of the Island in districts and the Instructors for each:—

Supervisor of Instructors. The Secretary Agricultural Instructors—J. Briscoe, Montpelier, L. A. Wates, Port Antonio, Thos. Powell, Mile Gully, R. C. Somerville, Bog Walk, A. P. Hanson, Stony Hill, M. Rennie, Brown's Town, H.W. Lynch, Myersville, C. C. Hastings, Cascade, J. A. Banks, Richmond, J. E. E. Armstrong, Falmouth, O. P. Martin, Buff Bay. Assistant Instructors—W. Z. Buckley, Bath, U. A. McLaren, Trinity Ville.

In December, 1903, a Banana Conference, in 1901 and 1905, Orange Conferences and in 1904 a Cotton Conference were held in Kingston under the auspices of the Society.

A competitive scheme for prizes for best kept small holdings was in force up till 1915 and groups of parishes were dealt with each year in rotation,—the amount awarded in each year in three classes being £25 for each parish competing.

A Competition for the Best Small Holdings, is again being carried through in each Parish. These Competitions, are being organized and judged by the Instructors of the Agricultural Society and operated through the Branches.

Grants were also made to Agricultural Shows held under the auspices of the Branch Societies, for some years past, averaging ten shows a year, but these have been discontinued since 1915.

CULTIVATION.

RETURNS published by the Revenue Department for the year ending 31st March, 1920, and compiled from ingivings made by taxpayers under the provisions of Law 15 of 1903 show the acreage alienated from the Crown and vested in individuals or Trusts as 2,072,014. Of these 997,311 acres are returned as being in wood and ruinate, and 1,074,703 acres as under care and cultivation. This latter acreage may in its turn be divided into land appropriated to pastoral purposes, and that devoted to agriculture in the more limited application of the term; 772,578 acres of the whole being grazing lands and 302,125 acres of lands which have been subjected to tillage. Of the tilled lands 53,794 acres are under cultivation of cane, and, besides providing for home consumption, the products of this crop exported during the year ended 31st December, 1920, were as follows:—Sugar, 733,287 cwt. £2,994,256; Rum, 743,608 galls. valued at £288,147.

The area in cultivation of coffee is given as 22,297 acres of the crop lands, and the exports of the berry amounted to 41,269 cwts., valued at £182,412. The area in bananas is shown at 55,368 acres, the output of this fruit reaching the total of 9,037,928 stems valued at £1,626,665. Coco-nut palms are shown to cover an area of 37,837 acres, the Export Table giving the shipments at 28,246,240 nuts, valued at £327,656. The only other specific cultivation covering any appreciable area, is that of cocoa, which is returned as 18,014 acres, the exports being 50,448 cwt. valued at £211,882.

The following are the tables showing the area under cultivation in each of the last ten years:—

Year.	Coconuts.	Bananas.	Canes	Coffee.	Ginger	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Cassava.	Rice.	Oranges.	Cotton.	Tobacco	Nutmeg.	Ground Provision.
1912	17,377	92,435	34,766	24,473	282	15	597	160	80	1,545	109	804		
1913	19,955	81,071	31,753	22,275	253	20	504	165	80	1,715	121	969		
1914	19,955	85,468	31,160	20,023	231	23	382	426	92	1,445	275	1,144		
1915	29,731	85,854	31,727	18,175	89	11	231	1,243	13	1,126	455	881		
1916	30,072	89,477	33,830	18,383	87	5	187	23	12	690	602	773		
1917	30,189	78,890	33,499	20,427	128	11	148	1	31	1,023	45	569	1	
1918	35,923	67,987	37,951	20,280	228	10	384	4328	620	43	526	1		
1919	39,783	60,585	41,067	19,654	194	29	1,545	156	644	136	390	1	83,649	
1920	37,260	63,168	47,568	22,894	127	76	593	104	148	574	21	465	1	75,346
1921	37,837	55,363	53,794	22,297	56	56	310	4	61	367	18	454	10	74,533

Year.	Hemp.	Grapefruit	Cocoa.	Tea.	Rubber	Vegetables.	Mixed Cultivation.	Guinea grass.	Common Pasture.	Common pasture and Pimento.	Total number of acres under cultivation and care.
1912	.	.	13,355	80	..	4	104,890	143,592	421,438	96,392	941,708
1913	.	.	11,236	100	..	5	99,632	152,527	430,064	72,766	922,633
1914	.	.	10,849	100	..	11	93,072	153,718	434,598	87,156	940,128
1915	.	.	11,088	100	..	81	92,243	173,764	497,821	68,332	1,013,025
1916	.	.	11,432	100	45	359	92,185	174,122	474,008	61,287	987,679
1917	82	.	12,131	100	18	6	97,525	168,318	464,185	72,418	979,745
1918	.	.	14,590	100	18	44	29,503	145,249	590,969	78,851	1,021,975
1919	15	96	16,978	100	18	21	33,450	150,084	514,873	84,753	1,048,224
1920	318	30	17,662	100	3	32	39,963	154,922	558,229	79,504	1,009,345
1921	601	70	18,014	100	..	37	38,134	153,396	545,140	68,522	1,074,703

ACRES IN WOOD AND RUINATE IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF THE ISLAND, 1920-1921

Kingston	..	..	—
Port Royal	..	..	—
St. Andrew	..	..	29,199
St. Thomas	..	..	79,465
Portland	..	..	79,381
St. Mary	..	..	23,513
St. Ann	..	..	84,687
Trelawny	..	..	83,726
St. James	..	..	70,917
Hanover	..	..	42,486
Westmoreland	..	..	67,966
St. Elizabeth	..	..	119,036
Manchester	..	..	55,186
Clarendon	..	..	149,462
St. Catherine	..	..	112,287
Total	..	..	997,311

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION, 1920-21, BY PARISHES.

(Many products under separate headings in this Table are also grown under the heading
"Mixed Cultivation" on Rented Lands.)

Parish.	Cassava.	Rubber.	Oranges.	Rice.	Tea.	Hemp.	Cotton.	Castor Oil Plant.	Grapefruit.	Coco-nuts.	Bananas.	Sugar Cane.	Coffee.
Kingston
St. Andrew	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	77	500	792
St. Thomas	6	..	..	6	..	..	5,645	5,214	2,259	1,756
Portland	28	..	..	..	..	..	70	7,955	5,955	286	435
St. Mary ..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,249	27,213	1,183	479
St. Ann ..	2	..	4	..	100	..	..	..	..	4,094	686	1,421	1,269
Trelawny	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,315	283	5,698	557
St. James	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,582	3,724	4,795	43
Hanover	7	..	..	2,366	1,115	3,288	160
Westmoreland	53	..	..	..	..	..	23	925	9,996	103
St. Elizabeth	26	1	..	51	..	..	..	..	91	1,322	724
Manchester	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	359	149	4,137
Clarendon	83	..	..	550	1	..	..	367	1,875	14,314	3,800
St. Catherine	160	1	..	..	4	..	..	2,072	7,851	8,583	8,042
Port Royal
Total ..	4	..	367	61	100	601	18	..	70	37,837	55,368	53,794	22,297

Parish.	Ginger.	Arrowroot.	Corn.	Mixed Cultivation.	Tobacco.	Cocoa.	Vegetables.	Ground Provisions.	Guinea Grass.	Nutmeg.	Common Pasture.	Total Number of acres under cultivation & care.
Kingston ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Andrew ..	9	..	..	293	6	376	2	4,244	5,012	..	41,509	52,955
St. Thomas ..	1	..	..	2,586	..	175	..	2,244	1,197	..	25,587	46,676
Portland ..	7	1	23	1,837	..	972	..	2,901	308	..	16,452	37,250
St. Mary ..	..	1	41	2,784	..	11,088	3	5,153	13,159	10	32,617	105,010
St. Ann ..	..	..	115	1,824	..	282	..	10,113	22,794	..	74,585	117,289
Trelawny ..	2	..	86	2,652	2	1	..	4,008	12,402	..	42,368	70,385
St. James ..	..	..	..	2,871	..	7	..	5,422	6,588	..	25,975	51,019
Hanover ..	1	..	3	1,970	..	268	9	4,631	8,333	..	35,948	58,099
Westmoreland ..	..	..	6	2,074	..	2	..	4,934	17,585	..	70,321	107,042
St. Elizabeth ..	13	..	13	1,333	42	31	2	9,296	18,341	..	82,213	118,499
Manchester ..	18	..	13	1,246	4	3	..	6,955	9,029	..	68,865	90,849
Clarendon ..	2	52	10	12,964	400	1,229	21	4,681	10,881	..	54,131	105,361
St. Catherine ..	3	2	..	2,642	..	3,580	..	9,971	28,267	..	43,091	114,269
Port Royal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	56	56	310	38,094	454	18,014	37	74,553	153,896	10	613,662	1,074,703

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR, 1921.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum P. n, Centrifugal Apparatus. etc	Crop year ending 31.8.21.
			Cane in Cultivation	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate, &c.			
ST. THOMAS.							
Albion ..	Wellesley Bourke & Co.	..	300	4,116	Water & steam	Triple effect, Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	100 6,475
Plantain Garden River ..	P. G. R. Central Factory	J. R. Coore ..	275	1,317	Steam	do	190 9,717
Serge Island ..	Henry Holgate ..	H. W. Holgate ..	308	1,841	Steam	do	1,100 10,083
Monklands ..	Russell A. Alger ..	H. W. F. Munn	150	3,026	Water & steam	do	42 4,905
ST. ANN—							
Llandoverly ..	Webb, Cotter & Paton	A. J. Webb	330	1,770	Water	Centrifugal & Vacuum Pans	300 27,405
Richmond ..	Jas. A. Dougal ..	..	420	687	do and steam	Centrifugal and Vacuum Pan	562 43,155
Cave Valley, including Greenock	Bernard & Pattinson ..	J. W. Pattinson	150	1,512	Steam	Aspinall and Wetsel Pans	97 10,422
TRILAWNY—							
Bryan Castle ..	A. W. Gordon	..	224	1,178	do	Common and Centrifugal	83 10,501
Brampton Bryan ..	Jno. Cassearly ..	..	170	1,165	do	do	.. 195

TRELA WNT, COND.	A. W. Gordon H. R. Milliner R. N. Melhado	E. Brandon	235 1,830 580 2,849 250 1,254	Steam do do	Common & Centrifugal do do do	33	828 195 9,665
Gales Valley and York	D. O. Kelly Lawson	..	285	..	Canes ground at Hampden	..	..
Georgia	F. J. C. Curtis	A. E. Muschett	246	871	do	..	30,566
Green Park	W. Wolliscroft	..	310	895	do	430	28,070
Long Pond Sugar Factory	J. B. Sheriff & Co. Ltd.	Geo. Taylor	1015	4,479	do	1,110	54,468
Manchester	H. R. Milliner	..	27	1,178	..	..	..
Oxford	Dr. F. A. G. Purchas	A. E. Muschett	180	805	..	..	..
Orange Valley and Dundee	H. J. Kerr	..	300	2,984	Steam	..	..
Swanswick	Mrs. Lewis	E. N. Wooler	250	2,347	do	..	18,226
Tilston	D. O. Kelly-Lawson	..	225	1,183	do	..	..
Vale Royal and Arcadia	H. R. Milliner	H. R. Milliner	620	2,130	do	482	23,676
St. James— Anchovy	J. H. Parkin	..	80	811	..	..	10,810
Content	L. W. Thomas	W. Gracey	210	1,315	..	40	23,575
Catherine Hall or The Barnett Est.	F. M. Kerr Jarrett	..	560	2,739	..	1,001	24,725
Rose Hall	D. Henderson	G. A. Archer	806	2,825	..	776	30,705
Ironshore and Providence	G. A. Irving	L. R. Cover	293	1,915	do	..	..
Gullsborne	L. J. Hawthorne	..	90	296	do	9	2,300
Hampden	D. O. Kelly-Lawson	..	392	1,100	do	933	2-5 48,300
					Triple effect & Vacuum Pan	tons	

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1921.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Crop, year ending 31.8.21.	
			Cane in Cultivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate.			Tons Sugar.	Galls. Rum.
ST. JAMES, <i>contd.</i>								
Mafoota	J. H. Parkin (lessee)	..	35	leased	St am	Ordinary and open Battery	..	3,337
HANOVER—								
Kew Prospect	José Charley James Charley	.. ..	250 260	797 789	do do	Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal Quadruple Effect and Vacuum Pan	611 1,175	27,109 44,210
WESTMORELAND—								
Blue Castle	Est. Samuel H. Morris	Ed. Morris	260	1,221	Steam	Triple Effect and Vacuum Pan	996	38,418

SUGAR ESTATES.

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WESTMORELAND, <i>contd.</i>									
Friendship	Barham Friendship Estates Co. Ltd.	L. W. Thomas	400	1,752	Steam	..	Triple effect & Vacuum Pan	1,117	64,966
Fort William and Roaring River	Miss G. C. Hay	Hon. A. E. Harrison, Lessee	170	4,207	Water & Steam	..	Canes taken to Friendship and Shrewsbury	..	..
Frome, Fontabelle, Bellisle, Paul Island	James Charley	..	1300	3,828	Steam	..	Quadruple effect & Vacuum Pan	2,254	102,736
Glasgow and Retrieve	F. M. Whitelocke	..	220	1,637	do	..	Centrifugal & open Battery, ..	94	12,996
Masemure	James Charley	..	700	1,502	do	..	Quadruple effect & Vacuum Pan	1,630	69,195
Mint	John Charley	..	100	2,764	do	..	Triple effect & Vacuum Pan...	300	17,470
Retreat	W. H. Farquharson	..	400	1,672	do	..	Triple effect and Vacuum Pan	657	38,700
Shrewsbury	Ed. Morris	..	400	2,153	Water & Steam	..	Quadruple effect & Vacuum Pan	1,323	59,940
St. ELIZABETH—									
Appleton Central	Lindo Bros.	..	425	227	Eight Roller Mills, Steam- driver	..	Quadruple effect and Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal appara- tus.	106	4,955
Holland	Estate of C. G. Far- quharson	W. N. C. Far- quharson	..	..	Water & Steam	..	Centrifugal & Vacuum Pan ..	432	14,613
Raheen Factory	Hon. A. E. Harrison	F. M. Kerr-Jarrett	422	4,171	Steam, Eleven Roller Mill	..	ditto	93	2,426

SUGAR ESTATES IN CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA IN THE YEAR 1921.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Extent in Acres.		Description of Mill, whether wind, water, steam or cattle.	Process of Manufacture, whether by Vacuum Pan, Centrifugal Apparatus, etc.	Tons Sugar.	Crop year ending 31.8.21.
			Cane in Cul-tivation.	Grass, Wood-land and Ruinate.				
CLARENDON—								
Amity Hall	Amity Hall Co. Ltd.	A. W. Farquharson	408	618	Steam	Vacuum Pan	703.9-10	18,787
Bog	Alfred Pawsey	..	650	3,134	do	do	154	9,632
Denbigh	Hon. G. W. Muirhead	..	500	5,994	do	do	335	17,323
Manningsfield	B. J. A. Robinson	..	90	120	do	do	120	Nil
Money Musk	Lindo Bros.	..	900	3,731	do	Vacuum Pan & Centrifugal	646.2-	17,385
Morelands	Vere Estate Co.	A. W. Farquharson	145.9	1,823	do	do	4161-10	12,345
Parnassus and Sandy Gully	Dr. A. Juan Grinan	Dr. A. J. Grinan	1010	3,045	do	do	Nil	8,717
Sevens Plantation	Mercedes Grinan	Dr. A. J. Grinan	300	3,000	do	Vacuum Pan	870	21,675
Low Ground	Mrs. A. Munn	Percy Munn	100	900	do	Centrifugal	..	..
St. CATHERINE—								
Caymanas	H. A. Crum-Ewing	P. A. Bovell	664	4,779	Steam	Vac. Pan. & Centrifugal (tons)	1,104	30,512
Cherry Garden	Arthur Verley	Arthur Verley	361	923	do	Centrifugal & open Steam pans	84	18,377
Worthy Park	F. L. Clarke	..	435	10,927	Steam	Centrifugal & Triplet Vacuum Pan	538	30,658
Inaswood	E. Charley	..	400	962	Steam	Centrifugal	376	22,970
Bernard Lodge	Keeling Lindo Ltd.	..	240	237	do	do	80701-3	196,472
Bybrook Central	H. V. Lindo	..	247	200	do 8 Roller	Vacuum Pan	989	22,719
	R. L. Constantine	..						

COFFEE CULTIVATION IN JAMAICA, 1920-1921.

Estates having 50 acres and upwards

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Coffee in cultivation.	Grass & Wood, Ruinate
			Acres.	Acres.
ST. ANDREW—				
Charlottenburg & Union Hill	Est. John Casserly ..	Wm. J. Casserly ..	75	386
Chesterfield ..	Est. C. E. DeMercado ..	L. DeMercado ..	100	300
Clifton Mount & Silver Hill	H. Shekell ..	W. H. Landale ..	180	1,742
Clydesdale ..	Lt. Col. C. F. S. ..	..	85	580
Middleton ..	Maclaverty ..	..	..	..
..	Lt. Col. C. F. S. ..	..	80	1,130
..	Maclaverty ..	..	..	..
Pleasant Hill ..	W. H. Landale ..	..	180	874
Strawberry Hill and Woodlands.	C. V. Munn ..	..	90	882
Properties of less than 50 acres	and small settlers with cultivation.	..	590	3,630
ST. THOMAS.				
Abbey Green ..	J. H. Watt ..	..	100	670
Arntully & Moy Hall ..	R. A. Alger ..	H. F. W. Munn ..	400	230
Farm Hill ..	B. S. Gosset ..	H. F. W. Munn ..	100	861
Radnor ..	F. H. Robertson ..	H. E. W. Munn ..	82	890
Sherwood Forrest ..	J. Hale Caird & Co. ..	..	50	565
Whitfield Hall ..	L. C. Heaven ..	B. S. Gosset ..	50	470
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	535	81,200
PORTLAND.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers.	435	59,155
ST. MARY.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	479	22,939
ST. ANN.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	1,269	83,956
TRELAWNY.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	557	79,628
ST. JAMES.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	43	72,686
HANOVER.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	160	44,003
WESTMORELAND.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	108	61,631
ST. ELIZABETH.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	724	111,229
MANCHESTER.				
Brokenhurst ..	W. W. Wynne ..	..	50	950
Lowax & Somerset ..	Miss A. Kennedy ..	..	75	2,528
Park Hall ..	L. B. Melkie ..	..	50	2,750
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	3,500	161,263
CLARENDON.				
Glendale ..	Jno. A. Wallace ..	..	86	950
Mt. Industry ..	Est. J. L. Hibbert ..	Ad. General ..	20	1,479
Whitney ..	Lord Dudley ..	A. G. Clarke ..	70	2,502
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	3,624	145,487
ST. CATHERINE.				
Properties with cultivation of	less than 50 acres and sm	all settlers	8,042	98,790

RETURN OF NUMBER OF ACRES IN BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION 1920-1921.

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa	Area in Bananas.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>				
Bellevue ..	V. K. Melhado ..	..	20	10
Langley ..	H. E. Attewell ..	..	3	..
Temple Hall ..	S. Soutar ..	..	4	10
Industrial School, Stony Hill ..	Govt. of Jamaica ..	..	5	20
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres ..	..	240	370
<i>St. Thomas—</i>				
Amity Hall and Hordley ..	Jamaica Co. ..	Hon. Sir J. Pringle ..	15	540
Belvedere ..	Est. J. D. Baker ..	Wm. Dougall ..	..	120
Bachelors Hall ..	M. A. E. DeAlcazar ..	J. H. Baker (lessee) ..	84	150
Blue Mountain ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	W. H. Stewart ..	..	120
Bowden ..	United Fruit Co. ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	..	150
Burrowfield ..	Edward Ashman ..	..	50	30
Clifton Hill ..	Pengelly & Robison ..	..	10	100
Duckenfield ..	Sir John Pringle ..	V. A. Michelin ..	..	4.2
Friendship Pen ..	Est. M. S. Grace ..	R. L. Holinsed ..	..	89
Golden Grove ..	United Fruit Co. ..	C. E. Scudmore ..	..	885
Harbour Head ..	Lindo Bros. ..	..	74	50
Holland ..	A. W. Watson Taylor ..	..	..	300
Leith Hall ..	A. E. Marchalleck ..	..	10	75
Morant ..	H. M. R. Crichton ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	12	160
Moro ..	A. Watson Taylor ..	C. H. Burke ..	..	123
Norris ..	E. C. Motta ..	..	..	45
Nutts River ..	W. T. Lanaman ..	..	..	50
Phillipsfield ..	A. R. deRuzen ..	U. F. Co. (lessees) ..	..	200
Potosi (West) ..	Est. M. S. Grace ..	R. B. Holinsed ..	..	44
Pleasant Hill ..	A. R. deRuzen ..	U. F. Co. (lessees) ..	..	180
P. G. River ..	Heirs of Dent ..	R. Ehrenstein ..	..	100
Potosi (East) ..	J. Hamilton & Est. M. S. Grace ..	R. B. Holinsed ..	8	103
Petersfield ..	Miles Bros. ..	..	..	60
Prospect ..	L. G. Harrison ..	..	..	40
Red Hills ..	J. G. Marchalleck ..	..	..	25
Rhine ..	Est. L. D. Bakers ..	Wm. Dougall ..	100	140
Stokes Hall ..	J. M. Lewis ..	..	30	20
Stokesfield ..	Lindo Bros. ..	..	2	35
Springfield ..	United Fruit Co. ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	..	200
Wheelerfield ..	United Fruit Co. ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	..	184
Winchester and Suf- folk Park ..	Jamaica Company ..	Hon. Sir John Pringle ..	10	154
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres ..	..	39	827
<i>Portland—</i>				
Big Spring Garden ..	W. B. Espeut Est. ..	C. L. Hall ..	..	120
Bound Brook ..	United Fruit Co. ..	C. E. Scudmore ..	..	60
Buff Bay River ..	R. R. Benbow ..	R. L. Benbow ..	40	10
Burlington ..	Mrs. E. A. Dodd ..	F. C. Billings-lee, (lessee) ..	30	70
Bybrook ..	V. E. Silvera ..	..	30	70
Catalina & Chepstowe ..	Est. W. B. Espeut ..	C. L. Hall ..	..	80
Canewood ..	Heirs of Small ..	W. F. Small ..	20	100
Elvsum ..	United Fruit Co. ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	50	101
Golden Vale ..	United Fruit Co. ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	..	211

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa	Acres in Bananas
<i>Portland—</i>				
Grange Hill	L. G. Harrison	..	..	150
Hart Hill	P. W. Murray	..	25	25
Hectors River	Hon. E. C. Hall	..	..	75
Hopewell	J. B. Kilburn	J. B. Kilburn	..	200
Lennox	Meson & Johnson	J. O. Mason	..	250
Low Layton	E. I. Hopkins	C. D. Matthews	100	100
Mt. Holstein	Anthony Benn	..	..	20
Mt. Pleasant	Atlantic Fruit Co.	..	..	158
Orange Bay	J. O. Mason	..	..	150
Orange Vale	H. Welsh	..	10	20
Orange Vale	Bragg & Conahan	P. A. Conahan	..	20
Paradise	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	150
Prospect	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	58
Red Hazel	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	150
Retreat	L. A. Isaacs	J. O. Mason	100	100
Seamans Valley	J. & B. Daure	U. F. Co. (Lessees)	..	340
Shrewsbury and Twickenham	Est. D. A. Sanftleben	Do.	..	304
Toms Hope	Patterson & Patterson	U. F. Co. (Lessees)	..	234
Vinery	B. L. Vaz	B. L. Vaz	100	120
Woodstock	S. S. Stedman	..	..	190
Williamsfield	Hy. M. Jones	Fred. M. Jones	..	30
Do.	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	..	210
Windsor	United Fruit Co.	Do.	20	133
Ythanside	W. B. Espeut	C. L. Hall	..	100
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	..	1,009	314
<i>St Mary—</i>				
Albany	A. H. Brown	..	4	15
Albany	Alex. Heywood	..	10	30
Albany	A. J. Braham	..	7	26
Agualta Vale	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	140	527
Albion	Emma Silvera	S. M. Walker	..	120
Albany	Dr. P. M. Lyon	..	20	66
Aleppo	C. H. Randall	..	5	19
Brighton	P. Cousins	E. L. Sharp	..	50
Belfield	Miss U. Clarke	F. C. Mercier	10	35
Belfield	M. McKenzie	..	5	21
Beverly	John R. Hylton	..	15	30
Berry Hill	Robert White	..	..	15
Do.	S. M. Walker	..	..	30
Bagnold Spring	S. M. Roche	..	5	75
Ballards Valley	Est. G. L. Walker	..	7	250
Brimmer Hall	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	..	3394
Cardiff	J. T. March	..	..	40
Carlton	Jane Baugh	..	..	25
Camberwell	Wm. H. Davidson	..	5	14
Cape Clear	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	51	207
Castlemine	S. D. Iindo	..	23	30
Chovy	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	130	380
Chovy	D. C. Hylton	..	40	65
Charlottenburg	W. H. Westmoreland	..	80	315
Clermont	Est. H. G. Constantine	..	20	75
Do.	Eva Constantine	..	11	37
Do.	Est. H. G. Constantine	..	10	35

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres. in Cocoa	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>				
Clermont	Harriett Constantine	J. H. Stockhausen	15	45
Do.	F. Graham	..	20	50
Do.	F. Graham	..	50	70
Do.	Est. H. Stockhausen	..	2½	50
Clermont	Robinson & Duquesnay	..	20	70
Clermont	Est. of Hy. G. Constantine	..	10	30
Clermont	E. G. O. Nixon	..	10	35
Clermont Ranch	Frances Graham	..	15	45
Clifton Hill	Zach. McIntosh	..	..	5
Content.	Sir John Pringle	..	13	24
Coves	José A. Benjamin	..	..	10½
Crescent	John M. Silvera	..	..	100
Crescent	L. Tingling	..	..	100
Crescent	Edgar C. Motta	..	..	60
Do.	Robt. Silvera	..	10	50
Do.	Cecil Geo. Silvera	..	..	50
Do.	Robert Silvera	..	20	50
Do.	H. A. Melville	..	5	100
Crawle	Graham A. Hawkins	..	70	80
Cromwell	Lindo Bros.	..	20	159
Decoy	J. S. Murray	..	..	100
Deeside	Saml. Schliefer	..	4	10
Donnington	Western St. Mary Citizens Association	..	10	135½
Dover	O. H. Keeling	..	14	90
Devon Pen	J. D. Bridgmahon	..	60	190
Dunside	Daniel N. Crawford	..	15	22
Decoy	Horace A. Fowler	..	10	..
Eden Park	Est. of J. H. Philpotts	Adm. Genl.	..	180
Enfield	Hannah Beckford	..	8	15
Epping	J. T. Marsh	..	..	50
Egypt Pen	Robt. A. Morris	..	20	45
Do.	D. J. Morris	..	10	32
Do.	Wm. Morris	..	15	45
Do.	Eliza Morris	..	15	55
Epsom	Mrs. E. Brown	J. P. Watkins	15	30
Esher	A. G. Westmoreland	Phoenix Fruit Co.	87	400
Do.	Agnes L. Westmoreland	A. C. Westmoreland	65	339
Fontabelle	U. K. Sutherland	..	..	30
Fontabelle	H. Simmonds	R. P. Simmonds	..	420
Fontabelle	H. W. Osmond	..	20	30
Fort George	A. F. G. Ellis	O. H. Keeling	109	3¼
Fort Stewart	Mary Henry & A. H. Campbell	..	9	20
Fort Stewart	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	100	565
Friendship	Frene & Maud Lindo	Adm. General	30	103
Frontier	Est. D. R. Clemetson	Adm. General	..	320
Gayle	Adam Roxburgh	..	..	30
Gibraltar	A. C. Westmoreland	..	73	210
Grays Inn	C. M. Pringle	J. H. Scarlett	325	600
Greenwood	R. A. H. Stone	..	..	136
Greenside	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	16	40
Golden Grove	E. E. C. Hosack	..	20	100
Halifax	A. E. Silvera	..	25	250
Harmony Hall	Lindo Bros.	..	..	35

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>				
Hazard	Wm. Champagne	..	..	15
Heywood Hall and Lanrumny	DiGeorgin & Co.	..	113	749
Highgate	Lindo Bros.	..	15	75
Hopewell	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	80	375
Do.	A. D. & C. C. F. M. Goffe	..	10	25
Home Castle	Gilbert H. Francis	..	10	30
Iter Boreale	E. E. C. Hosack	..	75	154
Kendal	S. Josephs	..	20	40
Koeningsburgh	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	69	120
Langley	C. F. H. Johnston	..	..	60
Do.	Est. of M. E. Johnston	..	40	150
Lambkin Hill	Albert E. Silvera	..	30	60
Do.	S. M. Roche	..	5	47
Lewisburgh	Stella McGregor	United Fruit Co.	40	257
Lewisburgh	C. A. Foster	..	10	35
Lucky Hill	J. H. Jefferson	..	5	40
Mahoe Hill	M. E. Henriques	..	15	37
Moore Hall	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	50	100
Montrose	Phoenix Fruit Co.	H. G. DeLisser	20	125
Do.	H. G. Delisser	..	10	35
Do.	do	..	50	100
Nashville	Lindo Bros.	..	19	150
Nonsuch	Geo. A. Dougall	R. L. Constantine	20	50
Do.	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	..	332
Do.	Helen Rudolf	..	50	100
Nutfield	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	69	938
New Ramble	Est. Leo. Geo. Silvera	Admin. Genl.	..	215
Oxford	A. D. & A. C. Goffe	..	..	200
Orange Hill	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. R. Johnson	72	400
Osborne	Richd. L. Benbow	..	20	220
Orange River	H. McGregor	Hon. G. S. Ewen	13	50
Do.	D. L. Delisser	..	12	25
Do.	Phoenix Fruit Co.	..	50	200
Do.	E. S. Webb	..	..	42
Do.	do	..	25	65
Do.	E. Foster	..	10	20
Palmetto Grove	G. A. Hawkins	J. G. Cohen	..	170
Pembroke Hall	Western St. Mary Citizens Association	..	75	105½
Petersfield	J. A. Graham	..	5	35
Platfield	United Fruit Co.	C. E. Scudamore	60	655
Preston	W. S. Pickwick	..	20	40
Do.	W. G. White	..	..	40
Preston	Jas. Osborne	..	..	60
Quebec	Harriet Simmonds	R. P. Simmonds	155	292
Retreat	Emma Holtham	..	..	20
Richmond	C. M. Lyons	..	9	16
Richmond	H. B. Wolcott	..	35	365
Richards Pen	C. L. Harris	..	..	15
Roslyn	J. B. & C. H. C. Goffe	..	5	205

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Mary, contd.</i>				
Rosemount	R. B. Thompson			
Russell Hall	A. E. Silvera		10	25
Richmond Castle	Mortimer E. Henriques			61
Salisbury	Ernest Mais		10	26
Shereness	Atlantic Fruit Co.		20	40
Sherwood Forest	Mary A. Ballentyne	J. R. Johnson	60	108
Spring Valley	Ernest M. Mais		8	15
Sue River	United Fruit Co.			30
Sandwood	Irene A. Benaim	C. E. Scudamore	25	200
Smallfield	E. A. McNeil		7	23
Tinsbury	L. B. Smith		24	50
Try All	Lillian Motta		15	35
Tremolsworth	Atlantic Fruit Co.		5	250
Do.	S. M. Walker	J. R. Johnson	35	257½
Trinity	Atlantic Fruit Co.		1	40
Warwick Castle	Edwd. Hyatt	J. R. Johnson		380½
Do.	J. T. Marsh			31
Do.	R. T. Rigg			120
Do.	Frank Lindo		40	120
Wey Hill	C. D. Matthews			50
White Hall	Atlantic Fruit Co.		35	10
Water Valley	Est. C. E. Isaacs			1,098
Do. (Rosend)	Atlantic Fruit Co.	J. H. Scarlett	200	400
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres	J. R. Johnson	100	614
Wentworth	United Fruit Co.		6,216	12,406
				50
<i>St. Ann—</i>				
Arthurs Mount	H. N. Pullar		5	10
Broom Hall	Lord Penhryn		10	40
Cranbrook	C. C. Calder	Hon. Geo. McGrath	50	30
Cave Valley	S. L. Bernard	C. C. Calder	15	30
Chesterfield	Geo. Abrahams			15
Content	C. M. Purchas		20	12
Drax Hall	H. P. Sewell et al		10	150
Gloucester Hall	W. H. Westmoreland	G. P. Dewar	1	20
Golden Spring	S. Cotter			10
Goshen	Mrs. E. J. Roper			50
Greenock	Dr. G. Hargreaves	L. L. Roper	10	80
Halifax	J. R. B. Vermont	J. G. Pattison		95
Home Castle	H. P. Sewell et al		50	40
Llandovery	Est. Webb, Cotter & Paton	G. P. Dewar	20	10
Lily Field	Alex. Hopwood	A. J. Webb		10
New Ground	F. E. Dixon			10
Roaring River	Sir John Pringle	H. Vermont	150	70
Rockfield	S. Cotter	J. G. Cohen		40
Retreat	S. M. Fisher			10
Seville	Est. of H. Hoskins			5
Windsor	F. E. Dixon	S. Cotter	25	70
Small settlers of	less than 20 acres			67
Trelawny—			57	885
Small settlers	of less than 20 acres		18	262

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. James—</i>				
Belfont ..	J. G. Fennell ..	.. ..	..	72
Chesterfield ..	St. James Co. Ltd. ..	.. ..	..	342 $\frac{1}{2}$
Croydon ..	Dr. A. J. McCatty ..	.. ..	..	52
Ducketts ..	St. James Co. Ltd. ..	.. ..	..	370 $\frac{1}{2}$
Do. ..	S. H. Wittingham ..	.. ..	..	6
Guildsboro' ..	L. J. Hawthorne ..	.. ..	..	4
Garland ..	A. G. Facey ..	U. F. Co. (lessees) ..	..	304
Hazelymph ..	Dutton Trench ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	50	251
Industry ..	H. J. & W. L. Kerr ..	L. J. Hawthorne ..	..	8
Irwin ..	Dr. A. M. Mills ..	.. ..	..	10
Latium ..	J. C. Farquharson ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	..	350
Leyden ..	A. A. Thomson ..	U. F. Co. (lessee) ..	..	370
Lapland ..	Dr. A. J. McCatty ..	.. ..	..	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mocho ..	S. H. Wittingham ..	U. F. Co. (lessee) ..	..	352
Montpelier ..	Jno. W. Edwards ..	.. ..	..	140
Newman Hall ..	Dr. A. A. Vernon ..	.. ..	..	50
Stevenage ..	F. A. Cory ..	.. ..	..	20
Springvale ..	B. A. Kirkham ..	.. ..	..	10
Sunderland ..	Arthur B. Lowe ..	.. ..	5	85
Stapleton ..	Edwd. Perkins ..	.. ..	..	45
Seven Rivers ..	F. H. DeLisser ..	Phoenix Fruit Co. ..	..	420
Virgin Valley ..	F. P. Leyden ..	.. ..	..	50
Worcester ..	Dr. A. A. Vernon ..	.. ..	..	50
Small settlers of less than 20 acres ..	.. ..	.. ..	73	1,585
<i>Hanover—</i>				
Eaton ..	H. Sanftleben ..	.. ..	..	10
Green River ..	United Fruit Co. ..	.. ..	..	146
Greenwich ..	R. A. Leslie ..	.. ..	..	25
Saxham ..	A. A. Aird ..	.. ..	..	80
Spring Valley ..	T. A. Junor ..	.. ..	..	50
Westfield ..	J. Pringle ..	.. ..	..	25
Small settlers of less than 20 acres ..	.. ..	.. ..	54	797
<i>Westmoreland—</i>				
Lamb Spring ..	H. C. Shekell ..	.. ..	..	56
Mountain Spring ..	H. C. Shekell ..	.. ..	..	50
Greenwick ..	G. Ramsay ..	.. ..	..	20
Small settlers of less than 20 acres ..	.. ..	.. ..	27	811
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>				
Aberdeen ..	Wm. Wilson ..	Fred. H. Farquharson ..	23	100
Ipswich ..	R. G. Sinclair ..	.. ..	..	65
Small settlers of less than 20 acres ..	.. ..	.. ..	5	80
<i>Manchester—</i>				
Small settlers of less than 20 acres ..	.. ..	.. ..	27	625
<i>Clarendon—</i>				
Danks Savoy ..	The Grinan Estate ..	A. J. Grinan ..	100	180
Mears ..	H. Q. Levy ..	F. G. Sharp ..	9	60
North Hall ..	H. F. D'Aguilar ..	.. ..	10	23
Trout Hall ..	F. G. Sharp ..	.. ..	40	103
Whitney ..	Lord Dudley ..	A. G. Clarke ..	100	50

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Catherine—</i>				
Bernard Lodge	Keeling, Lindo Ltd.	..	..	30
Belmore	Capt. S. D. List	..	..	50
Berkshire Hall	H. G. Taylor & J. T. Baylis	J. T. Baylis	40	20
Bushy Park	United Fruit Co.	..	..	144
Crawle	H. Crum Ewing	P. A. Bovell	..	131
Craigellachie	Keeling Lindo, Ltd.	..	..	20
Cedar Grove	United Fruit Co.	..	..	118
Cambria	E. H. Dyer	..	50	..
Charlemont	Hon. Geo. McGrath	..	46	..
Cow Park	United Fruit Co.	..	..	400
Congreve Park	United Fruit Co.	..	..	156
Cottage	Atlantic Fruit Co.	..	..	56
Cooksons	United Fruit Co.	..	..	202
Cumberland Pen	United Fruit Co.	..	..	934
Caymanas, Dawkins	H. Crum Ewing	P. A. Bovell	..	142
Do.	Do.	do	..	60
Caymanas, Ewings	Do.	..	..	60
Caymanas	H. Crum Ewing	do	..	60
Dove Hall	C. N. Heming	..	5	40
Do.	R. T. Rigg	..	40	30
Dunkeld	O. S. V. Brown	..	..	40
Farm	United Fruit Co.	..	..	315
Goshen	Keeling, Lindo Ltd	..	..	150
Glengoffe	E. R. Northover	..	10	20
Government Park	United Fruit Co.	..	..	154
Grange	Keeling, Lindo Ltd.	..	..	35
Harkers Hall	Estate J. C. Lecesne	Admn. Genl.	50	80
Halfway Tree Pen	R. H. B. Hotchkin	Keeling Lindo, Ltd., (lessees)	..	350
Hyde	P. L. Forbes	..	25	..
Kew Park	J. H. McPhail	..	20	20
Lawrencefield	S. R. Cargill et al	..	..	175
Lime Tree Garden	Keeling, Lindo, Ltd.	..	..	30
Mt. Olive	Lindo, H. V.	..	50	50
New Works	H. V. Lindo	..	10	10
New Hall	Lindo, H. V.	..	30	20
Pear Tree Grove	B. O. Minott	..	13	37
Phoenix Park	Keeling, Lindo Ltd.	F. C. Billingslea	..	50
Phoenix Park	A. Dolphy	..	..	119
Phoenix Park	H. Crum Ewing	P. A. Bovell	..	254
Rodons	A. A. Delapenha	..	..	5
Reid's Pen	Otto Crowden	..	..	85
Rio Magno	Cecil DeLisser	..	50	150
Rio Cobre Valley	R. L. Constantine	..	40	..
Riversdale	H. V. Lindo	H. V. Lindo	10	20
Rose Hall	Hon. Dugald Campbell	J. H. & D. H. Camp- bell (lessees)	90	10

BANANA AND COCOA CULTIVATION, *contd.*

Name of Estate.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in Cocoa.	Acres in Bananas.
<i>St. Catherine, contd.</i>				
Springvale ..	Dr. F. F. Brown ..	..	30	..
Stony View ..	V. E. Silvera ..	..	..	30
Twickenham Park ..	Wm. Watson ..	..	..	113
Turnbull Pen and Lakes Pen ..	W. Watson ..	..	..	40
Turnbull Pen ..	Wm. Watson ..	..	..	40
Tulloch ..	J. H. McPhail ..	..	100	175
Tulloch Mtn. ..	E. John Gordon ..	..	12	8
Villa Pen & Orchard ..	N. N. McGilchrist ..	..	..	35
Woodlands ..	Keeling, Lindo Ltd. ..	..	..	64
Whitemarl ..	Est. Henry McGilchrist ..	D. S. Lopez ..	..	37
Worthy Park ..	F. L. Clarke ..	..	200	200
Watson Grove ..	United Fruit Co. ..	..	..	157
Williamsfield ...	V. N. Magnus ..	..	25	50

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, 1920-1921.

Pens of 100 head.

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Andrew—</i>					
Barbican ..	P. C. Cork ..	W. H. Heron ..	475	376	188
Cherry Garden ..	Lt.-Col. Marescaux ..	..	500	393	142
Constant Spring ..	J. C. Farquharson ..	..	900	2,276	300
Halberstadt ..	Hon. B. S. Gosset ..	..	1,289	566	315
Mona ..	Kingston General Commissioners	..	800	1,892	182
Waterhouse ..	Est. of Mrs. F. J. Far- quharson	W. N. C. Farqu- harson	1,000	350	185
<i>St. Thomas—</i>					
Amity Hall and Hordley	Jamaica Co. ..	Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.	500	2,458	210
Belvedere ..	Est. L. D. Baker ..	W. Dougall ..	543	1,750	550
Blue Mountain ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	W. H. Stewart ..	1,000	1,600	400
Coley ..	R. A. Lightbourne ..	..	200	464	240
Duckenfield ..	Sir J. Pringle ..	..	308	1,692	128
Friendship ..	Est. M. S. Grace ..	R. Hollingshead ..	400	742	125
Garbrant Hall ..	Henry Holgate ..	Henry W. Holgate ..	2,030	3,989	530
Holland ..	A. W. Watson Taylor ..	..	824	1,550	350
Llandewey ..	R. A. Burke ..	..	600	729	120
Lloyds ..	J. W. McLean ..	..	100	5,128	250
Lyssons ..	C. H. Levy and J. H. Phillipps	..	600	1,491	300
Morant ..	H. M. R. Chrichton ..	R. B. Hopkins ..	438	612	210
Mount Sinai ..	L. Burke ..	..	200	1,220	200
Pera ..	Sir John Pringle. K.C.M.G.	..	1,183	162	260
<i>Portland—</i>					
Boundbrook ..	United Fruit Co. ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	696	1,042	406
Buff Bay River ..	R. L. Benbow ..	..	411	200	116
Comfort Castle ..	J. G. Patterson ..	..	450	200	250
Content ..	do. ..	..	400	100	150
Darley ..	W. H. Watson ..	..	200	1,058	200
Golden Vale ..	United Fruit Co. ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	1,492	1,998	300
Kildare ..	United Fruit Co. ..	do. ..	1,239	653	300
Mulatto River ..	C. A. S. Hinshelwood ..	..	200	450	150
Muirton ..	A. H. Rowley ..	T. A. Gray ..	400	655	100
Paradise and Elysium	United Fruit Co. ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	605	1,341	185
Spring Garden ..	W. B. Espeut ..	C. L. Hall ..	2,030	240	330
Toms Hope ..	Patterson & Patterson ..	J. G. Patterson ..	398	10	100
Unity Valley ..	United Fruit Co. ..	C. E. Scudamore ..	542	438	280
Wydah ..	Andrew Patterson ..	..	389	218	190
Zion Hill ..	W. A. O'Sullivan ..	..	300	..	100
<i>St. Mary—</i>					
Agualta Vale ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	767½	1,232½	526
Ballards Valley ..	G. L. Walker ..	..	740	438	130
Cape Clear ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	672	566	186
Chovey ..	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson ..	108	437	127
Epping ..	J. T. Marsh ..	..	400	227	100

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Areas in grass and common	Other acreage.	No. of cattle
<i>St. Mary, contd.—</i>					
Esher and Cromwell	A. L. Westmoreland ..	A. C. Westmoreland	771	486	342
Frontier	Est. of D. R. Clementson	Ad. General	715	668	278
Fontabelle	H. D. Simmonds ..	R. P. Simmonds	1,526	622	626
Fort George	A. F. G. Ellis ..	A. C. Westmoreland	1,580	2,247½	910
Fort Stewart	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson	265	2,505	547
Greenwich Park	Helen A. Miller ..	E. M. Mais	292	128	120
Huddersfield	W. H. Horsfall ..	J. R. Johnson	600	300	129
Hopewell	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson	1,296	443	369
Industry	J. T. Marsh ..	do.	700	183½	210
Iter Boreale	E. C. Hosack ..	J. R. Johnson	650	825	145
Koenigsburg	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson	1,501	393	580
Lucky Hill	Adam Roxburgh ..	J. R. Johnson	694	203	275
More Hill	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson	269	481	106
Nonsuch	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	J. R. Johnson	943	649	241
Nutfield	do.	do.	1,833	2,062	784
Pembroke Hall	Western St. Mary's Citizen Association	do.	335	735	130
Prospect	F. E. Dixon ..	R. P. Simmonds	620	524	260
Quebec	H. D. Simmonds ..	J. R. Johnson	641	1,085	367
Sherness	Atlantic Fruit Co. ..	do.	792	168	223
Tremolesworth	do.	do.	917½	482½	140
Up-Park Pen	Ellen Roper ..	L. P. Roper	764	—	211
Warwick Castle	J. T. Marsh ..	J. H. Scarlett	450	416	220
Water Valley	Est. of C. E. Isaacs ..	Admin.-Gen.	500	561	150
New Ramble	Estate L. G. Silvera ..	do.	546	870	126
<i>St. Ann—</i>					
Averham Park	E. Arnett ..	S. M. Fisher	1,500	442	180
Arthur's Seat & Bogue	Mrs. Drysdale ..	do.	1,318	338	450
Annandale	Thos. L. Roxburgh, c.m.g.	do.	2,220	120	730
Antrim	E. S. Galbraith ..	S. Purchas	430	100	150
Barrett Pen	Brig.-Gen. E. Moulton-Barrett, c.b., c.m.g.	do.	1,947	1,929	—
Beverly	A. J. Webb ..	J. G. Cohen	730	408	280
Bellevue	Sir J. Pringle, k.c.m.g.	Harry Stephenson	426	229	242
Bridge Water	Mrs. Ella Stephenson ..	J. G. Cohen	700	586	250
Bromley	Sir J. Pringle ..	do.	711	119	344
Belmont	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	C. Costa	1,129	284	467
Belleair and Cardiff Hall	Col. H. J. Blagrove ..	J. G. Cohen	1,400	290	851
Crescent Park	Sir J. Pringle, k.c.m.g.	do.	1,400	221	360
Carton	Mrs. E. DeRoux ..	do.	880	509	590
Chippenham Park	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	do.	1,043	132	242
Drax Hall	H. P. Sewell et al ..	G. P. Dewar	525	1,295	—
Edinburgh Castle & Roden	W. Conran ..	do.	1,450	888	420
Friendship	C. L. Walker ..	G. L. N. Walker	243	1,000	350
Greenfield and Endeavour & Hadden	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	do.	858	—	384
			2,092½	232	642

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Ann, contd.</i>	—				
Gloucester Hall	W. H. Westmoreland ..	..	236	458 ³ / ₄	120
Goshen ..	Mrs. E. J. Roper ..	L. L. Roper ..	1,472	1,004 ¹ / ₂	530
Grierfield ..	A. G. Roper ..	..	1,080	769	364
Harmony Hall & Mount Pleasant	Wm. Conran ..	..	1,069	..	300
Hopewell Estate	Estate C. L. Walker ..	..	574	10	210
Hopewell ..	P. Blagrove ..	..	900	207	251
Home Castle ..	H. P. Sewell et al ..	G. P. Dewar ..	3,000	1,500	750
Huntley ..	Mrs. A. O. Addison ..	..	700	45	200
Hyde Park ..	E. Helwig ..	..	400	231	185
Islington ..	E. V. Townsend ..	..	720	110	252
Knapdale ..	F. R. Cox ..	G. A. Cox ..	850	312	270
Lindale ..	A. L. Simmonds ..	E. T. L. Simmonds ..	600	11	171
Mammee Ridge	C. A. Walters ..	..	790	350	200
Mount Plenty ..	Adam Roxburgh ..	..	558	90	263
Malvern Park & Mammee Bay	E. Pratt ..	..	822	663	523
Minard and New Hope	Hon. George McGrath ..	..	1,632	162	624
Orange Valley ..	Col. H. J. Blagrove ..	C. Costa ..	2,403	600	486
Phoenix Park ..	Sir J. Pringle ..	J. G. Cohen ..	600	830	207
Pennys ..	St. Leger Tivy ..	..	1,000	950	250
Queenhythe ..	Mrs. French ..	R. E. Purchas ..	1,080	117	347
Rio Hoe ..	Brig.-Genl. E. Moulton-Barrett, cr., c.m.g.	..	2,975	1,062	1,035
Rockfield and Golden Spring	Sylvester Cotter ..	..	519	35	180
Roaring River ..	Sir J. Pringle, k.c.m.g.	J. G. Cohen ..	1,448	281	340
Richmond Penn Ridge	A. W. Gordon ..	..	335	275	165
Retreat ..	V. E. Michelin ..	..	1,000	485	242
Relief ..	S. M. Fisher ..	..	1,500	694	341
Shaw Park ..	M. V. Townsend ..	..	395	105	130
Southfield ..	Sir J. Pringle ..	..	433	350	200
Seville ..	C. Caldes ..	..	1,000	156	355
Thicketts & Lookout	Est. of H. S. Hoskins ..	S. Cotter ..	720	1,432	374
Thatchfield ..	Estate C. L. Walker ..	G. E. N. Walker ..	1,620	..	546
Tobolski ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	A. McGrath ..	878	731	339
Unity Valley ..	Mrs. French ..	J. H. Allwood ..	1,000	1,450	328
Winefield ..	Mrs. E. J. Roper ..	L. L. Roper ..	1,000	1,000	325
	John R. Scarlett ..	..	400	30	206
<i>Trelawny</i>					
Barnstaple ..	Mrs. Lewis ..	E. N. Wooler ..	508	192	218
Calchis ..	H. P. Sewell et al ..	A. A. Milliner ..	380	1,829	250
Golden Grove ..	D. O'Kelly-Lawson ..	..	612	1,284	240
Good Hope and Covey	J. F. Thompson & Sons ..	..	703	1,098	399
Georges Valley ..	H. J. & W. L. Kerr ..	..	360	515	365
Hague & Clifton	J. H. Clerk ..	A. W. L. Clerk ..	410	1,145	432
Hampstead and Retreat	Victor Gentles ..	..	510	914	258
Harmony Hall ..	G. P. Dewar ..	..	806	300	203

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Trelawny, contd.</i>					
Holland	A. P. Sewell	L. W. Sharp	750	918	150
Hyde & Gibraltar	C. Lopez		780	2,973	629
Johnson Pen	H. P. Sewell et al		424	150	179
Lancaster	G. P. Dewar		785	350	274
Mahogany Hall	H. E. Capstick		1,304	1,086	250
Maxfield	L. S. H. Booth		300	1,217	180
Merrywood and Top Hill	V. E. Silvera		531	539	171
Manchester	H. R. Milliner		700	505	152
Pembroke	J. F. Thompson & Son		587	1,089	424
Phoenix	H. J. & A. Kerr		840	128	361
Pantrepant	C. T. Dewar		653	1,731	328
Shawfield	J. F. Thompson & Son		253	367	120
Unity	W. H. Vickers		700	851	275
Wales & Potosi	J. H. Clerk		1,050	941	289
Windsor	Middlemas & McInnis		886	5,659	201
<i>St. James—</i>					
Barrett Hall & Greenwood	Clarence Lopez		450	704	142
Bluehole	E. R. Burgess		530	442	133
Canaan	Jos. Shore		280	525	137
Eden	J. L. Lynch		381	376	220
Hazelymph	Dutton Trench	Phoenix Fruit Co.	340	980	200
Irwin	Dr. A. M. Mills		850	752	280
Kempshot	Est. Maxwell Hal		470	130	170
Kirkpatrick	E. R. Burgess		232	701	210
Montpelier	J. W. Edwards		3,287	3,751	3,200
Retirement	D. Mills		1,207	368	600
Rochampton	L. W. & A. V. Thomas		700	700	312
Spot Valley and Carlton	M. S. Grant		505	885	200
Springvale	B. A. Kirkham		371	1,600	368
Windsor Lodge	Cecil McKenzie		500	1,171	185
<i>Hanover—</i>					
Belvedere	B. S. Gosset		963	117	610
Burnt Ground	Est. P. Haughton James	G. M. G. Robertson	1,200	568	884
Challacombe Castle	H. J. Charley		1,598	1,648	1,040
Chester Castle	E. C. Cooke		373	723	408
Content	Est. Jno. Hudson	J. W. N. Hudson	900	410	500
Copse	Hon. C. W. Hewitt		300	1,616	470
Fish River	A. W. Aguilar & Brother		284	1,724	100
Golden Grove	E. P. Haughton James	E. P. Beresford	1,178	1,325	629
Great Valley	Mrs. W. L. Kerr and Mrs. C. McGregor	E. E. Melville	800	1,849	450
Haughton Grove	A. Watson Taylor		900	50	532
Haughton Court	do.		1,110	1,326	329
Hopewell	H. G. M. Davis		220	530	205
Knockalva	Col. E. D. Malcolm	M. Malcolm	2,897	2,006	1,612

GRAZING PENS IN JAMAICA, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acreage.	No. of cattle.
<i>Hanover, contd.</i>					
New Milnes	H. Jose Charley	..	1,050	417½	264
Orange Bay	W. J. Norton	..	900	1,180½	250
Point	Mrs. A. R. Mudie	..	649	491	240
Ramble	Miss L. Heaven	..	1,316	922	707
Round Hill	Hon. C. W. Hewitt	E. P. Beresford	400	924	200
Sadler's Hall	E. P. Haughton James	E. P. Beresford	875	25	400
Shettlewood	J. W. Edwards	..	1,869	140	1,000
Try All	E. R. Browne	..	790	1,384	200
<i>Westmoreland</i>					
Ackendown	A. S. Aguilar & Bro.	..	1,000	536	417
Amity	M. Campbell	..	678	320	273
Barneyside	Heirs of Andrew McFarlane	Alex. Hopwood, Lessee D. Mills	915	753	500
Bluefields	Est. Tom McNeil	..	300	473	157
Bog	Dr. L. Gifford	..	1,500	48	453
Bulstrode	F. M. Whitelocke	..	1,057	1,237	345
Bath	A. W. Alcock	..	691	3	250
Clifton and Lundie	W. E. Calder	..	749	130	307
Chilton	J. W. Mennell	..	263	237	150
Enfield	Est. J. R. Williams	R. F. Williams	890	198	576
Forest Run	Est. M. A. King	B. A. Kirkham	300	1,073	217
Ferris & Sweet River	Stainton Clarke	..	1,050	337	537
Georges Plain and Three Mile River	S. E. Morris	..	1,144	1,329½	550
Grandvale	Est. M. A. King	..	805	2,200	550
Galloway	C. E. Harvey	B. A. Kirkham	900	209	230
Haddo	Hon. C. W. Hewitt	..	343	720	134
Hermitage	P. H. Cooke	P. H. Cooke	614	140	288
Hopeton	R. E. Harvey	..	396	130	420
Kent, Darliston	R. A. Anderson	..	164	1	106
Kew Park	Est. J. R. Williams	Hon. R. F. Williams	1,026	87	952
Kings Valley	Est. Eustace Hart	Olive Edwards, Owner	550	1,220	315
Kingswood	W. J. Norton	..	164	..	137
Leamington	Jos. Findlay	..	406	783	320
Llandilo	Hon. Hugh Clarke	..	1,400	37½	660
Lennox	W. J. H. Cooke	..	375	215	325
Mesopotamia	Barham Friendship Central Estate Co., Ltd.	..	510	1,104	152
Mt. Edgecombe	C. B. Vickers	..	1,443	322	400
Moreland	F. M. Whitelock	..	825	1,033	400
Mt. Ricketts	..	..	212	960	115
Negril Spots	Est. F. A. Sinclair	H. H. Latham (lessee)	350	585	475
New Hope	Est. Jno. Hudson	..	800	1,162	415
Nonpareil and White Hall	R. E. Harvey	..	2,042	700	1,100
Old Hope	Genl. A. Sandbach	J. W. Edwards	3,640	..	1,000
Petersville	Est. Tom McNeil	R. E. Harvey	700	336	335
Prospect	Barham Friendship Central Estate Co., Ltd.	..	790	1,139	432

GRAZING PENS, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acres in grass and common.	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>Westmoreland, contd—</i>					
Paradise and Anglisea	S. M. Haughton James	J. G. Robertson	2,050	950	715
Robins River	Hon. Hugh Clarke,	..	800	285	250
Retirement	Cyril Hudson	..	940	215	349
Shafston	Est. Tait	..	440	327	128
Shafston	Est. Sinclair	A. J. Sinclair	600	1,255	161
Spring Garden	B. H. Segree, et al	B. H. Segree	490	2,103	443
Walbro Hall	R. M. Ewen	..	960	31	359
Woodstock	Dr C. E. Harvey	Hon. R. F. Williams,	1,197	66	1,063
Westcliffe	Cyril Hudson	..	250	641	175
New Works	Geo. A. Hogg	..	116	87	100
<i>St. Elizabeth—</i>					
Appleton	Lindo Bros.	..	650	5,002	130
Allscott	W. B. Sangster	..	346	106	210
Barton Isles	Dr. J. Hudson	..	1,300	1,285	500
Bogue	W. N. C. Farquharson	..	2,500	3,795	750
Brownberry	Jno. Clarke	..	300	49	100
Biscany and Newton	R. B. Daley	..	1,475	380	300
Buena Vista	Hon. A. E. Harrison	..	788	315	150
Brucefield	Sandford Forrest	..	390	92	140
Cabbage Valley	Hendriks & Co.	W. G. Hendriks	600	1,161	120
Cashew	J. C. Hutchinson	..	1,330	1,030	350
Claremont Park	Est. A. J. Hendriks	W. G. Hendriks	800	440	280
Content	R. B. Daly	..	332	365	103
Elphenstowe	Stafford Maxwell	..	600	961	118
Elim	Hendriks & Co.	W. G. Hendriks	1,200	3,574	800
Fullerswood	Est. of Salmon	do & W. N. C. Farquharson	800	2,684	290
Font Hill	Capt. Drummond Spencer-Smith	C. E. Isaacs	1,800	1,347	360
Friendship	Hy. Maxwell	..	946	754	262
Fellowship	Est. W. S. Cooper	E. T. Cooper	272	478	100
Goshen	R. B. Daley	..	2,200	812	520
Gilnock and Northampton	Mrs. Janey Phillippo	E. W. Muirhead Chas. P. Jackson	1,540	971	462
Giddy Hall	Jno. Cooper	..	731	437	290
Holland	Est. of C. G. Farquhar- son	W. N. C. Farquharson	2,600	3,753	1,240
Haughton	Mrs. Barclay	Stafford Maxwell	420	754	112
Hampstead	W. G. Hendriks	..	1,110	697	355
Hermitage	G. R. Smith	..	300	180	150
Hermitage	J. White	J. Cooper	96	180	200
Hodges	Heirs of Griffith	W. H. Griffith	848	1,611	220
Hounslow	Geo. R. Smith	..	517	200	180
Luana	Est. H. J. Lewis	..	1,500	1,700	500
Lower Works	Heirs A. J. Hendriks	W. G. Hendriks	850	180	140
Long Hill	Mrs. M. Castle	A. G. Robison	1,600	191	580
Mt. Pelier	J. F. Goodison	..	550	1,762	150
New River	C. H. A. Iver	..	741	1,598	250
Oxford	P. O. Hutchinson	..	800	821	295
Peru	Est. J. V. Calder	..	780	250	109

GRAZING PENS, *continued.*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acre in grass and common	Other acre- age.	No. of cattle.
<i>St. Elizabeth, contd.—</i>					
Pepper	M. Dickenson	A. M. Lewis	1,119	1,111	250
Raheen	Hon. A. E. Harrison		880	3,713	1,000
Southampton	Isabella Williams		886	102	208
Stanmore	D. Clacken		800	894	100
Springvale	Dr. John Hudson		130	1,232	160
Thatchfield	E. T. Forrest		550	138	185
Vaux Hall	W. Hendricks & Co.		530	220	180
Vineyard	H. W. Dodd	E. T. Forrest (lessee)	550	309	261
White Hall	Louis Crooks	O. E. Tomlinson	1,292	500	260
Warminster	Hon. A. E. Harrison		780	405	450
Windsor	Florence Lewis	E. B. Lewis	300	81	118
Williamsfield					
Y S	P. J. Browne		1,350	3,918	1,190
Torrington	G. R. Smith		600	224	108
<i>Manchester.</i>					
Brumalia	Est. of J. D. Lewis	Lewis, A. M. (lessee)	800	468	375
Cocowalk	George E. Heron		370	1,566	148
Chudleigh	W. Heron		405	920	206
Great Valley	Margt. Logan	A. C. L. Martin	1,000	381	459
Green Valley	S. T. Glanville		400	600	100
Grove Place	Jamaica Govt.		1,922	1,606	403
Hope	Ina Leyden		400	790	100
Kendal	Est. of J. P. Clark	E. M. Clark	418	67	195
Lyndhurst	E. F. Coke		648	575	189
Marshall's Pen	Est. M. E. Muirhead	E. W. Muirhead	916	984	266
Martins Hill	W. H. Coke		234	200	130
Marlborough	Mrs. Hall	Alfred Walder	600	600	307
Perth	Mrs. M. Nightengale		400	350	105
Ramble	S. A. Hendriks		819	1,000	274
Shooter's Hill	H. H. Heron		830	3,706	541
Stones Hope and Grove	Thursfield & Ronaldson	Thursfield & Ronaldson	402	288	290
Weir Pen	Thos. Anderson		530	433	207
<i>Clarendon—</i>					
Beauchamp	J. G. Miller		450	1,200	137
Budleigh	G. & C. C. Lewis		800	200	186
Halse Hall	Isaac Fox		1,900	1,040	300
Knighes and Exeter	Lindo Bros	V. French Mullen	700	2,222	450
Milk Spring & Springfield	Springfield Ltd	P. H. Delisser	1,200	1,201	360
New Yarmouth	Earl Dudley	Conrad Watson	325	522½	120
Sheckles Pen	J. G. Miller		500	1,000	153
Spring Plain	Henry Fray		850	955	100
Ramble	A. A. Lewis		400	272	110
Rock River	John Scully		633	1,457	207
Rowington Park	Hon. Geo. Muirhead		550	650	400
Rhymesbury	Earl Dudley	Hon. A. E. Harrison	2,500	2,387½	926
Saint Jago	H. W. Mitchell		2,500	4,000	899
Vineyard	H. W. Dodd	E. T. Forrest (lessee)			

GRAZING PENS, *continued*

Name of Pen.	Owner.	Attorney of Owner.	Acre in grass and common.	Other acre age.	No of cattle
<i>Clarendon—</i>					
Sandy Gully ..	Estate of Juan Grinan ..	..	500	1,860	180
Vere Pens ..	Clarence Lopez ..	..	1,080	2,460	580
Whitney ..	Earl Dudley ..	A. G. Clarke ..	1,500	1,572	150
<i>St. Catherine—</i>					
Bushy Park ..	United Fruit Co. ..	..	1,623	2,442	1,279
Bodles Pen ..	Mrs. Fulford ..	J. H. Fulford ..	700	188	300
Bridge Pen and Polly Dore ..	P. R. Machado and C. M. DaCosta ..	..	700	229	500
Bellevue ..	Dr. C. R. White ..	..	1,850	220½	650
Bybrook ..	R. L. Constantine ..	..	622	200	160
Caymanas ..	H. Crum Ewing ..	P. A. Bovell ..	100	4,938	350
Charliemont ..	Hon. Geo. McGrath ..	..	1,223	3,088	800
Cherry Gardens ..	A. Verley ..	C. G. Muirhead ..	200	1,084	100
Cumberland Pen ..	United Fruit Co. ..	..	400	3,100	317
Fellowship Hall ..	Keeling, Lindo Ltd. ..	L. A. Abrahams ..	925	700	100
Hyde ..	P. L. Fowles ..	..	502½	50	130
Hartlands ..	Hartlands Co., Ltd. ..	Hon. A. E. Wigan ..	1,165	1,205	395
Lodge ..	O. Lord ..	..	926	60	410
Lloyds ..	C. G. Hudson ..	C. G. Hudson ..	500	4,038	350
Longs Wharf ..	S. A. Herdriks ..	..	700	615	283
March Pen ..	Keeling, Lindo Ltd. ..	L. H. Abrahams ..	849	500	300
Marlie ..	F. C. Billingslea ..	..	500	56	160
Mendez Pen ..	H. G. Sturridge ..	..	479	500	132
New Works ..	H. V. Lindo ..	..	300	538	178
New Hall ..	H. V. Lindo ..	..	200	660	150
Nightengale Grove ..	A. N. Verley ..	..	700	150	300
Pleasant Farm ..	R. L. Constantine and R. Melhado ..	..	500	..	170
Phoenix Park ..	Keeling, Lindo Ltd. ..	L. H. Abrahams ..	430	712	200
Rio Magno ..	C. Delisser ..	..	550	1,522	230
Rhodens Pen ..	C. G. Lord ..	..	360	10	106
Rose Hall ..	Hon. Dugald Campbell ..	..	150	546	120
Spring Garden ..	Vincent Verley ..	..	470	1,648	200
St. Helens ..	A. Verley ..	..	1,000	837	516
Springvale ..	Dr. F. F. Brown ..	..	400	1,950½	170
Smallwood ..	C. A. Walters ..	..	825	75	250
Sydenham ..	Est. H. McGilchrist ..	D. S. Lopez ..	513	7	350
Sunnyside ..	G. A. Anderson ..	..	200	222	100
Tedegar Park ..	H. M. Farquharson ..	..	500	436	138
Two Mile Wood ..	E. Charley ..	..	870	45	150
Tulloch ..	John H. McPhail ..	..	600	1,102	250
Treadways ..	Goffe & Walker ..	..	280	914	127
Thetford ..	Vincent Verley ..	..	520	1,494	451
Wallens ..	N. C. Gyles ..	..	520	693½	150
Whim ..	O. Lord ..	..	666	50	321
Worthy Park ..	F. L. Clarke ..	..	2,750	9,012	700
Wakefield ..	A. C. Westmoreland ..	..	591	26	250
Worcester ..	Est. Henry McGilchrist ..	D. S. Lopez ..	294	45	150

CATTLE TRESPASS.

THIS matter is regulated by Law 13 of 1888, as amended by Law 14 of 1892, the provisions of which are briefly these: It is the duty of the proprietor of stock (including horse-kind, cattle, sheep, pigs, goats, and poultry) to take proper and effective measures to prevent such stock from trespassing on the land of other persons and he is responsible in damages in respect of any injury done by such stock trespassing on the land of other persons provided that within 48 hours of the discovery of such injury the party aggrieved gives notice of the nature thereof to the proprietor or person in charge of the stock, and allows him and his valuers free ingress to the land. No person in occupation of any land abutting on a public road is entitled to recover any damages for trespass by stock being lawfully driven on such road under proper care and control, unless the land is secured by a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary stock of the class of animal committing the trespass. If in any action under this law the owner of the stock proves that his land is enclosed by good and sufficient fences and that he has adopted all reasonable and proper precautions for the confinement of his stock and that they have nevertheless, through some accident beyond his control and which he could not reasonably have provided against, escaped from his land the party complaining will not be entitled to recover any sum unless he can show that he had fenced his land with a fence sufficient to keep out ordinary tame cattle and horsekind.

Any person who wilfully opens or leaves open any gate, or breaks down or injures any fence or other contrivance provided for the purpose of confining any stock, with intent to allow such stock to trespass off the land on which the same is confined, is liable on conviction in a resident magistrate's court, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding twelve calendar months.

POUNDS.

In 1897 the old Pound Laws 15 Vic., chapter 11, 22 Vic., chapter 17, and sections 1 and 7 of Law 16 of 1872 were repealed, and a new Pound Law, No. 19 of 1897 was passed.

It enacts that the control of all pounds be vested in the parochial board of the parish, and that charges shall be paid out of the General Purposes Fund to which all fees shall be paid in. Parochial boards to appoint keepers and make rules, with the approval of the Privy Council.

The owner of land may impound stock trespassing thereon. Animals to be impounded within 24 hours, unless a Sunday intervenes. The distrainer may claim seizure fees from the owner of any animal or from Poundkeeper when pounded.

The Poundkeeper when owner of impounded stock is known must serve a notice on him and may claim a fee for doing so as also on delivering animal to owner, a fee may be charged and expenses of keep if kept over one day.

Animals are to be kept separate and must be fed.

A separate enclosure must be provided for animals suffering from disease, and such animals may be destroyed, on the order of a Justice of the Peace, and the carcass burned.

Sheep need only be advertized in the Gazette for two weeks, and it is not necessary to advertize goats and pigs. A notice respecting the pounding of such animals must be posted at the pound and at the nearest constabulary station.

Animals may be sold with the consent of a justice of the peace after advertising the proposed sale. The title of a purchaser is secured under the Law. The owner of the animal so sold is entitled to the net proceeds of the sale if proving ownership within one month.

If proceeds do not cover expenses poundkeeper may recover from owner.

Goats, kids, hogs, pigs (or poultry—Law 6 of 1904) may be killed by the person on whose land they may be trespassing—but notice must be immediately given to the owner of the animal, who may have the carcass, which he must remove within six hours or it may be buried, destroyed or removed by the owner of land.

Enticing an animal to trespass, in order to pound it, is an offence under the law. The parochial board is responsible for the death of animals dying from want of food or care, unless there is proof that there was no wilful act of neglect.

It is an offence to illtreat or make use of pounded animals, or to rescue or attempt a rescue of pounded animals.

Animals are not to be impounded singly when there are more than one, to increase the expense to owner or the fees to the distrainer.

All actions under the Law must be commenced within three months of the cause of action. A penalty not exceeding £20 may be imposed where none has been specially provided for and may be recovered by summary process before a resident magistrate or two justices of the peace.

SCHEDULE II.

Seizure Fees to be paid to the Distrainer either by the owner of the animal or by the Poundkeeper as the case may be.

1. (a.) For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf, if seized singly	s. d.
.. .. .	1 0
(b.) For every animal as above if two or three be seized at one time or brought in together	0 6
(c) For any number above three, if seized or brought in together for the first three	1 6
and for each head above that number an additional sum of	0 6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double the rates aforesaid	
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog or pig	0 6
When any animal is kept on any land during a Sunday, the owner of such animal shall be charged double the above rates.	

NOTE—The sums above-mentioned shall respectively include all charges for the keep of an animal.

SCHEDULE III.

Table of Pound fees and of amounts to be paid to the Poundkeeper by the owner of an animal before he is entitled to its delivery.

FOR SEIZURE FEES the amount actually paid by the Poundkeeper to the Distrainer.

FOR POUND FEES—

	s. d.
1. For every mare, gelding, foal, colt, mule, ass, cow, ox, steer, heifer, or calf	1 6
2. For every bull, entire horse, mule or ass, double, the above rates	
3. For every sheep, lamb, goat, kid, hog, or pig, for the first day of detention	0 6

FOR FODDER FEES payable for each day during which the animals herein-after mentioned are impounded

For every horse, mare, gelding, mule	1 6
For every ass, bull, cow, ox, steer, or heifer	1 0
For every sheep, goat, or pig	0 6

NOTE—There shall be no fodder fees for young animals still following the mother.

For costs of advertizing or publication, expenses actually incurred.

For notice of impounding when given to the owner 0 6 |

CROWN LANDS.

The following rules for the sale of Crown Lands to settlers were approved by the Governor. (See Gazette Notice, 168, March 16, 1916.)

1. A Land Board shall be appointed in each parish in which the Government owns sufficient Crown Lands to justify its creation. The Board shall consist of the Member for the Parish, the Chairman of the Parochial Board, the Collector of Taxes and two other members to be appointed by the Governor. The Board shall elect its own Chairman and the quorum shall be the Chairman and two others. The Board shall forward its recommendations to the Colonial Secretary.

2. The duties of the Board shall be to consider and advise the Government as to the best means of opening up Crown Lands for settlement and as to the methods of providing means for making and maintaining roads into such Crown Lands.

3. No more than 300 acres will be granted to one purchaser, nor less than 5 acres, except in cases specially approved by the Governor, nor shall any two grants of 300 acres be allotted to run continuously and contiguously without such approval. The Governor will so far as practicable adopt the general principle that out of every block say of 1,000 acres not more than one block of 300 acres should be sold.

4. The price at which the land will be sold may be learnt at the office of the Surveyor General or from the Bailiffs in charge of the different parcels. The value of land to be sold shall be fixed by the Surveyor General in consultation with the Local Land Board with the approval of the Governor.

5. Each applicant for the purchase of land must submit a recommendation from a person of good standing to whom he is personally known.

6. The Surveyor General on receipt by him of an application in the form endorsed hereon accompanied by a recommendation and on deposit of one-fifth of the price of the land shall cause a survey to be made of the quantity of land applied for, the applicant receiving notice as to the time when the survey will be made. Applicants' lots shall run continuously and contiguously with no blank land between lots, and possession will not be allowed to any applicant till survey has been made defining the lot purchased.

7. Any application may, however, be refused, and the deposit refunded, by the Surveyor General, at any time previous to the delivery to the applicant of the Certificate mentioned in Rule 10, whether the survey approved by the Surveyor General mentioned in Rule 6 entitling the applicant to possession has been made or not; and on tender of refund of the deposit the application shall be deemed to be withdrawn.

8. On the survey being made and approved by the Surveyor General, the applicant shall be entitled to possession of the land allotted to him on such survey, subject, as in Rules 7 and 9, to refund of deposit and cancellation of sale previous to delivery of Certificate.

9. If the applicant shall be dissatisfied with the situation or configuration of the land allotted to him on such survey, and shall within fourteen days after the survey give written notice thereof to the Surveyor General, or to the Surveyor who made the survey, or to the Bailiff in charge of the land he shall be entitled to a refund of one-half of the amount deposited by him as above and his application shall be deemed to be withdrawn.

10. If such notice shall not be given, the applicant shall on approval of the survey by the Surveyor General, be deemed to be the purchaser of and to be in possession of the land allotted to him on such survey, and as soon thereafter as practicable a Certificate shall be delivered to him by the Surveyor General, who shall keep a duplicate of such certificate in his office.

11. Such certificate shall be in the form following:—

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LAND TO SETTLERS.

Jamaica ss.

Office of Surveyor General, Kingston.
of the Parish of

This is to certify that
Yeoman (hereinafter called the purchaser) did on the day of
19 , pay the sum of £ , being one-fifth of the purchase money of £
in respect of acres of land part of in the Parish of
 and that the situation and configuration of the said acres are
as shown by survey thereof made by on the day of
19 , which can be seen on application at the office of the Surveyor General in Kingston.

The land comprised in this certificate is held subject to the following condition:—

(1.)—The remaining four-fifths of the purchase money and the cost of survey, together amounting to £ , are payable in ten years by ten equal yearly instalments of £ , each without interest, the first of such instalments being payable on the day of 19 , and the subsequent instalments at intervals of one year thereafter. Provided that if within such period of ten years the purchaser shall have established one-fifth of his acreage in Coffee, Cocoanuts, Cocoa, Oranges, or other permanent crop-producing plants, and shall have erected and maintained in good order on the land a suitable dwelling house to the approval of the Surveyor General, he shall be released from payment of, or be refunded, as the case may require, one-fifth of the purchase money.

- (2.)—Such payments shall be made to the Collector of Taxes for the said Parish of _____ and the receipt for each payment must be endorsed on this certificate which must be produced to the Collector of Taxes at the time of payment.
- (3.)—The balance of the purchase money and costs of survey may however be paid in advance at any time subject to a discount of 3 per cent. and the Collector of Taxes is authorised to receive such payments whenever tendered.
- (4.)—If the purchaser shall at any time be six months in arrear in respect of payment of any yearly instalment on account of purchase money and costs of survey, the Surveyor General on behalf of the Government shall give a notice calling on the purchaser or person in possession to pay the arrears due.
- (5.)—Such notice shall be served either by being delivered to the purchaser or person in possession of the land, or by being affixed to some tree, or posted on some other conspicuous part of the land.
- (6.)—If at the expiration of one month from the service of such notice the requirements of same have not been complied with, the Surveyor General may by himself, or some person appointed by him, enter into possession of the land and may either before or after such entry sell the same at public auction or private contract or otherwise dispose or deal therewith as he may deem fit. On re-entry or sale this certificate shall be deemed to be cancelled and the previous payments made by the purchaser shall be forfeited, the same being taken by the Government as rent for the time during which he occupied the land.
- (7.)—On payment of the purchase money and costs of survey in full the purchaser or other person entitled thereto will receive from the Crown a conveyance or patent in fee simple in the usual form and with the usual reservations, including (a) a reservation to the Government of the right to make Railways and new roads or improve existing roads, free of costs, the Government paying the cost of any damage actually done to fruit trees, growing crops or cultivated ground, in making or improving such roads, (b) a reservation to the Government of all mines minerals and mineral oils whatsoever as are situate and lying either above or beneath in or under the said land and also with ample and sufficient powers for the Colonial Secretary, his workmen, agents and labourers to have free ingress, egress and regress in and over the said land or any part thereof at all times for the purpose of prospecting for mines, minerals and mineral oils using occupying enjoying digging for working and winning the hereinbefore excepted mines minerals and mineral oils and for making (without payment or compensation in respect thereof) any roads water courses or other works through over or upon the said land or any part thereof for the purpose of raising working digging and carrying away the products of such mines minerals and mineral oils at his will and pleasure and carrying the same through or over the said land or any part thereof and for digging cutting and getting stone, timber and other materials to be used in or about the said works or any of them without making any payment or compensation in respect thereof, (c) reservations to the Government of the right free of cost to lay water pipes and to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines and wire ropeways and of the right to take and use free of cost the water on the said land for public water supplies and for the purpose of generating electric or other power for the running of railways or for any other purposes and the right free of costs to erect buildings and works for producing such power and for constructing telegraph and telephone lines and wire ropeways and public water supplies and also with power for the Colonial Secretary his workmen agents and labourers to have free access at all times on the said land for all purposes of such foregoing reservations. The Government paying the cost of any damage actually done to fruit trees growing crops or cultivated ground in carrying out such works.
- (8.)—No transfer of, or dealing with the rights of the purchaser in the land comprised in this certificate shall be effectual until written notice thereof shall have been given to the Surveyor General duly authenticated to his satisfaction. No purchaser shall sell the land purchased by him or any portion of it until after the Surveyor General exercises a right of pre-emption at five per cent. above the price which has been bona fide offered for the land or declines to exercise that right.

Dated this

day of

19

Surveyor General.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LANDS TO SETTLERS.
Application.

I

do hereby apply to become the purchaser of _____ of the Parish of _____
in the Parish of _____ for the sum of £ _____ acres of land part of _____
the Surveyor General the sum of £ _____ . And I herewith deposit with _____
land and agree to be bound by and to conform to the foregoing rules and certificate in _____
respect of my purchase. , being one-fifth of the price of the said

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19____
Under this Order on 28th June, 1916, by notice in Gazette, Land Boards, were appointed in the following parishes: St. Thomas, Portland, St. Ann, Trelawny, St. James, St. Elizabeth and St. Catherine.

DIVIDING FENCES LAW

PREVIOUS to 1888, the laws on the subject of Dividing Fences were 15 Vic. c. 22 and Section 24 of 15 Vic. c. 11.

Law 14 of 1888 placed the matter on a more satisfactory basis. Section 3 of the Law enacts that "every occupier of land shall, as between himself and the occupier of the adjoining land, be liable to bear one half of the expense of erecting and maintaining a sufficient dividing fence to separate their respective holdings," while section 5 provides for giving notice by the one occupier to the adjoining one for construction or repairs of the fences, and enables the former to have the work done if his neighbour refuses, and to recover half the cost of the work so done.

Section 10 enacts with certain provisos that "where the occupier of land is not the owner thereof, and is not as between himself and the owner bound by the terms of his tenancy to bear the expenses of erecting or repairing the fence dividing such land from the adjoining land, he shall, on being obliged to defray any such expense under the provisions of this Law, be entitled to recover the same from his landlord as money paid at his request, or to deduct the same from his rent as the same falls due."

PROTECTION FROM DISEASE IN PLANTS.

THE existing Regulations in operation for the protection of the Island from the introduction of Plant diseases, set forth in the Jamaica Gazette of April 5, 1917, under Law 3 of 1915, are as follows:—

1. In the case of any plants imported from the United Kingdom or the United States of America these shall be permitted into the Port of Kingston only, and all such plants having been removed from their wrappings, coverings or packages, shall, together with all such wrappings, coverings or packages, be fumigated in a fumigatory box (to be provided for the purpose by the Department of Agriculture) with Hydrocyanic Acid Gas at the rate of one ounce of Cyanide for every 300 cubic feet of space for a period of one hour. In the case of delicate plants with expanded foliage half the above dose of Cyanide shall be used and the exposure shall be half an hour only.

The officers responsible for this operation shall be—

- (a) In the case of large consignments requiring the use of the large fumigatorium at the foot of West Street, the Director of Agriculture and his officers.
- (b) In the case of small consignments landed at a wharf in Kingston the small fumigatorium at the King's Warehouse shall be employed and the fumigation shall be carried out by the officers of the Customs.
- (c) In the case of Postal Parcels the fumigation shall be carried out at the General Post Office in the small fumigatorium at that place by the officers of the Post Office Department.

2. In the case of any plants or of any agricultural tools or implements of labour coming from any country other than the United Kingdom or the United States of America and of all agricultural tools and implements of labour that have been used coming from any country whatsoever, the importation of these into the Island shall only be permitted if and when a written permit so to do has been obtained from the Director of Agriculture previous to their importation. Such permit may be granted by the Director of Agriculture for admission into the Port of Kingston only if he is satisfied that there is no danger of the introduction of disease by such importation. Every such importation shall be consigned to the Director of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture shall decide in each case whether the plants, tools or implements, on arrival can safely be admitted, and shall carry out such disinfection or fumigation as may be considered necessary in such case in order to prevent the introduction of disease. Any consignment or part thereof imported under such permit which may in the judgment of the Director of Agriculture or his officers be dangerous or calculated to introduce or spread plant disease shall be destroyed and no compensation shall be payable to the importer of the plants or articles so destroyed. This rule shall not apply to plants, tools or implements, the importation of which may be otherwise prohibited.

3. Any plants or articles imported contrary to any of the provisions of this Order shall be destroyed by the officers of the Customs or of the Post Office, and no compensation shall be payable to the owners of the plants or articles so destroyed.

4. The Director of Agriculture shall be responsible for seeing that the appliances for fumigation are maintained in good order and shall supply the requisite chemicals in a form convenient for use by the officers of the Customs and Post Office Department.

5. The importer of any plants, or of any tools or implements of labour pursuant to a permit granted under section 2 of this Order shall be liable for the payment of any expenses incurred by the Government officers in moving or conveying the plants, tools or implements of labour for the purposes of fumigation or disinfection.

6. This Order may be cited as "The Importation of Plants and Tools Order, 1916."

7. In this Order the expressions "plant" and "plants" include any tree, plant root, herb, grass, cuttings, buds or grafts, or part thereof respectively, or any articles, coverings or packages in which the same may be enclosed, packed, or otherwise contained.

8. The Interpretation Law, 1900, (Law 9 of 1900) shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of this Order in like manner as it applies to the interpretation of a Law.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS.

THE LAWS at present regulating the importation of animals are Laws 24 of 1890, 33 1893, 17 of 1895, 1 of 1898, 19 of 1909 and 23 of 1920.

By Law 23 of 1920, it is an offence if any person shall import into Jamaica any animal without the written permission of the Governor or some person authorised by the Governor and any animal imported without such written permission or in respect to which any prescribed conditions relating to its importation has not been complied with may be destroyed.

The following animals are exempt from the operation of this Law: Bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, stags, calves, horses, mules, asses, dogs, sheep, goats, swine, domestic poultry, cage birds, live turtle, live fish, rabbits, guinea pigs, cats, monkeys, bees.

Law 24 of 1890 defines the words, "cattle," "animals," "disease," and "foreign"—

1. "Cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, steers and calves. Horses, mules and asses are included in the term by Law 1 of 1898.

2. "Animals," except where it is otherwise expressed, means cattle, sheep, goats and swine. Dogs are added by Law 19 of 1909.

3. "Disease" means cattle plague or rinderpest, anthrax, contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, sheep pox or sheep scab, or any other contagious disease which is known to attack cattle or other animals. Glanders and farcy are added by Law 1 of 1898 and rabies by Law 19 of 1909.

4. "Foreign" denotes a country outside of the Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies, and when applied to animals and things, means brought to Jamaica from a foreign country.

Law 24 of 1890 provides that "all cattle and animals" imported from a foreign country shall, on arrival and before being landed, be examined and inspected by an Inspector appointed by the Governor, and shall then be placed in a depot on the coast to be provided by the Government, and be there kept in quarantine at the risk and expense of the importer for not less than 14 days exclusive of the day of landing.

Cattle or animals, however, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession or from the United States of North America are exempt from this provision provided the importer declares in writing that they are, and the inspector believes them to be, imported for breeding purposes only.

Law 33 of 1893 provides that, whilst cattle or animals are kept in quarantine, if it should appear to the Inspector that any animal is diseased, it shall be lawful for the Inspector, in his discretion, to cause such animal to be slaughtered; and the Inspector shall also keep in quarantine for at least 14 days, or such longer period as the Governor may from time to time determine from the day when any animal is found to be diseased any animal that shall have been within the same enclosure as such diseased animal.

Should it happen that disease breaks out among any cattle or animals in quarantine to such an extent that the Inspector considers that it would be dangerous to the Island to let them or any of them out of quarantine, all such animals shall be slaughtered with the approval of the Governor.

Cattle and animals quarantined under the Law must be inspected by the Inspector before being released.

The Governor in Privy Council is empowered—

1. To fix a scale of fees and charges to be paid by the owner or consignee of cattle or animals landed at the quarantine depot.
2. To make such general or special orders as he may think fit for prescribing the ports or limits of ports at which alone foreign animals may be landed.

At present Kingston is the only prescribed port at which cattle may be landed and the cattle quarantine ground of the port is at Rock Fort, 3 miles from Kingston.

Fees for inspection of imported animals.

The Inspector shall be paid by the person importing cattle or animals a fee of four shillings per head on "cattle" as defined above and 2s. per head on the smaller animals, i.e., sheep, goats, swine and dogs. All fees are to be paid before the animals are landed, or when in quarantine before being removed.

There is a standing order absolutely prohibiting the importation of dogs from any country but Great Britain.

The Governor in Privy Council is empowered at any time to make such general or special orders as he may think fit for the better execution of the Laws to prevent the importation of cattle or animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, or for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction or spreading of disease by carcasses, fodder, litter or other thing whereby disease may be introduced or spread.

IMPORTATION OF BEES.

Regulations approved by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 4 of Law 19 of 1910.

1. No person shall import into this Island any Queen Bees without making application in writing to the Director of Agriculture for permission so to do and observing the terms and conditions by these Regulations imposed.

2. On every application as aforesaid for permission to import Queen Bees the Applicant shall pay to the Director of Agriculture with such application the following fees:—

Where the application shall be for a single Queen Bee, the sum of 4/.

Where the application shall be for more than one Queen Bee the sum of 4/ for the first and 1/ for each additional Bee.

3. The Director of Agriculture in granting permission on any such application as aforesaid may limit the number of Queen Bees to be imported under such application.

4. The Queen Bees shall be imported in packages addressed to the applicant c/o The Director of Agriculture, Kingston.

5. No person shall remove any Queen Bee from the package or cage in which the same shall be imported unless such person be authorised in writing by the Director of Agriculture so to do.

6. The person duly authorized by the Director of Agriculture for the purpose shall remove every Queen Bee from the package or cage in which the same shall have been imported and shall transfer such Queen Bee to a fresh package or cage with a fresh escort and food supply, and he shall immediately burn or cause to be burnt the original package and cage and also the original escort and food supply.

7. The Director of Agriculture shall exercise due diligence so that the Queen Bees shall be transferred as aforesaid and be redirected to the Importer, to the address furnished

by the application, with as little delay as possible, but he shall not be responsible for any delay or loss of any Queen Bees that may occur.

8. Every importation of Queen Bees shall be made entirely at the Importer's risk and no claim for damages shall be made or be sustainable by him, for any deaths or losses of Queen Bees that may occur in carrying out these Regulations.

9. The Regulations under section 4 of the Importation of Bees Law, 1910 (Law 19 of 1910) approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 7th day of September, 1910 are hereby revoked.

SEASONS AND PRICES FOR FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND OTHER ECONOMIC PRODUCTS IN KINGSTON.

As there is a good deal of misapprehension with regard to the seasons for the various crops grown in Jamaica, and the duration of the season for each crop, the principal market in Kingston was visited by the late Mr. W. Harris, F.L.S., Superintendent of Public Gardens, once a week for some months for the purpose of noting the various products offered for sale, and the prices charged to consumers. These prices, which are revised from time to time, are at least one-third, and frequently three or four times higher than the prices paid by the retail dealers to the growers of the commodities enumerated. The prices noted for economic products such as ginger, anatta, &c., were those paid by a large exporting firm to the producers.

It will be readily understood that the seasons vary somewhat according to prevailing weather conditions, and the prices also vary according to supply and demand. The prices of all commodities have fluctuated so much during recent years that those quoted are only approximately correct.

Approximate Seasons for fruits, vegetables and other products.

N.B.—The prices quoted are given as a rough guide to general value but are in no sense commercially accurate.

FRUITS.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
<i>Fruits.</i>		
Banana ..	Musa sapientum	Throughout the year—1½d. to 3d. per dozen fingers
Blackberry ..	Rubus jamaicensis	June to November—4d. to 9d. per quart.
Bilberry ..	Vaccinium meridionale	Summer months—4d. to 6d. per quart.
Cashew fruits ..	Anacardium occidentale	May to August—3d. to 4d. per dozen.
Cashew-nuts ..	Anacardium occidentale	May to September—1½d. to 3d. per quart.
Coco-nuts—dry ..	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Coco-nuts—green ..	Cocos nucifera	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Coco-plum ..	Chrysobalanus icaco	Plentiful March to May—1½d. per dozen.
Cherimoya ..	Annona Cherimolia	October to February—1d. to 3d. each.
Custard Apple ..	Annona reticulata	Plentiful November to middle of February; scarce during remainder of the year—1s. per dozen.
Ginep ..	Melicocca bijuga	August and September—¼ to 1½d. per bunch.
Granadilla ..	Passiflora quadrangularis	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the winter months—3d. to 6d. each.
Grape Fruit ..	Citrus decumana	Scarce April to August—10s. to 12s. per 100; fair supply August to November—8s. to 10s. per 100; plentiful November to end of March—7s. to 12s. per 100.
Grapes—black ..	Vitis vinifera, var.	Scarce and poor January to March—1s. 6d. per lb., none middle March to end of May; June to end of year fair supply—1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Grapes—white ..	Vitis vinifera, var.	None in the early part of the year; scarce and poor April and May—2s. per lb., June to end of year fair supply—1s. 6d. to 2s per lb.
Limes ..	Citrus hystrix, var. acida	Scarce and green April to August—fairly plentiful end of August to December; plentiful December to March—1s. per 100.
Mango, numerous varieties	Mangifera indica	The regular season for this fruit begins in April and prices for No. 11 and other favourite varieties are then 3d. per dozen. The fruit is very plentiful from middle of June to end of August, and prices drop to ½d. per dozen. From October to May the fruit is occasionally seen in the market, and the price is ½d. to 1d. each, according to variety and quality.
Melon ..	Cucurbita Melo ..	Winter and spring months—4½d. to 9d. each.
Melon ..	Cucumis Melo ..	Plentiful during the spring, autumn and winter months—6d. to 9d. each.
Cantaloupe ..	var.	
Melon—Musk ..	Cucurbita moschata	Plentiful during winter and spring months; scarce and poor March to end of August—6d. to 9d. each
Melon—Water ..	Citrullus vulgaris	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—9d. each.
Naseberry ..	Achras Sapota	Plentiful April to middle of June—3d per dozen; scarce middle of June to July—4½d to 6d. per dozen; none July to October then fairly plentiful to April—4½d. to 6d. per dozen.
Orange—Sweet ..	Citrus Aurantium	Scarce June to end of August—3s. to 4s. per 100; fairly plentiful September to November 3s. to 4s. per 100; plentiful November, to end of May—2s. to 3s. per 100.
Orange—Tangerine	Citrus nobilis ..	Scarce during June; none July and August; fair supply September to November; plentiful November to end of May—6d. per dozen
Papaw ..	Carica Papaya ..	Throughout the year—1d. to 2d. each.
Pine-apple ..	Ananas sativa, var.	March to May, 4d. to 6d. each.
Sugar-loaf		
Pindar-nut ..	Arachis hypogæa	Throughout the year—1½d—2d. per quart.
Shaddock ..	Citrus decumana	Plentiful November to June. and to be had all through the year—6d. each.
Sour Sop ..	Annona muricata	Plentiful December to June—1d. to 2d. each; scarce in July—3d. each; none August and September; scarce in October and November—3d. each.
Star-apple ..	Chrysophyllum Caimito	Scarce during February—1s. per dozen; plentiful March to beginning of June—3d. to 9d. per dozen; scarce during latter part of June—1s. per dozen; none from early part of July to February.
Sweet Cup ..	Passiflora maliformis	Throughout the year—1½d. to 3d. per dozen.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market.
Sweet Sop ..	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	None from February to early part of June; fairly plentiful middle of June, and plentiful July to September; then a fair supply to end of January—3d. to 9d. per dozen.
VEGETABLES.		
Akee ..	<i>Blighia sapida</i> ..	Plentiful July to October— $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per dozen; November to end of June not plentiful— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2d. per dozen.
Avocado, or Alligator Pear	<i>Persea americana</i>	Season begins early part of July, and pears are plentiful to end of September— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. each, scarce from October to end of April—2d. to 3d. each; none during May and June.
Beans—French ..	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the autumn and winter months—2d. per lb. when plentiful, to 6d. per lb. when scarce..
Beans—Lima, or Sugar	<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i>	Throughout the year— $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d. per quart.
Beetroot ..	<i>Beta vulgaris</i> ..	Throughout the year; but most plentiful and best during winter and spring months—9d. to 1s. per dozen.
Breadfruit ..	<i>Artocarpus incisa</i>	Throughout the year; most plentiful December to March—1d. to 2d. each.
Cabbage—native grown	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>	Throughout the year; best during winter and spring months— $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d. each, according to size.
Calalu or Spinach	<i>Amarantus viridis</i> <i>A. tristis</i> <i>A. spinosus</i>	Throughout the year; very plentiful during and after the rainy seasons—1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bunch.
Calalu, Jockatoe (See also Indian Kale)	<i>Phytolacca octandra</i> ..	Throughout the year—1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bunch.
Carrot ..	<i>Daucus Carota</i> ..	Throughout the year; best during winter and spring months— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3d. per bunch.
Chocho—White and Green	<i>Sechium edule</i> ..	Throughout the year; most plentiful November to end of February—3d. to 6d. per dozen when plentiful, 6d. to 1s. per dozen when scarce.
Cocoas ..	<i>Xanthosoma sagittæfolium</i>	Throughout the year; most plentiful November to March—6d. to 9d. per dozen tubers.
Corn, Indian or Maize—Green Corn	<i>Zea Mays</i> ..	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs.
Corn, Indian or Maize—Sweet Corn, or Sugar Corn	<i>Zea Mays</i> ..	June to August, and October to December—6d. to 9d. per dozen cobs.
Cucumber ..	<i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Throughout the year; small but plentiful—6d. to 1s. per dozen.
Garden Egg ..	<i>Solanum Melongena</i>	Throughout the year; 9d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Gourd, Bottle, or Sweet	<i>Lagenaria vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year; but most plentiful during the cool months of the year—3d. to 6d. each.
Indian Kale, Calalu, or Spinach	<i>Xanthosoma atrovirens</i>	Throughout the year—1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen bunches.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and Prices in Kingston Market
Lettuce ..	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Throughout the year—6d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen heads
Ochra ..	<i>Hibiscus esculentus</i>	Throughout the year—2d. to 6d. per lb.
Parsley ..	<i>Carum Petroselinum</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Pea—English, or Green	<i>Pisum sativum</i> ..	During the winter and spring months, not plentiful—3d. to 6d. per dish.
Pea—Black-eye ..	<i>Vigna Catjang</i> ..	Throughout the year, but most plentiful April to June, and October to December—4d. to 8d. per quart.
Pea—Gungo. Congo, or Pigeon—dry	<i>Cajanus indicus</i> ..	Throughout the year—6d. to 10d. per quart
Pea—Gungo. Congo, or Pigeon—green	<i>Cajanus indicus</i>	Throughout the year—6d and 8d per quart.
Pea—Red Kidney Bean, Haricot Bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful March to June, and November to December—6d. to 1s. per quart.
Plantain ..	<i>Musa sapientum</i> var. <i>paradisica</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. each finger.
Potato—Irish ..	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	During the winter and spring. months—1½d. to 2d. per lb.
Potato—Sweet	<i>Ipomœa Batatas</i>	Throughout the year—½d. to ¾d. per lb., or 4s. to 5s. per 100lbs.
Pumpkin ..	<i>Cucurbita Pepo</i>	Throughout the year—4½d. to 6d. each.
Scallion ..	<i>Allium fistulosum</i>	Throughout the year, but most plentiful during the cool months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch, according to size.
Tomato ..	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>	From February to July, plentiful and good—3d. to 4½d. per lb.; from July to February, fair supply medium quality—4½d. to 6d. per lb.
Turnip ..	<i>Brassica Rapa</i>	Throughout the year, but plentiful and good during the winter and spring months—1½d. to 3d. per bunch.
Water Cress ..	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Throughout the year—1d. to 1½d. per bunch.
Yam—Negro, Lucea, &c.	<i>Dioscorea sativa</i> ..	June to December—10s. to 14s. per cwt.
Yam, white, Guinea, Barbados, &c.	<i>Dioscorea alata</i> ..	January to May—10s. to 12s. per cwt.
Yam—Yellow or Afou	<i>Dioscorea cayennensis</i> var. <i>rotunda</i>	January to June, and August to end of year 10s. to 12s. per cwt.
Yampee or Indian Yam	<i>Dioscorea trifida</i> ..	Throughout the year but most plentiful during the autumn, winter and spring months—6d. to 3s. per dozen according to size.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS
Average prices paid by dealers for Export.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Annata ..	<i>Bixa Orellana</i> ..	25s. to 32s. per 100 lbs. Crop from Dec. to end of May.
Bitterwood ..	<i>Picraena excelsa</i> ..	30s. to 34s. per ton of 20 cwts., 6s. per ton extra for free on board
Cocoa ..	<i>Theobroma Cacao</i> ..	32s. to 34s. per 100 lbs. in January with a gradual rise to 45s. per 100 lbs. in March when the Spring crop closes; 40s. to 41s. per 100 lbs. for middle year crop—Middle of May to end of July; 40s. to 44s. per 100 lbs. for autumn crop, starting in September and lasting to end of year.
Coffee (Fancy) ..	<i>Coffea arabica</i> ..	36s. per 100 lbs. in January to May, and 34s. to 40s. in June when crop is finished. No business July to middle of October, when new crop starts at 36s. per 100 lbs. dropping to 34s. in November and December. The prices are subject to market fluctuations. Blue Mountain Coffee ranges from 110s. to 135s. per 100 lbs. In some years even higher prices are realized, this coffee not being affected by the fluctuations of the ordinary market. This grade is not sold locally.
Coffee (Fine) ..	<i>Coffea arabica</i> ..	37s. per 100 lbs. in January to June when crop finished. No business July to middle of September, when new crop starts in Manchester at 34s. per 100 lbs. This price is maintained to middle of October when all crops start and the price advances to 36s. dropping to 32s. again in middle of November and remaining at that figure to end of year.
Coffee (Ordinary)	<i>Coffea arabica</i> ..	22s. to 34s. per 100 lbs. in January to end of crop in June; no business to beginning of September when new crop starts in Manchester at 24s. per 100lbs. This price is advanced to 26s. during September and remains at that figure to middle of October when all crops come in and the price rises to 27s. and 28s. at the beginning of November; in the middle of November the price drops to 26s. at which figure it remains to the end of the year.
Coffee (Good Ordinary)	<i>Coffea arabica</i> ..	34s. per 100 lbs. at beginning of January to end of crop in June. This grade of coffee continues to appear after the end of the crop in June to the opening of the new crop in Manchester at the end of August when the price drops to 27s. per 100lbs.; this price is maintained to beginning of November when it rises to 30s. and remains at this figure to the end of the year. All the above quoted prices are subject to market fluctuations.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Coffee (Parchment)	<i>Coffea arabica</i>	20s. per cwt. (112 lbs.) at beginning of January, rising to 21s. by middle of the month, and 24s. by the end of the month. During February to end of March the price remains steady at 15s. per cwt., it then rises to 16s. and remains at that figure to middle of May when it goes up to 24s. per cwt. From middle of August to middle of Oct. none is offered, then all crops come in and the price starts at 20s. per cwt. and remains at that figure to end of the year.
Divi divi	.. <i>Cæsalpinia coriaria</i>	3s. per cwt. for large quantities, sellers finding their own bags; 4s. 6d. per cwt. for small quantities—January to June. In December the prices paid are £5 per ton for large quantities and £4 10s. per ton for small quantities.
Fustic (roots)	.. <i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i>	45s. to 48s. per ton f.o.b.
Fustic (trunks)	.. <i>Chlorophora tinctoria</i>	55s. to 70s. per ton f.o.b.
Ginger	.. <i>Zingiber officinale</i>	January 25s. to 28s. per 100lbs for common; in February 26s. to 28s.; from February to end of April, 28s.; May, 32s. to 34s.; June, 36s. crop all reaped; July, 32s.; August, 35s. per 100lbs. No trade after early part of August to middle of December when new crop starts. When the crop is short the price goes up to 45s.
Kola-nut	.. <i>Cola acuminata</i>	Crop starts in March. 8s. to 15s. per 100 lbs.
Logwood (roots and trunks)	<i>Haematoxylon campechianum</i>	50s. to 100s. per ton. For local consumption at Chemical Works the price paid is equal to shipping rates free on board. The price per roots is usually 10s. per ton less than paid for trunks.
Orange Sweet	.. <i>Citrus Aurantium</i>	10s. to 11s. per 1,000 January and February; 12s. 6d.—13s. March; 14s. April; 15s., May; 16s. to 18s., June—Crop over; 20s. July and August new crop starts, August with a demand for Canada; 18s. in beginning of September, dropping to 15s. by end of the month; 12s. 6d. to 12s. in October; and 12s. 6d and 13s during November and December. All the prices quoted are subject to market fluctuations.

Common name.	Botanical name.	Seasons and approximate prices.
Pimento ..	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	17s. to 18s. per 100 lbs. January to March; 18s. 6d. to 20s. March to beginning of May when the southside crop comes in and lasts to about the end of June; July 18s; full crop in August, 18s. 6d.; September 18s. 6d. dropping to 17s. at end of month; October 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; November 15s. 6d.; December 15s.
Pimento sticks and clubs	<i>Pimenta officinalis</i>	Sticks, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, 11s. per 100. Clubs, 3 inches to 6 inches diameter, 4s. to 8s. per dozen.
Pine-apple (Bull head) ..	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	January to early part of March, 3s. per doz.; 4s. in April; 2s. to 3s. per dozen from April to August. No trade from end of August.
Pine-apple (Ripleys)	<i>Ananas sativa</i> , var.	During March, 4s. to 7s. per dozen; April, to end of June, 6s. per dozen, July, 5s. per dozen, August, 4s. per dozen.
Sarsaparilla ..	<i>Smilax papyracea</i>	4d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. from January to end of August The real crop time is from January to end of June. Note—All prices named are subject to market fluctuations.

PART XII.

MARITIME.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

(Royal Charter, dated 1839).

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(Royal Charter dated 1840.)

Head Offices—Royal Mail Building, Moorgate Street, London & Goree, Water Street, Liverpool.

Branch Offices in England—32 Cockspur St., London; R.M.S.P. Building, Southampton; 5 Albert Square, Manchester; 6 Bond Street, Leeds; 86 Colmore Row, Birmingham; 125 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

New York Office—26 Broadway.

Chairman—Sir Owen Philipps, G.C.M.G., M.P., General Manager—J. W. Clark, Secretary—D. Inglis Conradi; Representative in Jamaica—C. A. Gay, R.M.S.P. Building, 8 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

COMPANY'S FLEET.

New York-Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg, Mail, Passenger and Freight Service.

Orbita (Triple Screw)	..	..	15,486 tons
Oropesa ((Twin Screw)	..	..	14,072 "
Orduna Triple Screw)	..	..	15,499 "

New York-South Pacific Ports via Panama Canal, Mail, Passenger and Freight Service.

New York, Havana, Cristobal, Peru and Chili.

Ebro (Twin Screw)	..	..	8,480 tons
Essequibo	"	..	8,464 "

New York, Cristobal, Colombia and Equador.

Alvarado	"	..	3,692 "
Almagro	"	..	3,669 "

West Indies Mail and Passenger Service.

Sailings suspended until further notice.

West Indies Cargo Service.

Cargo steamers leave London and Continental ports every three weeks for Jamaica Hayti and San Domingo via Bermuda and Nassau.

These and other Steamers leave Jamaica about fortnightly for Havre, Antwerp, London, Hamburg, and Hull.

JAMAICA COASTAL FREIGHT SERVICE.

By Motorship "Arno" sailing from Kingston to usual Outports every 10 days.

List of Out-ports and Agents.

Morant Bay, Hope & Co.; Port Morant; Vacant; Port Antonio, C. E. Johnson & Co. Annotto Bay, Westmoreland & Keeling; Port Maria, J. E. Kerr & Co.; Ocho Rios A. B. Goddes; St. Ann's Bay, J. E. Kerr & Co.; Dry Harbour, H. Stephenson Falmouth, J. E. Kerr & Co.; Montego Bay, J. E. Kerr & Co.; Lucea, C. M. Jones. Sav-la-Mar, Norton & Co.; Black River, C. M. Farquharson & Co.; Alligator Pond S. A. Shaw.

ELDERS & FYFFE'S, LIMITED.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

REGULAR sailings from Kingston to Avonmouth(Bristol) ; Garston (Liverpool) and Limon, C. R. Vessels—6,000 tons each. Specially constructed for tropical service. Fully equipped with Radio Telegraph. Superb accommodation, spacious promenade decks, luxuriously appointed social rooms. Excellent Cuisine.

Passenger Fares (Subject to change without notice.)

To Avonmouth	£40 0 0	Single
do. do.	75 0 0	Return
Room with Bath	5 0 0	Extra
Private Suite	20 and £15	Extra
Single Berth (Promenade Deck) ..	10 0 0	Extra
Rooms (Saloon Deck)	5 0 0	Extra
Kingston to Limon C. R.—		
Minimum Fare	10 0 0	
Maximum	12 0 0	

Office in Jamaica—The United Fruit Company, 40 Harbour Street.

Office in London—Messrs. Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31 and 32 Bow St., London, W.C., 2.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

MODERN Passenger and Freight Steamers constructed specially for Tropical Service provide outside state rooms, promenade decks, social saloons, equipped with Radio-Telegraph, bilge keels, and other modern devices for the comfort and safety of ocean travel. Specially equipped for the rapid and safe handling of freight of all descriptions, including heavy lifts.

Weekly sailings from New York to Kingston, Cristobal, Cartagena, Puerto Colombia, Santa Marta, Kingston, New York.

Fortnightly sailings from New York via Santiago to Kingston, Belize, Puerto Barrios, Tela, Truxillo, Kingston, Santiago, New York.

Connection may be made at Cristobal for ports on the West coast of South America, and for Limon, Costa Rica.

There are also Auxiliary cargo services from New Orleans and New York, usually extended to Jamaica Outports. Cargo lifted on through Bills of Lading for transshipment at New York to Canada and Europe, and via Cristobal to West coast ports of South America.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD.

A REGULAR Three-weekly freight and passenger service is maintained between Montreal in the summer and Halifax in the winter, and Belize via Nassau and Kingston.

Cargo accepted on through Bill of Lading to interior points in Canada and for transshipment to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Australia, New Zealand and British West India Islands.

Passengers booked on through tickets via Montreal to United Kingdom and Continental ports.

Jamaica Agents—Jamaica Fruit & Shipping Co., Ltd., 75 Port Royal Street.

PICKFORD AND BLACK LTD. (JAMAICA—HALIFAX SERVICE).

HALIFAX, SANTIAGO DE CUBA AND JAMAICA.

REGULAR fortnightly sailings between Halifax and Jamaica and *vice versa* calling at Santiago south bound only. Steamers call at the principal Jamaica Outports.

Freight carried to all points in Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, also to British West India Islands.

Rates and other information on application to—

Pickford & Black, Ltd., Managers, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

J. Cendoya, Agent, Santiago de Cuba.

H. Macaulay Orrett, General Agent, Kingston, Jamaica.

LEYLAND-HARRISON LINE.

(Joint Service between Liverpool, Glasgow and Kingston direct.)

Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd., 27 James St., Liverpool.

Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Mersey Chambers.

Agents in Kingston—Arnold L. Malabre & Co.

Steamers of the above Joint Service are despatched every 10 days from Liverpool for Kingston, calling once a month at Glasgow, and performing the voyage to Kingston in 16 days. After loading homeward cargo at Kingston these steamers proceed to the United States (Southern Ports) and Liverpool. Freight rate, and all other information may be had from Arnold L. Malabre & Co., agents for Jamaica. Steamers berth at Kingston at the Leyland Line dock, Orange Street, Kingston.

ATLANTIC FRUIT COMPANY.

A Steamship Service is maintained by this company between Jamaica and United States Northern Ports.

Freight and passenger Agencies are located at all the principal shipping ports of the Island.

President—T. O. Muller, General Offices—17 Battery Place, New York City.

Acting Manager, Jamaica Division—L. P. Downer, General Offices—No. 1 King Street, Kingston.

LONE STAR STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THIS Company maintains a 10 day Service between Galveston, U.S.A., and Kingston, Jamaica, calling at Cuban, Haytian and Porto Rican ports.

Passenger rates—Galveston to Kingston, \$65.00; Havana to Kingston, \$35.00; Santiago to Kingston, \$15.00.

Agents—Soutar & Co., 11 King Street, Kingston.

CARIBBEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Regular Freight Service between New York, Jamaica and Colombia.

THE Steamers sail from New York about every 10 days, and call at Kingston, then proceed to Puerto Colombia and Cartagena.

Steamers call at Kingston on way to New York, and load cargo for United Kingdom and Continental Ports.

Office—8-10 Bridge St., New York, U.S.A.

General Agent—H. MACAULAY ORRETT, Kingston, Jamaica.

SOCIETE GENERALE DE TRANSPORTS MARITIMES A VAPEUR.

Head Offices :—70, Rue de la Republique, Marseilles.

Agents in the United States :—

Norton, Lilly & Company

26 Beaver Street, New York City.

Representative in Jamaica—Frank E. Lyons, 12 Port Royal St., Kingston, Jamaica.

This Company has established a regular Monthly Cargo Service from Marseilles, (France), Genoa, Alicante, La Guayra (Venezuela), Cartagena, thence to Havana, New Orleans, and return to Marseilles, Genoa and Barcelona via Port au Prince (Hayti).

They have also a service every 60 days from Marseilles, Genoa, Barcelona, Alicante, San Juan (Porto Rico), Santiago (Cuba) to Kingston, thence to Colon, Panama, La Libertad (Salvador), Acapulco (Mexico) San Diego and San Francisco (California), Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, thence to Colon calling again at Kingston and returning to Marseilles and Genoa via Santo Domingo and Ponce (Porto Rico).

WEST INDIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

73 Orange Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

To engage generally in the shipping business between Jamaica, Cuba, Hayti, Panama, New York and England.—Miss Victoria Smith, Secretary.

JAMAICA FRUIT AND SHIPPING COMPANY, LTD.

THIS Company was formed in September, 1919, with local capital, to engage in the buying and shipping of Jamaica Bananas and other fruits and products.

Managing Directors.—CAPTAIN S. D. LIST,

C. E. JOHNSTON.

Secretary & Accountant, V. STANLEY HARRIS, St. Charles Building,
75 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

BLUEFIELDS FRUIT & STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NEW ORLEANS AND JAMAICA.

REGULAR sailings between New Orleans and Jamaica. Excellent passenger accommodation on twin-screw oil burning steamer "Jamaica" equipped with wireless, electric fans, and everything necessary for comfort and safety of passengers. Regular freight service between New Orleans and principal ports in Jamaica.

Agents—JAMAICA FRUIT & SHIPPING COMPANY, LTD.,
75 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

DI GIORGIO FRUIT CORPORATION.

REGULAR sailings between New York and principal ports in Jamaica. Comfortable passenger accommodation and regular freight service.

Agents—JAMAICA FRUIT & SHIPPING COMPANY, LTD.,
75 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR weekly sailings between Jamaica from New York.

Local Representatives—LACELLES DEMERCADO & Co., LTD.,

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS, LTD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

STEAMERS of the line maintain a fortnightly service with Boston and St. John, N.B. via Havana, taking through freight to London, Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow and Avonmouth. The service is maintained by the "Sicilian" 9,000 tons nett and the "Montezuma" 3,800 tons nett. The "Sicilian" has ample accommodation for passengers and is also equipped with cold storage for fruit and perishable cargo. Steamers dock at the Leyland Line Wharf, Orange St. *Traffic Agents*—Montreal. *Agents in Kingston*—George & Branday.

EAST ASIATIC COY., LTD.

STEAMERS call at Jamaica monthly from St. Thomas, V.I. to load cargo for all European ports for transhipment at St. Thomas, and call at Port au Prince and St. Marc on their way to St. Thomas.

Deck passengers accepted.

Kingston Local Representatives—FRED L. MYERS & SON,

UNDERWRITERS' AGENTS.

The following Underwriters are represented in Jamaica:—

Salvage Association, London, Liverpool Underwriters Association, R. S. Gamble & Son, Kingston.

Board of Underwriters, New York, E. Haughton Sanguinetti, Kingston.

Cassa Navale D'Assicurazioni of Genoa, Comitato delle Compagnie D'Assicurazioni Marittime, of Genoa, Comité des Assureurs Maritimes of Havre, Paris & Marseilles, Italia Società D'Assicurazioni Marittime Fluviali e Terrestri, Genoa, La Estrella of Carthagena, Spain, La Esperanza of Barcelona, Spain, New Fenix of Madrid, Spain, English and Foreign Insurance Company of Paris, Lloyd of France, Paris, Compagnie D'Assurance, Paris, La Baloise of Bâle, Paris—George & Branday, Kingston.

LEYLAND-HARRISON LINE.

(Joint Service between Liverpool, Glasgow and Kingston)
 Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd., 27 James St., Liverpool.
 Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Mersey Chambers.

Agents in Kingston—Arnold L. Malabre

Steamers of the above Joint Service are despatched every 10
 Kingston, calling once a month at Glasgow, and performing
 16 days. After loading homeward cargo at Kingston to the
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 may be had from Arnold L. Malabre & Co., agents for
 Kingston at the Leyland Line dock, Orange Street, King

ATLANTIC FRUIT CO.

A Steamship Service is main ained by this Co
 States Northern Ports.

Freight and passenger Agencies are locate
 the Island.

President—T. O. Muller, General Off
 Acting Manager, Jamaica Division—L.
 Street, Kingston.

LONE STAR S.

THIS Company maintains a 10 da
 ston, Jamaica, calling at Cuban, Ha

Passenger rates—Galveston to
 Santiago to Kingston, \$15.00.

Agents—Soutar & Co., 11 King

CAP

Regular Freight

THE Steamers sail from
 proceed to Puerto Color

Steamers call at Kings
 and Continental Ports.

Office—8-10 Bridge

General Agent—H.

Archibald A. McInnis.

as follows:—

ULE.

ass Ports.

er, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth.

gistered Gross Tonnage.

Fee payable.

SOCIETE C		as		and not exceeding		300 tons		Fee payable.	
Head Office		Agents in the		Norton		28		£ s. d.	
Representative		This Com.		(France), C.		New Orleans		(Hayti).	
They		San J.		Libert		Van		to	
and not exceeding		300 tons		400 "		500 "		600 "	
1,000 "		1,200 "		1,400 "		1,600 "		1,800 "	
2,000 "		3,000 "		4,000 "		5,000 "		6,000 "	
7,000 "		8,000 "		9,000 "		10,000 "		Above 10,000 tons, 1/3 for each 100 tons.	
1 10 0		1 16 0		2 2 0		2 6 0		2 10 0	
2 14 0		2 18 0		3 1 0		3 4 0		3 7 0	
3 10 0		3 12 6		4 5 0		5 0 0		5 15 0	
6 10 0		7 5 0		8 0 0		8 15 0		9 10 0	

the prescribed distance and Kingston the fees above set out shall be

prescribed distance and Port Royal one half the fees set out shall

prescribed distance and Kingston one half the fees above set out shall

distance and Port Royal one quarter the fees above set

ne half the fees above set out shall be paid.

Bay Point to the East and Polink Point to the

Ports.

Black River, Lucea, Montego Bay, Rio
Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay,

for which they are licensed.
Ann's Bay, Montego Bay.

ay, Manchioneal, Port Antonio,
ssa, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay.

Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Port An-

river

on, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port
Lucea, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio
Montego Bay.

on, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Sav-la-Mar.

Kingston.

on, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto
Maria, Oracabessa, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth,
Bay, Lucea.

efriez, Kingston, Salt River, Black River, Sav-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego
y, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio.

J. G. Vosper, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio,
Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego
Bay, Lucea, Black River, Salt River, Sav-la-Mar, Oracabessa.

28. H. W. Hunt, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant.

35. S. O. Wells, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Manchioneal,
Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Falmouth, Salt River, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay,
Lucea.

37. Jos. A. Chambers, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio
Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.

39. Abraham Hall, Kingston.

40. J. H. M. McFarlane, Falmouth, Montego Bay.

41. W. G. Chevannes, Kingston, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port
Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay and Salt River, Manchioneal, Oracabessa.

43. J. H. Bennett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio,
Annotto Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno,
Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Port Maria, Black River, Sav-la-Mar.

44. John Cooke, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio,
Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth,
Montego Bay, Lucea, Sav-la-Mar, Salt River, Old Harbour, Black River.

46. W. C. Howell, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay,
Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay,
Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Salt River.

48. R. A. Gray, Kingston, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Black River,
Sav-la-Mar.

49. C. A. P. Jensen, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Manchioneal,
Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Rio Bueno, Falmouth,
Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Sav-la-Mar.

Lloyd's Agents.

Kingston—R. S. Gamble & Son, Sub-Agents—Port Antonio—S. W. Sharp, Port Maria—E. H. Kerr: St. Ann's Bay—A. B. Reirie: Sav-la-Mar—B. H. Segre: Black River—W. G. Hendriks: Alligator Pond—S. A. Shaw: Montego Bay—Walter Coke Kerr: Falmouth—Walter Coke Kerr.

THE MARINE BOARD.

The Marine Board, constituted by Law 17 of 1896, takes the place of the several pilotage and harbour boards established under laws 36 of 1873 and 21 of 1891, the boards and the pilotage and harbour districts under those laws being now abolished.

The Marine Board have all the powers and authority formerly vested in the pilotage and harbour boards, as well as the superintendence and control of all lights and beacons other than light houses.

They have power to make enquiry as to shipwrecks and other casualties affecting ships, and into charges of incompetency or misconduct on the part of masters, mates and engineers of ships and to summon such witnesses for the purpose as they may think fit.

They have power to order the survey of any ship if they have reason to believe that she is in any way defective, and to detain her if they think such a course necessary.

They can examine and grant certificates to ships engaged in the coasting and home trade and can examine persons applying to be masters, mates, or engineers of coasting and home trading ships. The board also have the duty of examining persons applying for pilot licenses.

BOARD.

Hon. Robt. Johnstone, C.M.G., I.S.O., *President*; A. H. DaCosta, Capt. S. D. List, Capt. Gen. Lindsay, Lieut. J. H. Owen, R. N. R., D. S. C., Hon. Claude V. Espeut, *Secretary*, John W. Gayner, Kingston.

Marine Board Surveyor of ships and Engineer Surveyor—Archibald A. McInnis.

The fees payable to pilots under Law 44 of 1920 are as follows:—

THIRD SCHEDULE.

First Class Ports.

Old Harbour, Salt River, Savanna-la-Mar, Falmouth.

Registered Gross Tonnage.

					Fee payable.		
					£	s.	d.
Up to	200	tons	..	..	1	10	0
Above	"	"	and not exceeding	300 tons	1	16	0
"	300	"	"	400	2	2	0
"	400	"	"	500	2	6	0
"	500	"	"	600	2	10	0
"	600	"	"	800	2	14	0
"	800	"	"	1,000	2	18	0
"	1,000	"	"	1,200	3	1	0
"	1,200	"	"	1,400	3	4	0
"	1,400	"	"	1,600	3	7	0
"	1,600	"	"	1,800	3	10	0
"	1,800	"	"	2,000	3	12	6
"	2,000	"	"	3,000	4	5	0
"	3,000	"	"	4,000	5	0	0
"	4,000	"	"	5,000	5	15	0
"	5,000	"	"	6,000	6	10	0
"	6,000	"	"	7,000	7	5	0
"	7,000	"	"	8,000	8	0	0
"	8,000	"	"	9,000	8	15	0
"	9,000	"	"	10,000	9	10	0

Above 10,000 tons, 1/3 for each 100 tons.

Between beyond the prescribed distance and Kingston the fees above set out shall be paid.

Between beyond the prescribed distance and Port Royal one half the fees set out shall be paid.

Between within the prescribed distance and Kingston one half the fees above set out shall be paid.

Between within the prescribed distance and Port Royal one quarter the fees above set out shall be paid.

Between Kingston and Port Royal one half the fees above set out shall be paid.

The prescribed distance is between Cow Bay Point to the East and Polink Point to the South.

Second Class Ports.

Port Morant, Morant Bay, Alligator Pond, Black River, Lucea, Montego Bay, Rio Bueno, Dry Harbour, St. Ann's Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Manchioneal.

Two thirds of the fee for First Class Ports.

The following are the names of pilots and the several ports for which they are licensed.

2. Joseph Parodie, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay.
5. Joseph S. Rankin, Kingston.
6. V. E. M. Ellis, Kingston, Port Morant, Morant Bay, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Rio Bueno, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay.
7. F. V. Tilley, Kingston.
9. Philip Hall, Kingston.
12. Robert D. Allen, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Port Antonio, Montego Bay, Lucea.
15. Joseph Israel, Old Harbour, Salt River
16. Edw. Spencer Grosett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Port Maria, Lucea, Annotto Bay, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay.
17. D. A. Rhino, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Sav.-la-Mar.
19. W. E. Benjamin, Kingston.
20. J. Boor, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, Ocho Rios, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
21. W. Defriez, Kingston, Salt River, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar, Lucea, Montego Bay, Falmouth, Rio Bueno, St. Ann's Bay, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio.
27. F. G. Vosper, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Salt River, Sav.-la-Mar, Oracabessa.
28. H. W. Hunt, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant.
35. S. O. Wells, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Falmouth, Salt River, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay, Lucea.
37. Jos. A. Chambers, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
39. Abraham Hall, Kingston.
40. J. H. M. McFarlane, Falmouth, Montego Bay.
41. W. G. Chevannes, Kingston, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Montego Bay and Salt River, Manchioneal, Oracabessa.
43. J. H. Bennett, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Ocho Rios, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Dry Harbour, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Port Maria, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar.
44. John Cooke, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Sav.-la-Mar, Salt River, Old Harbour, Black River.
46. W. C. Howell, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Savanna-la-Mar, Black River, Salt River.
48. R. A. Gray, Kingston, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar.
49. C. A. P. Jensen, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Port Antonio, Manchioneal, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Oracabessa, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea, Black River, Sav.-la-Mar.

PILOTS, *continued*.

66. Uriah Davis, Black River.
 68. W. F. Bodden, Kingston, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
 76 J. S. Goldson, Kingston.
 79 Peter A. Moodie, Morant Bay, Port Morant, Manchioneal, Port Antonio, Annotto Bay, Port Maria, Oracabessa, St. Ann's Bay, Rio Bueno, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Lucea.
 80. Edw. Cox, Sav-la-Mar.

HARBOURS AND HARBOUR MASTERS.

LAW 36 of 1873 effected the consolidation of all the then existing enactments relating to harbours, a proceeding which was much required as a matter of convenience as those enactments extended over nearly two hundred years, namely, from the year 1681 to the year 1872. This law provides *inter alia* for the constitution of harbours by the Governor in Privy Council, for the appointment of harbour masters and their removal from office; for the removal of wrecks and other obstructions in harbours; for the preservation, repair and renewal of buoys, &c. Under section 6 of law 17 of 1896 harbour masters are placed under the control and superintendence and direction of the Marine Board by that law created. Under the law of 1873 the harbour masters' fees were assessed on the draught of water of vessels, and as in many cases difficulties arose in reference to the ascertainment of the proper draught the legislature deemed it expedient to calculate the fees on registered tonnage, and to this end passed Law 24 of 1889. The following table gives the fees now payable:—

Harbour.	Registered Tonnage.	Vessels trading between the Tropics.	All other Vessels except Coasting Vessels.	Coasting Vessels.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston	Under 70 tons	0 7 6	0 15 0	—
	70 tons and over but under 160 tons	0 10 0	1 0 0	—
	160 tons and over but under 350	0 15 0	1 10 0	—
	350 tons and over but under 850	0 17 6	1 15 0	—
All other harbours	850 tons and upwards	1 0 0	2 0 0	—
	Under 160 tons	0 5 0	0 10 0	—
	160 tons and upwards	0 10 0	1 0 0	—
Kingston harbour	Not exceeding per quarter	—	—	0 8 0
All other harbours	Not exceeding per quarter	—	—	0 1 0

KINGSTON HARBOUR.

Law 12 of 1904 enacts as follows:—

1—Anything in any law of this Colony to the contrary notwithstanding, any Vessel which shall enter any harbour of this Island, solely for the purpose of effecting necessary repairs, or of obtaining medical assistance for any sick person on board such Vessel, shall not be liable to pay any harbour fees or light dues; and any Vessel which shall enter any harbour of this Island, solely for the purpose of calling for orders, or of obtaining coal, water, ships' store, or necessary provisions, shall be liable to pay one half only of the usual harbour fees and light dues. Provided always, that if such Vessel, except for the purpose of enabling repairs to be effected, takes in or discharges any cargo or ballast, or takes on board, or lands any passenger, other than a passenger whom it is necessary to land on account of the state of his health, she shall not be entitled to any relief or exemption under this Law, and she shall before Customs clearance is granted to her on her outward voyage, pay to the Collector of the Port, the difference between the full light

and harbour dues, and the amount of such dues that has actually been paid. Provided further, that the proviso to Section 6 of Law 8 of 1900, shall not apply to any Vessel which has obtained relief under this Law.

Vessels proceed from Port Royal to Kingston by a channel varying from 6 to 9 fathoms in depth, which in the narrowest part is a little over a cable in width, the channel throughout to the anchorage off Kingston being well buoyed and staked.

The Wigam and A.G.A. Continuous burning Lamps erected to mark the approaches to Port Royal and Kingston are hereby advertised as permanent lights under section 9 of Law 17 of 1896, and came into general use on the 1st January, 1903.

The lamps hitherto provided under No. 16 of the rules relative to the harbour of Kingston have been discontinued.

The following is a description of the Lamps referred to:—

Gun Cay Light—A flashing red light, upon a concrete pedestal in about 2 feet of water. The light will show 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
N Tangent Lime Cay and W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay	75° 38'
W Tangent Drunkenman's Cay and S end Lazaretto	78° 37'

Rackham Cay Light—A flashing fixed white light on Tripod Beacon, 15 feet above water, painted white. It is in 18 feet of water and marks the northern edge of Rackham Cay. Its position is as follows:—

	Angles.
Lazaretto and Dockyard Tower	70° 0'
Dockyard Tower and Rocky Point	78° 9'

Beacon Shoal Light—A flashing red light, 6 seconds flash, 6 seconds dark, upon 3 piles, will show 30 feet above water, it is on the northern edge of shoal in 19 feet of water.

Burial Ground Light—A fixed red light upon a pile in 18 feet of water, will show 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
Plumb Point Light House and Parish Church	36° 10'
Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	47° 51'

Fort Augusta Light—A flashing red light shows red to both south and east. It is 37 feet above water.

Two Sisters light on Two Sisters Stake—a fixed white light 10 feet above water.

Position—

Plumb Point Light House and E. Drunkenman's Cay	64° 56'
Plumb Point Light House and Town Greenwich House	59° 18'

St. Alban's Light—A fixed red light in 18 feet of water, 10 feet above water on St. Alban's Stake.

Mammee Light—A fixed white light in 18 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

East Horse Shoe Light—A fixed white light in 20 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

Pond Mouth Light—A fixed red light in 24 feet of water, 10 feet above water.

Its exact position is as follows:—

	Angles.
Plumb Point Light House and Clock Tower, Port Royal	89° 41'
Clock Tower, Port Royal, and Fort Augusta Light	44° 41'

The positions and names of the "Beacon Shoal," "St. Alban's," "Mammee," and "East Horse Shoe" stakes are marked upon the Chart, and the angles between the different points are as follows:—

	Angles.
<i>Beacon Shoal Light</i> —Clock Tower, Port Royal and south end	
Gun Cay	67° 47' 0"
South and Gun Cay and east end Drunkenman's Cay	83° 50' 0"
<i>St. Alban's Stake and Light</i> —Plumb Point Light House and	
Clock Tower, Port Royal	58° 4' 90"
Clock Tower and Inner House, Port Henderson	62° 23' 0"
<i>Mammee Stake and Light</i> —N Tangent, Fort Augusta, and	
Inner House, Port Henderson	51° 42' 0"
Inner House, Port Henderson, and Small Point	29° 0' 0"
<i>East Horse Shoe Stake and Light</i> —Passage Fort House and N	
Tangent, Fort Augusta	21° 56' 0"
Fort Augusta and Inner House, Port Henderson	29° 42' 0"

Off Kingston there is good holding ground anchorage in from 6 to 8 fathoms off the town; the majority of vessels lay alongside the different wharves to discharge or take in cargo, the depth of water ranging from 12 to 36 feet.

COALS and provisions can be readily obtained in Kingston at reasonable market prices.

WATER for shipping is charged by the Water Commissioners at the following rates, viz.:—

	Under	50	Tons	4s.
50 and	do	100	do	8s.
100	do	150	do	16s.
150	do	200	do	20s.
200	do	250	do	25s.
250	do	300	do	30s.
300	do	400	do	35s.
400	do	500	do	40s.
500	do	600	do	50s.
600	do	800	do	60s.
800	do	1,000	do	70s.
1,000	do	1,500	do	80s.
1,500	do	2,000	do	100s.
2,000	do	3,300	do	110s.
3,000	do	4,000	do	120s.
4,000	do	5,000	do	140s.
5,000	do	7,500	do	160s.
7,500	do	10,000	do	180s.
10,000 and upwards	..	..	..	200s.

These rates are subject to an increase of 10% to cover cost to wharf owners for supplying from their wharf when the vessel requiring a supply of water is supplied from a wharf that is not owned or leased by the owner or charterer of the vessel so supplied.

Owners and lessees of wharves, who are not also the owners or charterers of the vessels supplied with water, will be allowed a commission of 10% on all shipping bills collected from Masters of vessels supplied when such wharf owners and lessees requisition the supply of water and pay therefor within fifteen days of the completion of the supply.

Sailing vessels in the coastal trade will be supplied from any wharf in Kingston at the rate of one shilling per hundred gallons on obtaining permission from the wharf owner to have the supply taken from his wharf and on the Master of the vessel paying the cost in advance.

BALLAST is obtained through the authorities at the General Penitentiary from the Quarry at Rock Fort. It is put on board vessels by convict labour, at a charge at the Quarry Wharf of 2/ a ton, and at Kingston of 3/6 a ton.

ESTABLISHMENT OF HARBOUR MASTERS.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary.
Kingston	Lieut. J. H. Owen, D.S.C., R.N.R.	£550 0 0
Morant Bay	—	20 0 0
Port Morant	W. M. Lewin	15 0 0
Port Antonio	C. H. Vidal Hall	25 0 0
Annotto Bay	G. L. Facey	20 0 0
Port Maria	W. C. Gauntlett	20 0 0
Ocho Rios	A. J. dePass	6 0 0
St. Ann's Bay	Ditto	20 0 0
Falmouth	S. H. Allwood	15 0 0
Montego Bay	E. B. Levy	12 0 0
Lucea	E. F. Wilson	12 0 0
Green Island	A. J. McKenzie	6 0 0
Savanna-la-Mar	A. C. Murray	15 0 0
Gravesend, Black River	V. H. Fonseca	12 0 0
Dry Harbour	A. W. Kennedy	6 0 0
Rio Bueno	A. W. Kennedy	6 0 0
Manchioneal	J. C. B. Corinaldi	6 0 0

RECEIVERS OF WRECK.

UNDER the 4th section of Law 14 of 1875, a law relating to wrecks, casualties to ships and salvage, which was passed in consequence of the old act, 53 Geo. III., cap. 25, having been found insufficient to protect the interests of ship-owners and insurers, and to give adequate redress to persons injured by wrecking, the Governor may appoint any officer of customs, revenue officer or other person to be a receiver of wreck in any district, and may fix, and from time to time alter, the limits of the district for which any receiver is appointed.

The existing districts of receivers of wreck and their limits as fixed by the Governor are as follows:—

- (1) Kingston—Cockpit River on the West to Cow Bay inclusive on the East.
- (2) Morant Bay—Cow Bay Point to Prospect Point.
- (3) Port Morant—Prospect Point to Southern Bank of Hector's River.
- (4) Port Antonio—Southern Bank of Hector's River to the Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River.
- (5) Annotto Bay—Eastern Bank of Little Spanish River to Don Christopher's Point.
- (6) Port Maria—Don Christopher's Point to Eastern Bank of White River.
- (7) St. Ann's Bay—Eastern Bank of White River to Western Bank of easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom.
- (8) Dry Harbour—Western Bank of the easternmost of the Three Rivers at Pear Tree Bottom to Bengal Point.
- (9) Falmouth—Bengal Point to Western side of Long Bay.
- (10) Montego Bay—Western side of Long Bay to Round Hill Bluff.
- (11) Lucea—Round Hill Bluff to North Negril Point.
- (12) Savanna-la-Mar—North Negril Point to Whitehouse Point.
- (13) Black River—Whitehouse Point to Cuckold Point.
- (14) Milk River—Cuckold Point to mouth of Cockpit River.

The following public officers are Receivers of Wreck for the several districts:—

No. 1 Kingston	..	B. deS. Bell, Collector of Customs.
No. 2 Morant Bay	..	
No. 3 Port Morant	..	R. H. Nicholas, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 4 Port Antonio	..	C. H. V. Hall, Collector of Taxes.
No. 5 Annotto Bay	..	G. L. Facey, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 6 Port Maria	..	W. C. Gauntlett, Collector of Taxes.
No. 7 St. Ann's Bay	..	A. J. Depass, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 8 Dry Harbour	..	A. W. Kennedy, Landing Waiter.
No. 9 Falmouth	..	S. H. Allwood, Collector of Taxes.
No. 10 Montego Bay	..	E. B. Levy, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 11 Lucea	..	E. Wilson, Collector of Taxes.
No. 12 Savanna-la-Mar	..	E. A. Millingen, Collector of Taxes.
No. 13 Black River	..	E. deV. Fonseca, Assistant Collector of Taxes.
No. 14 Milk River	..	C. S. Hogarth, Landing Waiter.

The duties of the receivers of wreck may be briefly classified as follows:—

- (a.) To render assistance in cases of stranded or distressed ships or boats, including the preservation of life and property, and the suppression of plunder, disorder or obstruction;
- (b.) To institute inquiries into wrecks and casualties at sea ;
- (c.) To see to the safe custody of wrecked property and the restoration thereof to the owners;
- (d.) To arrange the settlement of salvage claims;
- (e.) To see to the protection of the Customs Revenue in respect of wrecked goods.

The following table shows the fees payable to receivers, one moiety of which is paid into the Treasury and the other retained by the receivers for their personal use:—

For every examination on oath instituted by a receiver with respect to any ship or boat which may be, or may have been, in distress a fee not exceeding £1 0 0

But so that in no case shall a larger fee than two pounds be charged for examinations taken in respect of the same ship and the same occurrence, whatever may be the number of the deponents.

For every report required to be sent by the Receiver to the Governor the sum of

£0 10 0

For wreck taken by the Receiver into his custody, a per centage of five per cent. upon the value thereof, but in no case shall the whole amount of per centage so payable exceed twenty pounds.

In cases where any services are rendered by a Receiver in respect of any ship or boat in distress not being wreck, or in respect of the cargo or other articles belonging thereto, the following fees, instead of a per centage, that is to say:—

If such ship or boat, with her cargo, equals or exceeds in value six hundred pounds, the sum of two pounds for the first, and the sum of one pound for every subsequent day during which the Receiver is employed on such service; but if such ship or boat with her cargo is less in value than six hundred pounds one moiety of the above mentioned sum.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

THE care and management of all light-houses are by law 8 of 1900, vested in the Director of Public Works.

MORANT POINT.—This light-house is situated at the extreme east end of the island, and carries a revolving white light, elevated 100 feet above high water which is visible at a distance of 21 miles at sea in clear weather.

The illuminating apparatus is a third order holophotal light, revolving once in eight minutes, and giving a flash every minute. This was erected in 1889, in place of the original apparatus.

The illuminant used in this and the other Light Houses in the Island is mineral oil, with the exception of Folly Point, where compressed acetylene was substituted after the destruction of original oil apparatus by hurricane in 1915

The position of the light-house is in latitude 17° 55' north, and longitude 76° 12' west.

PLUMB POINT.—This light-house, built in the year 1853 on sand six feet deep down to water level on a platform of crossed logs of hardwood, which were found to be rotting when the light-house was stiffened after the earthquake at the base with a massive reinforced concrete casing. It stands on the Palisadoes, at Great Plumb Point, at the entrance to Kingston harbour. It is 70 feet in height, of stone and iron, and exhibits a third order dioptric light from an incandescent lamp and is arranged to show a white light over the entrance of the Eastern navigable channel and a red light over the foul ground and the south channel for a distance of 12 miles, thus reversing the arrangement existing previously. The white light is visible at a distance of about 20 miles in clear weather. The position of the light-house is in latitude 17° 56' north, longitude 76° 47'–30" west.

FOLLY POINT, PORT ANTONIO.—This light-house was built under the powers of law 17 of 1886, the mercantile community having guaranteed the Government that the revenue from dues would suffice to meet the cost of maintenance, and the interest and sinking fund on the first cost. The tower is constructed of masonry and is fire-proof throughout. The optical apparatus is dioptric of the fourth order shewing a flashing white light, which gives a flash of 2 seconds duration followed by 8 seconds darkness. The light is visible at 13 miles distance over an arc of 153°, the backward rays being reflected by a dioptric mirror. The illuminant used is compressed acetylene gas. The position of the light-house is in latitude 18° 11' north, longitude 76° 27' west.

NEGRIL POINT.—A light-house was erected at South Negril Point at the extreme western end of the island in July 1895.

The tower is of concrete 66 feet high above ground, and the light is elevated 100 feet above sea level.

The apparatus is a second order dioptric, with a 5 wick burner, occulting, exhibiting the light for 57½ seconds, with periods of 2½ seconds of darkness intervening.

The position of the light-house is in latitude 18° 15' north, longitude 78° 23' west. **GALINA POINT** (near Fort Maria).—This light consists of a continuous burning three-wick Wigham Lamp carried on a concrete tower. Its position is approximately latitude 18° 25' North Longitude, 76° 55' West.

The light is 44 feet above high water and is visible at a distance of 12 miles between bearings N 40° W and S.68° E.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Office.	Name of Holder.	Salary and other Emolument.	Date of First Appointment to Public Service.
<i>Plumb Point.</i> Superintendent	.. A. E. Plummer ..	£ s. d. 180 0 0	1st Jan., '14
<i>Morant Point.</i> Superintendent	.. C. Durrant ..	200 0 0	25th June, '96
<i>Folly Point.</i> Keeper	.. C. Hinds ..	78 0 0	13th May, '20
<i>Negril Point.</i> Superintendent	.. J. S. Brownhill ..	200 0 0	25th April, '95

PART XIII.

ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES.

THE RIO COBRE IRRIGATION CANAL.

THE total length of canals and branches constructed and at present under maintenance is as follows:—

	Miles.	Chains.
Main Canal	5	73
Subsidiary Channels	0	35
Old Harbour Branch	9	28
Subsidiary Channels	6	30
Port Henderson Branch	4	25
Subsidiary Channels	2	7½
Cumberland Pen Branch	4	31
Subsidiary Channels	7	63½
Caymanas Branch	4	11
Subsidiary Channels	3	20
Total	48	3½

These branches can be extended and others constructed whenever required for the further development of the scheme.

The area embraced by the canal and its branches is nearly 50,000 acres. A portion of this cannot be irrigated, as it is broken and hilly ground; but, after making all deductions, including those for roads, gullies, Spanish Town, &c., there remain fully 30,000 acres capable of being irrigated. Nearly one-half of this land is very suitable for irrigation and, with water and proper cultivation, might be made to grow almost any crop, as it is a loamy soil, slightly porous and capable of taking up water without letting it through too rapidly. The remainder is a clay soil which produces, with irrigation, excellent crops of sugar-cane and guinea grass.

The total number of acres now under irrigation is about 16,300, and the aggregate quantity of water supplied was 17,785 cubic yards per hour in 1920-21.

The gross revenue in 1920-1921 was £13,468 16s. 3d. It is derived from the sale of water for irrigation, for watering stock, for supplying the Spanish Town water works, from the sale of fruit, &c., grown on the canal banks. A number of coco-nut and other fruit trees have been planted on the banks.

The natural slope of the ground over which the canal is carried is considerable, and the canal therefore is capable of yielding a large mill-power. It offers a good field for the establishment of central factories for the manufacture of sugar. Amongst the crops which may be cultivated with profit are the following: sugar-cane, bananas, plantains, cocoa, oranges and limes.

Below are the details of the acreage irrigated and of the water consumed for each description of cultivation for year ending 31.3.21.

Cultivation.	Acreage irrigated.	Cubic yds. of water taken per hour.
Bananas	5,054	6,538
Sugar	8,706	8,691
Guinea Grass	1,000	228
Mixed cultivation	283	102
Oranges and coconuts	822	411
Machinery and domestic use, &c.	—	294
Totals	15,865	16,264

The following scale of rates were settled by the Governor in Privy Council and published in Gazette of 20th July, 1911, together with regulations for the management and care of the works, etc., rescinding the regulations previously in force, and to take effect from 1st August, 1911.

5. Water will be supplied to Consumers at the discretion of the Colonial Secretary,

all supplies being subject to uniform abatements dependent upon the maximum available flow in the canal, and will be paid for at the rate set out in the Regulation 8 (b).

Payments will be subject to rebate in the event of shortage in supply, subject to the provisions in Regulation No. 10 being complied with.

6. Any reduction of water under any Agreement whether such reduction be under the preceding regulation or any other regulation or otherwise, shall be deemed to be an "accident or other cause beyond the control of the Colonial Secretary" within the meaning of Regulation 10 hereof.

7. The water is to be conducted to the fence line of the canal by appliances provided by the Director of Public Works. All arrangements, appliances or works for conducting and using the water beyond the fence line of the canal must be provided by the consumer; but, should he desire it, the Director of Public Works may consider any special application for the construction by his officers of such appliances or works at the cost of the consumer.

8. Payments according to the following scale of rates shall be made by persons who take water from the canals or works, provided also that no water, except as hereinafter provided, shall be supplied for any period less than six months:—

(a) When water is taken only for purposes other than irrigation the following rates shall be paid:—

1. For supplies of 5 cubic yards per hour or less, a sum of £12 per annum.
2. For supplies of more than 5 and not exceeding 10 cubic yards per hour, at the rate of £2 5s. per cubic yard per hour per annum.
3. For supplies of more than ten and less than fifteen cubic yards per hour, at the rate of £2 2s. 6d. per cubic yard per hour per annum.
4. For supplies of fifteen cubic yards or over per hour, at the rate of £2 per cubic yard per hour per annum.

(b) When the water is taken and used for irrigation, at the rate of 16/8 per cubic yard per hour per annum.

(c) For permission, at the option of the Director of Public Works, to take water at bridges or other places for domestic use only, the rate of six shillings per annum shall be paid unless a water cart is used, in which case the rate shall be twelve shillings per annum for each person.

(d) Special prices and terms may be made by the Director of Public Works for water for driving machinery or for other special purposes.

(e) When water is taken for irrigation, arrangements may be made, at the option of the Director of Public Works, for giving an accumulated supply at certain fixed periods in lieu of a constant supply; also for varying the points of delivery.

(f) The total water sold under the above Regulations 8 (f) to 8 (e) shall not exceed 16,000 cubic yards per hour. Provided that when in the opinion of the Director of Public Works 18,000 cubic yards per hour is available, the surplus of 2,000 cubic yards per hour may be distributed free amongst consumers.

9. Consumers must make arrangements for the drainage of their lands to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Works. Should a consumer fail to provide proper drainage within ninety days of being called upon to do so in writing by the Director of Public Works his supply may be cut off and his contract cancelled.

10. If the stipulated supply of water should at any time be stopped or reduced in quantity by any accident or other cause beyond the control of the Colonial Secretary or purposely for the sake of altering or repairing the canal or any works in connection therewith, the Colonial Secretary shall not be responsible for any damage that may in consequence thereof accrue to the consumer; and the payments to be made by the consumer shall not abate in consequence of such stoppage, unless the supply of water shall have been stopped for a continuous period of seven days or more, nor shall any deduction be made in respect of any claim on account of short delivery unless and except a notice thereof in writing is given by the consumer to the Engineer of the Works at the time when such short delivery occurs, in which cases a deduction in proportion to the whole time the water shall have been so stopped, or to the amount of such short delivery, as the case may be, shall be made from the amount of payment otherwise claimable. The flow of water in the canals will, in general, be stopped during continuous rainy weather and, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore provided, no abatement from the payments hereinbefore specified to be made by the consumer will be allowed on account of such stoppages of water.

11. The payments hereby prescribed are to be made to such officer or person as the Colonial Secretary shall appoint to receive the same and if any such payment be not made within fourteen days after the day on which it shall have become due, the Director of Public Works by his agents shall be at liberty to cut off and discontinue the supply of water without any notice whatever and without prejudice to the rights of the Colonial Secretary.

Superintendent—F. E. Taylor, £137 10/, travelling allowance, £75; appointed 1st Oct. 1897.

VERE IRRIGATION WORKS.

THE Vere Irrigation Works were constructed and are being conducted under the provisions of Law 39 of 1897 and various amending laws.

They are managed by a commission styled the Vere Irrigation Commission, consisting of 5 members, 3 of whom are nominated by the Governor and 2 elected by the owners of the properties, who guarantee the revenue necessary for the maintenance of the works and the redemption of the loans sanctioned by the laws.

COMMISSIONERS.

A. W. Farquharson, <i>Chairman.</i>	Conrad Watson.	Percival H. Lindo
	Clarence Lopez.	Theophilus Harty.
<i>Secretary</i> —C. O. Magnan, 87 Berry Street Kingston.	<i>Superintendent of the Milk River Works</i> —	
<i>Superintendent Cockpit Scheme</i> —	H. Upton, Race Course P.O.	
A. R. DeCosta, Salt River P.O.		

The original works were constructed during the years 1901 to 1903, under the supervision of the Director of Public Works, and comprise the head-works or dam and sluice on the Milk River at St. Jago, in Lower Clarendon, to divert the water of the river into the main canal, which runs in a south-easterly direction across the plain of Vere, and was intended to carry about 7,000 cubic yards of water per hour, as far as the Rio Minho, and 6,000 cubic yards thence to the reservoir at Raymond's. Between St. Jago and the crossing to the Rio Minho at Dry River estate the canal is carried over ten gullies aqueducts consisting of steel troughing carried on abutments and piers of cement concrete. At Dry River it is carried under the Rio Minho by a steel syphon 650 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, and thence continues, crossing five more gullies by means of aqueducts, to Raymond's estate, discharging into an impounding reservoir created there by the erection of a dam across the valley of the Raymond's gully. The total length of the main canal was sixteen miles four chains, and that of the aqueducts about 2,000 feet.

The reservoir at Raymond's was calculated to hold about 4,610,000 cubic yards, equivalent to about a month's supply at the rate of 5,000 cubic yards per hour, or to the amount required for irrigating 5,000 acres at one cubic yard per hour. Distribution channels for the supply of water to the estates west of the Rio Minho were taken off from the main canal, and another one for the estates east of the river commenced at Raymond's dam, branching off in several directions to give the supplies where needed.

The Raymonds reservoir did not prove a success and the scheme was eventually worked independently of it.

The failure of the water supply in the Milk River rendered a reconsideration of the whole subject necessary in 1913, which resulted in the passing of Law 16 of 1913 for rendering certain relief to the guarantors of the original scheme and of Law 17 of 1913 authorizing the obtaining of a supply of water from the Cockpit river.

The following are the lengths of the Main and Distribution Canals on the Milk River scheme now in use:—

	M. C.	
Main Canal, St. Jago to Raymond's Reservoir	..	16 14
Branches	..	7 55
Total	..	23 69

The Cockpit scheme has now been completed and is in operation.

The water for the scheme is derived from the Cockpit river, a never failing spring fed river which issues from the Brazilletto hills near the 18th mile post on the road from Old Harbour to the Alley.

The river was repeatedly gauged during abnormal droughts, and no discharge of less than 20,000 cubic yards per hour has ever been recorded.

The present scheme utilises 5,000 cubic yards per hour, and is capable of being extended to over 10,000 cubic yards per hour.

The channels connecting the Cockpit river and the Irrigation channels formerly laid down for the purposes of supplying the various sugar estates in Eastern Vere have a total length of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and are divided into two portions, a low level canal and a high level canal.

The low level channel, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, extends from the Cockpit river to the pumping station where a pumping plant of the most modern type is erected.

It consists of a High Duty Worthington pumping engine, Babcock & Wilcox water tube boilers, Green's economiser, Induced draft fan, water purifier and de-oiler and all the most up to date accessories for a high-class pumping plant.

The pumping plant elevates the water to a height of about 70 feet, discharging it into the High Level Channel, which is concreted.

A length of about 5 miles of this channel conducts the water to the former channels laid down for the Milk River water which have been taken over by the Cockpit scheme and have also been concreted.

A length of 7 miles of each canal conveys water when available from the Milk River Scheme, for use by the Cockpit Scheme consumers, making the total length of canals in connection with this scheme $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Several analyses of the water have been made and it has been found to be admirably adapted to the purposes of irrigation.

THE KINGSTON GENERAL COMMISSIONERS.

By a law passed in the session of 1897 by the Legislative Council, called the Kingston General Commissioners Law, No. 24 of 1897, the several commissions hitherto governing the Kingston Markets, the Kingston and Liguanea water works, the gas works, the slaughter houses, and the Kingston Improvements, under the law of 1890, were amalgamated, and their united powers conferred upon a body of commissioners, called the Kingston General Commissioners. The various undertakings controlled and managed by this body are described in the following articles under their respective heads.

By order in Privy Council 20th November, 1907—under the powers given by section 20 of Law 24 of 1907—the Kingston General Commissioners were invested with all rights powers, duties, immunities and discretions conferred on the Mayor and Council of Kingston by Laws 5 of 1883 and 24 of 1907, and the Commissioners were constituted the Building Authority for the purposes of these Laws.

By order in Privy Council dated 20th November, 1907, the Governor transferred the powers given by the Kingston Building Law, Amendment Law, 1907, from the Mayor and Council of Kingston to the Kingston General Commissioners, to take effect on 1st December, 1907. Mr. H. Gould is the surveyor under the law.

COMMISSIONERS.

G. P. Myers, —The Chairman of the Parochial Board, St. Andrew.—*Chairman.*

Hon. Director of Public Works.

Simon Soutar, J. P.

Hon. Superintending Medical Officer.

Hon. H. A. Laselve Simpson, O.B.E.

Hon. Custos of Kingston.

Dr. Lawson Gifford, M.B., C.M.

Hon. Custos of St. Andrew.

Hon. Major Dixon, O.B.E.

His Worship the Mayor of Kingston.

R. H. Isaacs, J. P.

STAFF.

Managing Commissioner—R. H. Isaacs, £1,000 per annum, and Residence at Cavaliers.

Engineer in Charge and Building Surveyor—H. Gould, M.I.C.E., and Mem. San. Inst., £950 per annum, inclusive of travelling expenses.

Secretary and Storekeeper—W. J. Walker, £550 per annum.

Deputy Storekeeper—G. C. Linton £350 per annum.

Clerk—H. L. Harris, £300 per annum.

Attached to Water, Gas Works and Sewerage Works.

Assistant Engineer and Assistant Building Surveyor—Braham T. Judah, A.M.I.C.E. £600 per annum, inclusive of travelling expenses.

Mechanical Engineer—David Aiken, M.E., £400 per annum, inclusive of travelling expenses.

Cashier and Collector—L. E. Pouyat, £350 per annum.

Clerks—C. V. Harris, £250; C. G. Wilson, £300. W. S. Myers, £250.

Attached to Markets.

Superintendent—Vacant, £200; *Clerks*—E. C. Clarke, £250.

Asst. Clerk—A. A. McCallum, £240. D. Palma, £200.

Attached to Slaughter House.

Superintendent—E. S. Bowen, £150.

Inspector—M. H. Solomon—Fees.

KINGSTON GAS WORKS.

THE subject of lighting Kingston with gas was first mooted in 1864 by William George Astwood, and in 1865 a bill introduced by the late Hon. S. C. Burke in the Assembly became law. Nothing, however, was done in the matter till 1870, when Mr. W. Climie applied to the Governor, Sir J. P. Grant, on behalf of some capitalists in England for a concession to erect gas works for the supply of the city, such concession to extend over a period of thirty years. The further terms proposed were: that the maximum price should be 18s. per 1,000 cubic feet; that the gas should be used for lighting the streets and all public buildings; and that all imported materials should be duty free. These terms did not prove acceptable to Sir J. P. Grant, who considered that such a concession would place it beyond the power of the inhabitants of Kingston to obtain gas on what he thought reasonable or anything approaching reasonable terms. The same answer was returned to the late Mr. T. L. Harvey who applied in 1871 for a similar concession; the Governor remarking that if gas was to be provided he would recommend that the provision be made for establishing Government gas works thereby avoiding all the very serious objections to long monopolies to private parties.

On Sir J. P. Grant referring the proposal to establish Government gas works to the Kingston Municipal Board he was met by the very curious objection that the lighting up of the streets would be attended with considerable disadvantage, unless accompanied by a more efficient Police Force, in consequence of the fact that the "unscientific and ignorant depredating class of the community have great fear of darkness and generally take advantage of the light of the moon for their operations." In other respects the proposal was hailed with satisfaction. The objection, somewhat surprised the Governor, who thereupon called on the Police Authorities for their opinion. Major Prenderville (the Inspector General) showed that of the 74 burglaries and larcenies committed between January 1870 and September 1871, inclusive, only eighteen were committed on dark and partly moonlight nights, which were two hundred and fifty-four in number. The unanimous opinion of the Officers of Police was that street lighting would be a help to the Constabulary and a difficulty in the way of the thief.

Sir J. P. Grant, fortified by these opinions, caused a bill to be passed through the Legislative Council during the session of 1872, appointing as Gas Commissioners the persons holding for the time being the respective offices of Colonial Secretary, Director of Public Works, Auditor General, Custos of Kingston and Custos of St. Andrew, and empowering them to raise by debentures the sum of £30,000 for the purpose of erecting gas works and working the same.

The works were commenced early in 1875 and completed in 1877, the town being lighted with gas for the first time on the 10th May. The works were constructed under the superintendence of Mr. John Stiven. They consisted of a retort house containing six beds of retorts, a building containing the exhauster engine, the two scrubbers, the station meter, the governor and photometer, the purifying and lime house, the coal shed, and two gas-holders capable of holding 30,000 cubic feet each, or about one day's supply. The cost of the works, including the mains and 699 street lamps for lighting the city, was £39,313 18s. 10d. The works are situated beyond the Railway station. The retort house has now been extended, and new benches of four regenerative settings have been erected.

The quantity of gas made in 1920-21 was 2½ million cubic feet; the coals carbonized amounting to 2,700 tons. The public lights consume about one half the quantity of gas made, the street lamps being lit on an average 190 hours per month.

The receipts for the year ended the 31st March, 1921, were £17,312 3 0 and the expenditure £17,509 16 4 without the charges for Interest, Sinking Fund, &c. The prices charged for gas, &c., are as follow:—

For each street lamp, per annum	..	£8	0	0	
For gas consumed for illuminating purposes—per 1,000 cubic feet	..	0	10	0	less 5 % discount for prompt payment.
For coke, per ton	..	4	0	0	
For tar, per gallon	..	0	2	0	retail.
For temper lime, per puncheon	..	4	0	0	
For temper lime, per barrel	..	0	16	0	

The introduction of incandescent gas lighting has effected a marked improvement in illuminating power, with a considerable reduction in consumption and consequent cost of lighting. With a single Welsbach burner and mantle an illumination equal to 100 standard sperm candles can be produced at the cost of one-third of penny per hour, a similar light by means of the ordinary flat flame burner would require 6 No. 5 burners costing 2½d. per hour, while the same illuminating power produced by an electric incandescent lamp, with current at one shilling per unit, would cost 4½d.

The Parade Gardens are effectively lighted by means of eleven self-intensifying incandescent gas lamps giving an aggregate of 3,300 candle power, a successful example of the latest development of incandescent gas lighting, and the incandescent principle is gradually superseding the old flat flame lamps.

KINGSTON AND LIGUANEA WATER WORKS.

THE city of Kingston and the plain of Liguanea are supplied with water from three sources, namely, the Hope River, the Wag Water and the Ferry River. The town and district were formerly dependent entirely on water supplied by wells and that yielded by a few springs along the harbour. A company was incorporated in 1848 to supply Kingston from a subterranean source supposed to exist near Barbican. Many thousands of pounds were spent in sinking shafts, driving adits and constructing a tunnel to lead the water by gravitation to Halfway Tree. The scheme proved a total failure, but the company in 1849 was fortunate enough to be able to purchase from the Duke of Buckingham a portion of the Hope estate, together with the water rights to four-ninths of the supply in the Hope river. Reservoirs were built at Hope and Montgomery's Corner (now called Cross Roads) and a line of 9-inch mains was laid for the supply of the city. These works delivered an indifferent supply of unfiltered water once or twice a day for household purposes. The pressure was so poor that little or no protection was afforded to the inhabitants against fire.

In 1871 the Government purchased the rights of the old company for the sum of £51,200, and immediately set to work to construct new works at a further expenditure of £87,000. These works, completed in 1876, consist of:—

- 1st. A concrete culvert over three miles in length, from Hope to Cavaliers.
- 2nd. A large settling reservoir, 256 feet long by 160 in breadth and 20 in depth, capable of containing 2½ million gallons.
- 3rd. Two filter beds, each 200 feet long by 100 broad by 7 feet in depth. They contain the necessary filtering materials, such as small stone, gravel and sand, superposed in layers, and are each capable of filtering 1,500,000 gallons in 24 hours.
- 4th. A pure water tank, 200 feet by 180 and 20 feet in depth, capable of holding 3,000,000 gallons, an average day's supply to the city.

The water for the town supply is drawn from this tank, the bottom of which is 156 feet above the mean sea level, by a 21-inch main and is then distributed over the city by means of 12, 6, 4 and 2-inch cast iron mains measuring in the aggregate some 60 miles.

Owing to successive droughts the water supplied by the Hope was found insufficient for the growing needs of Kingston and St. Andrew, and in 1885 the Water Commissioners obtained powers to enable them to obtain the water rights belonging to Constant Spring estate. These were bought, together with nearly 800 acres of land, for the sum of £8,000. Works for utilizing this additional supply were begun in 1886 and completed in 1887 at a total cost, including the purchase of water rights and land, of £19,112.

The works themselves comprised an arched concrete intake on the bank of the river the opening being guarded by a stout iron grating. An open culvert conducts the water to the tunnel which is 23 chains in length and varies in size very considerably, being some 6 feet high by 4 feet wide at the north end, but diminishing to the south end to 4½ feet by 3 feet. This tunnel was constructed about a hundred years ago for the supply of Constant Spring estate and is stated to have cost with the immense masonry dam to the aqueduct together with the expenses of a lawsuit caused by diverting the water of the river, some £80,000. A new tunnel, circular in form, and 5 ft. in diameter, has been constructed

to a grade of 1 in 200 in place of the old one. The water after leaving the tunnel flows in 12-inch pipes to the gutter, where it is joined by a spring that rises on the south side of the range. From the junction the water is conveyed about 40 chains by an open conduit, terminating in a circular catch pit from whence the water is led into two reservoirs each 200 feet long by 100 feet wide by 16 feet deep. These reservoirs contain $1\frac{1}{2}$ million of gallons each and are constructed of cement concrete, backed by a layer of clay puddle. A 10-inch and a 9-inch main, 3 miles long, carry the water to within half a mile of Half-way Tree, where a junction is effected with the existing system of mains. A 12-inch trunk main now connects Constant Spring with the Cavaliers works direct. Branch mains have been laid to supply Swallowfield, Penwood, Molyne, Cassia Park, Grants' Pen and Leader's lane. The town mains have also been extended along the Spanish Town road and the Windward road. In all upwards of 110 miles of mains have been laid in connection with these works, and several tracts of land in St. Andrew are now rendered available for building purposes which were previously of little value to the owners.

Law 37 of 1910 provides for increasing the water supply of Kingston by erecting a pumping station at the Ferry River, authorising a loan of £50,000.

This work was completed in February, 1912, and is now in operation. The Pumping station is situated about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Kingston and consist of an intake sluice and channel, and engine and boiler house and coal store in which are installed two horizontal triple expansion, surface condensing Worthington pumping engines, with two multitubular Babcock and Wilcox boilers with superheaters and an economiser. The water is pumped to the Cavaliers reservoirs through a steel main 21 inches in diameter and $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length. Each pumping engine is capable of delivering 3,000,000 gallons per 24 hours into the reservoirs.

The Mona Estate was purchased in April, 1914, and with it the right to the remaining five-ninths of the flow of the Hope River.

The suburbs of the town, such as Allman Town, Franklin Town, Torrington, Camperdown, and Campbell Town, are supplied with filtered water, from the Constant Spring reservoirs, by a new 12-inch main laid in 1899 to the top of Allman Town, branching to the east and west with 9-inch and 6-inch pipes. Filter beds have been built at Hope and at Constant Spring so that all water supplied by the Commissioners is now filtered, and to render the filtration even more efficient than it is at the present time the Commissioners have increased their filtration area by the erection of Pressure Filters at Cavaliers of the continuous type having an additional capacity of 3 million gallons per diem, at the cost of £8,500.

The supply from all sources is on the constant and high pressure system, and the consumption by the town and St. Andrew, amounts, on an average, to about 7,500,000 gallons in 24 hours distributed to the Ratepayers through 189 mile of connecting services. A meter system is being gradually developed and at present there are upwards of 100 water meters installed.

The water supplied to Kingston is of excellent quality as shown by the following analyses by the Director of Agriculture and Island Chemist:—

	Hope Water.		Constant Spring Water.	
	Parts per 100,000.		Parts per 100,000.	
Total Solid Matter	25.88		16.4	
Chlorine	9.8		0.6	
Nitrogen as free Ammonia	0.0014		0.0016	
Do. Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0012		0.0014	
Do. Nitrates	Nil		Nil	
Do. Nitrites	Nil		Nil	
Oxygen to combust Organic Matter	0.016		0.024	
Hardness—Temporary	6.61		5.41	
Do. Permanent	7.00		4.16	
Do. Total	13.61		9.57	

WATER RATES.

When the property within the prescribed limits shall be under the gross value of £60 (except houses including class 1 in the 1st section of Law 27 of 1869)				1/6 per month	
When the property shall be of the gross value of £60 and under £100				2/ "	
"	"	"	100	"	200 3/ "
"	"	"	200	"	300 4/ "
"	"	"	300	"	400 4/6 "
"	"	"	400	"	500 5/6 "
"	"	"	500	"	600 6/6 "
"	"	"	600	"	700 8/ "
"	"	"	700	"	800 10/ "
"	"	"	800	"	1,000 12/ "
"	"	"	1,000	"	1,500 14/ "
"	"	"	1,500 and upwards	16/ ,,	

The limits within which such rates are payable are as follows: From a line beginning at the harbour at the southern end of Paradise Street, running northerly to the Windward Road, then along that road to the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, thence northerly along the eastern boundary of Brown's Town, Passmore Town and Franklin Town to the northern boundary of the parish of Kingston, as defined by Law 20 of 1867; following that boundary westward as far as the South Camp Road; then southerly to the northern boundary of Villa Pen, then westerly to the Arnold Road; thence along the Arnold Road northerly to the northern boundary of Kingston, following that boundary westward to the Spanish Town Road, thence south-easterly along the Spanish Town Road to the Kingston Pen Road; thence southerly along the line of the Kingston Pen Road to the Harbour; and thence along the shore of the harbour to the point of starting.

The occupier of a property, used for any of the purposes mentioned in the 2nd sub-section of the 6th section of Law 18 of 1875, pays in addition to the prescribed rate such sum as the Commissioners may in each case specially declare.

The occupier of a property not used as a residence, nor for any of the purposes last referred to, pays a sum equal to one-third of the prescribed rate.

The quantity of water to which each ratepayer is entitled under the 9th section of Law 18 of 1875 is as follows:—

1/6 per month	..	100 gallons a day.	6/6 per month	..	400 gallons a day.
2/	"	.. 150 "	8/	"	.. 500 "
3/	"	.. 200 "	10/	"	.. 600 "
4/	"	.. 250 "	12/ }	"	.. 1,000 "
4/6	"	.. 300 "	14/ }		
5/6	"	.. 350 "	16/ }		
			Stores	"	.. 250 "

Scales shewing the additional sums to be paid under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 by ratepayers requiring an extra supply of water for purposes not comprehended in the 2nd sub-section of section 6:—

For a bath exceeding 200 gallons in capacity, 1s. 3d. per month for every 100 gallons of capacity or fraction of 100 gallons above 200, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area, 1s. per month for every 200 square yards or fraction of 200 square yards above 600 square yards, or such other payment as may be in any case specially agreed to by the Commissioners.

For every fountain or stand pipe 2s. a month; provided that no ratepayer shall be required to pay for a fountain or stand pipe in a garden as well as for excess of area of a garden; but if a fountain or stand pipe be provided in a garden exceeding 600 square yards in area the ratepayer shall be charged, at the rate hereinbefore stated, for either the fountain or stand pipe only, or for the excess of area of the garden only, at the option of the Commissioners.

For extra supplies of water under section 10 of Law 18 of 1875 at the rate of 1s. for 1,000 gallons, except as hereinbefore provided for baths of large size gardens and for fountains and stand pipes.

Revenue and Expenditure 1920-21

	Revenue			Expenditure.			Interest and Sinking Fund.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Water Works	28,534	15	0	14,995	8	6	11,344	1	8
Gas Works	17,312	3	0	17,509	16	4	1399	0	0
Markets	4,416	13	10	3,273	19	0	1,000	0	0
Slaughter House	1,602	16	1	1,084	13	4	500	0	0

MARKETS.

THE VICTORIA AND JUBILEE MARKETS IN KINGSTON.

The Victoria Market building is a handsome and commodious iron structure. It is within a rectangular space which is enclosed by an iron railing on a brick wall, the dimensions of the enclosure being 306 feet north to south and 159 feet east to west. In the centre of each of the four sides are the entrance gates, the principal one being on the western side from King Street; this entrance is by an arched way between two rooms which serve as offices, the whole being surmounted by a clock tower. There is a fountain immediately opposite the main entrance.

The building is supported by 40 cast iron columns fifteen feet in height and octagonal in form, placed at distances forty-five feet apart from north to south and twenty-four feet nine inches from east to west. The span of the roof trusses is forty-five feet and they are placed eight feet three inches apart. The roof covering is of galvanized corrugated iron, the area under cover being 3,837 square yards.

The building is entirely surrounded by a verandah, seven feet in width supported by eight columns of the same character as the main columns, giving additional protection against rain and the slanting rays of the sun.

There are 92 benches of cast iron with slate tops to receive the articles exposed for sale; each twenty feet long and four feet wide. They are so arranged as to form lanes twelve feet in width running north and south for the public to circulate in. Between the backs of the ranges of benches a space four feet nine inches in width is set apart for the sellers. These benches are so divided as to give 246 stalls with an aggregate lineal space of 1,840 feet.

The flooring of the market is of Portland cement on a strong bed of concrete, the drains being formed of the same material and covered with perforated cast iron plates. Water as laid on to 20 taps attached to columns, in various parts of the building. Sanitary arrangements of modern description are provided for the use of the staff, attendants and the public using the markets.

The cost of the market, including the lands purchased, was £22,778.

The public landing place of the city is opposite to the southern gate of the market; it is 105 feet in length and 21 feet in breadth, with wooden flooring and stone steps leading into the sea; the structure is covered with a light iron roof. The cost of this landing place, with that of an adjacent one for the use of trading boats, &c., was £2,238. This sum includes the cost of building a cut stone quay-wall along the beach and in front of the market 233 feet in length.

The total amount for these structures, £25,016, was raised by a loan, guaranteed by the Government, of £20,000, and an advance of £5,016 from the Public Treasury.

The market was first opened to the public on the 24th May, 1872, when the Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, named it "The Victoria Market."

A Public Market called The Sollas Market was for over a century held in the upper part of Orange Street. It consisted of an open space, surrounded by a wooden structure, and was devoid of every convenience for those by whom it was frequented. The people through rain and sunshine, sat huddled together on the ground in the centre space, with no protection from the elements. For some time the Market Commissioners of Kingston contemplated the rebuilding of the market, but they delayed this necessary undertaking until the hurricane of 1886 blew down the fragile structure and compelled them to take action. A plan was obtained from Mr. G. N. Cox. Thirty stalls were erected in the new market and space was provided for a thousand persons. The stalls were covered with well constructed sheds and ten powerful gas lamps were distributed in the building. The total cost was £1,096 3s. 2d. It was opened by Sir Henry W. Norman on the 26th June, 1887, as part of the ceremonials in connection with the Jubilee of Queen Victoria and named "The Jubilee Market" in commemoration of the event. This market was considerably enlarged in 1894 at a cost of £956.

The revenue of both markets for the financial year 1920-21 was £4,416 13 10 and the expenditure for maintenance, management, &c., £3,273 19 0 without the charge of £1,000 for interest and sinking fund.

PAROCHIAL MARKETS.

THE Law affecting market-places throughout the island, other than in Kingston, is Law 9 of 1874, "A Law to make provision for the erection and regulation of markets throughout the island," which consolidated and amended the laws previously in force in the matter.

All markets are placed under the control of the parochial boards of the parishes in which they are respectively situated. The income arising from the markets is to be applied to their support and maintenance and any surplus may be applied, with the approval of the Governor, to any local objects for the benefit of the town or of the immediate neighbourhood in which the markets concerned are situated.

This Law empowers the Governor to advance money from the Treasury, on the application of the Parochial Board of any parish, for the erection of market buildings, or the repair, improvement or enlargement of existing markets, on receiving such particulars and estimates of the proposed works as he may think fit to call for; such advances are charged on the income of the markets, the net balance on market account each year being applied in discharge or reduction of interest and principal of advances.

The Law further gives the parochial boards power to acquire lands under the Lands Clauses Law, 1872, and otherwise for market purposes; to alter, with the concurrence of the Director of Public Works, the public approaches to markets; to appoint and remove Clerks of Markets and other servants; to lease or rent markets or stalls in markets; and to frame rules for the order and government of markets, to be approved by the Governor in Privy Council. The establishment of markets otherwise than in accordance with the Law, and the slaughtering of animals except in authorized places, are prohibited by this Law, under penalties.

As there was no provision in this law to prevent people from selling at places other than markets, and as it was desirable on many grounds that in places where markets might be established the people should be required to sell in these markets and nowhere else within certain limits, the subsequent Law, 5 of 1880, was passed by the Legislative Council to impose a limitation of sale of certain articles in the towns to which the Law is made to apply.

The following is a list of the markets throughout the island, under parochial authority, with the names of the persons in charge:—

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in charge.	
Kingston—		
Victoria Market	E. C. Clarke.	
Jubilee Market	A. A. MacCallum.	
St. Andrew—		
Halfway-Tree	Clerk Parochial Board	
Cross Roads	Do.	
St. Thomas—		
Morant Bay	S. J. Black	
Yallahs Bay	A. T. Bogle	
Golden Grove	W. A. Thompson	
Seaforth	S. Brown	
Easington	C. R. Johnson	
Port Morant	M. S. Lindsay	
Portland—		
Muggrave Market. Port Antonio	A. M. Thomas	
Victoria Market, Buff Bay	F. B. Francis (acting)	
St. Mary—		
Port Maria	E. G. Gordon	
Annotto Bay	D. M. Segre	
Gayl	A. B. Greenland	
Highgate	P. S. Gordon	
Richmond	A. U. Brown	
Oracabessa	M. S. Well	

PAROCHIAL MARKETS, *contd.*

Locality of Market.	Name of Clerk or other Officer in charge.
St. Ann—	
St. Ann's Bay	James Bailey
Claremont	C. Atterbury
Moneague	T. E. Rose
Brown's Town	Wm. Grant
Ocho Rios	C. Cox
Cave Valley	Ed. Lawson
Trelawny—	
Falmouth	W. D. Castle
Jackson Town	W. McHardy
St. James—	
Montego Bay	R. M. Arnold
Adelphi	Albert Spence, Lessee
Hanover—	
Lucea	A. Chisholm, Lessee
Green Island	A. J. Mackenzie, Lessee
Hopewell	I. R. Walker
Westmoreland—	
Sav.-la-Mar	Market destroyed by hurricane of November, 1912.
St. Elizabeth—	
Black River	Leased to individuals annually.
Malvern	do do
Lacovia	do do
Santa Cruz	do do
Shaws	do do
Mountainside	do do
Balaclava	do do
Manchester—	
Mandeville	Jas A. Daley, Lessee
Porus	Jas. A. Daley, Lessee
Newport	D. G. Crawford
Christiana	Mrs. F. Miller
Clarendon—	
Chapelton	H. S. Rodriques
May Pen	T. E. Doyen
Four Paths	D. M. Brown
The Rest	Charles Duckworth
The Alley	S. F. Manning (acting)
Hayes	J. W. King
Spalding	J. T. Rose
St. Catherine—	
Spanish Town	Alfred W. Macfarlane
Linstead	Daniel M. Henderson
Old Harbour	Charles R. Llado
Old Harbour Bay	William Holt
Bog Walk	Hezekiah Henry
Caymanas	Harry Ranns

KINGSTON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

THESE buildings were erected by the Public Works Department under the provisions of Law 37 of 1872 for the purpose of securing to the inhabitants of Kingston a supply of good and wholesome meat.

The Slaughter House was first opened for use on the 1st day of March, 1876, at which date all private slaughter yards had been dispensed with, the value of them having been paid to the proprietors in accordance with section 24 of the Law.

The sum expended in the purchase of land, erection of buildings, cattle pens and wharf and for compensation to the owners of private slaughter yards was £10,406 10s. 8d.

The revenue for the financial year ended 31st March, 1921 amounted to £1,602 16s. 1d., the expenditure to £1,084 13s. 4d. without the charge of £500 for interest and Sinking Fund.

The number of animals, turtle, etc., slaughtered during the period referred to was as follows:—Oxen, 5,529, Calves 21, Sheep 918, Pigs 3,166, Turtle 193, Goats 738. Total 10,246.

The fees charged for slaughtering are as follows:—

Animals slaughtered.	Inspector's Fees	If the Slaughter men and Dressers are provided by the Commissioners.	If the Slaughter men and Dressers are provided by the Owner of the Animal.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Oxen, per head 1,000 lbs. weight and under ..	0 1 3	0 6 0	0 4 9
Over 1,000lbs. for every 1000 lbs. or fractional part of a hundred extra ..	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3
Calves per head ..	0 1 0	0 3 0	0 2 6
Sheep " ..	0 0 3	0 2 0	0 1 6
Goats " ..	0 0 3	0 1 6	0 0 6
Pigs under 50 lbs. ..	0 0 2	0 1 8	0 1 0
" 50 lbs. & under 100 ..	0 0 3	0 2 6	0 1 6
" 100 " & " 150 ..	0 0 4	0 3 0	0 2 0
" 150 " & " 200 ..	0 0 5	0 3 6	0 2 6
" 200 " & " 300 ..	0 0 6	0 4 0	0 3 0
" 300 " & over ..	0 1 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
Sucking pigs under 16 lbs. ..	0 0 1	0 0 6	0 0 3
Turtle under 50 lbs. ..	0 0 2	0 1 8	0 1 0
" 50 lbs and under 100 ..	0 0 3	0 2 6	0 1 6
" 100 " " 150 ..	0 0 4	0 3 0	0 2 0
" 150 " " 200 ..	0 0 5	0 3 6	0 3 0
" 200 " " 300 ..	0 0 6	0 4 0	0 4 0
" 300 lbs and over ..	0 1 6	0 5 0	0 4 0
Disjointing June and other large Fish, each ..	..	0 1 6	0 1 0

KINGSTON IMPROVEMENTS.

Law 31 of 1890, provides for the sewerage of Kingston and for the re-construction of the streets. The Commissioners empowered under the law to carry out the necessary work secured the services of Mr. Osbert Chadwick, C.M.G., to prepare a project for the sewerage works and to advise the commissioners during their execution.

The plans prepared by Mr. Chadwick were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on June 3, 1893, and a resident engineer arrived in Jamaica to begin operations in October, 1893.

Mr. Chadwick's project is a system of self-cleansing sewers of the smallest practicable diameter, having ample falls so that there will be no stagnation or deposit even of a temporary character: and in order to reduce the size of the sewers, rain water is excluded as far as possible. The intercepting and outfall sewers are of cast iron, and the streets sewers and house drains of glazed fire-clay pipes. The intercepting sewer runs along the centre of Harbour street at a depth of 5 to 20 feet below the surface and will receive the sewage of the whole town and convey it to the pump well at the pumping station near the gas works. From the pumping station a cast iron pumping main is laid along Tower street and the Windward Road, and conveys the sewage to the sea near the mouth of the Hope River. At the pumping station 3 steam vertical single acting Plunger pumps are provided. The sewage is received into a pump well which is closed by an air tight deck. In the month of March, 1894, work on the intercepting sewer commenced and was completed on September 30th, 1895. The buildings at the pumping station were completed on 30th October, 1895, and all the pumping machinery

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erected and ready for working in 1896 and have been working continuously since then. The work on the street sewers has been completed. A total mileage of about 46 miles, including the corresponding house connections, have been laid.

The improvement of the streets and lanes was taken in hand in November, 1897. About 12 miles have been reconstructed to date. King Street and portions of Harbour and Orange Streets have been paved with vitrified bricks laid on a foundation of cement concrete; East Street, from Harbour to East Queen Street has been paved with sheet asphalt. Gold Street from Harbour to East Queen Street has been laid in tar macadam; the remainder of the streets reconstructed have been macadamised.

Extensive works for the diversion of storm water have been carried out in connection with the street improvements.

An extension of the sewerage system embracing the remaining portions of Kingston, not included in the original scheme, and portions of lower St. Andrew, is in contemplation. Additional pumping machinery in connection with this scheme has been erected consisting of three Rees Roturbo patent revolving pressure chamber pumps, each capable of delivering 1,500 gallons of sewage per minute. Each pump is driven by a compound 2-crank forced lubrication steam engine.

THE KINGSTON LOAN BOARD.

Office: Public Buildings, Kingston.

THE Kingston Loan Board was constituted under the provisions of The Earthquake Loan Administration Law, 1907, for the purpose of making, administering and recovering loans out of the moneys raised under The Earthquake Loan Imperial Law, 1907.

The Board consist of eight persons, three of whom are appointed by the Governor, on the nomination of the elected members of the Legislative Council, and five appointed by the Governor together with the Chairman. Mr. D. Henderson resigned in 1920; and the vacancy remains unfilled.

BOARD.

Hon. Colonial Secretary, *Chairman*
 Hon. Attorney General, *Vice-Chairman*
 E. W. Lucie Smith
 Vacant
 G. P. Myers
 Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.
 Philip Stern
 Hon. Dugald Campbell

Appointed by the Governor.

Appointed by the Governor on the nomination of the Legislative Council.

Secretary—Hon. R. Nosworthy

Loans under the law could be made in the defined district of any parish for the purpose of restoring or repairing buildings damaged or destroyed by the earthquake of 14th January, 1907, or subsequent fire; or for erecting new buildings of substantial value in the district damaged by the earthquake or fire to an extent not exceeding the amount of such loss or damage. No person was precluded from obtaining a loan from the Board because he has prior to applying for same, replaced or restored or erected the buildings on the premises in respect of which the application is made. All loans made by the Loan Board are secured on a first mortgage of the freehold in respect of which the same is made. The making of loans has ceased. The Board has power, however, to make a new loan on the realization of a security. Such loans are very few in number.

The defined Districts under section 9 of the Law are:—

The whole of the parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew, Port Royal, St. Catherine, St. Thomas, Portland, and the Richmond District of the parish of St. Mary.

The loans are payable by annuities under the following scale.

On a loan of £100 for	7 years.	10 years.	12 years.	15 years.	20 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annuities to be	17 8 8	13 1 0	11 7 0	9 13 4	8 0 0
Quarterly payments	4 7 2	3 5 3	2 16 9	2 8 4	2 0 0

To 30th September, 1921, loans amounting to £372,825 had been made, and £39,913 received in payment at the same date. The balance of assets over liabilities was £30,665 11s. 2d and is now 93.17% of the amount outstanding on loans.

AGRICULTURAL LOAN SOCIETIES BOARD.

Public Buildings, Kingston.

A Law for the Encouragement of Agricultural Loan Societies was passed by the Legislative Council in 1912.

The Board framed rules under section 5, sub-section (1) for the control and superintendence of such societies as may borrow from the funds placed at the disposal of the Board by the Legislative Council for the purpose of making loans. These rules were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 15th October, 1912.

To meet the situation caused by the hurricane and drought of 1912, the Legislative Council passed Law 36 of 1912; and resolutions approving of advances over £200 being made by the Treasurer, on the recommendation of the Board, to owners and lessees of sugar works and plantations damaged or destroyed by the hurricane, as well as on cane crops on the ground.

Under Law 36 of 1912, Agricultural Loan Banks were used as the medium for distributing loans up to £200 to hurricane and drought sufferers. Under this head, the Board made loans amounting to £48,821.

It was necessary to frame new rules to meet the situation; and such rules were approved by the Governor in Privy Council on 23rd January, 1913, rescinding those passed on 15th October, 1912.

Under the Resolutions of the Council, the Government approved of loans, on the recommendation of the Board, as under:—

On cane crops on the ground	£2,500
To owners and lessees of sugar works and plantations	14,910

On 23rd September, 1915, the Legislative Council allocated £2,500 for the purpose of making loans to repair damage done by the storm of August, 1915.

In October, 1916, Law 37 of 1916, was passed to enable the Board, through the banks, to make loans up to £200 for the purpose of resuscitating cultivations damaged by the hurricane of August of that year. Funds were provided for the purpose as well as for making loans of over £200 on the same lines as in 1912 by the Government on the recommendation of the Board.

On account of the damage done by the hurricane of 23rd September, 1917, Law 24 of 1917, was passed on the same lines as Law 37 of 1916. Funds were provided for making loans under the new Law, under Law 6 of 1912 and direct of over £200 to Planters.

The following is a summary at 30th Sept., 1921 of the transactions of the Banks with the Board.

A Loans made and repaid prior to 31.12.19 ..	£17,972	8	6
B do do not yet fully repaid ..	83,513	12	19
Total loans made ..	101,586	1	4
Repayments prior to 31.12.20 (in full) ..	17,972	8	6
do on B to 30.9.21 ..	69,900	19	2
	77,973	7	8
Balance outstanding 30. 9. 21 ..	23,612	13	8
	101,586	1	4

Of the balance outstanding, £19,549 was not due at 30.9.21.

The Land Settlement scheme, started in 1920, whereby a Loan Bank is enabled to purchase a property for resale to small settlers has been taken up enthusiastically. Advances amounting to £47,124 to seven Banks have been made under this head.

BOARD.

Hon. R. Nosworthy—*Chairman.* R. P. Simmonds.

Hon. H. C. Brown. Hon. A. G. Nash, B.Sc. (Edin.)

C. J. Hay, *Secretary.*

WATER SUPPLY.

The name Jamaica is said to mean "Island of Springs" and the name is justified by the large number of springs and rivers of moderate size and the numerous water holes some of great beauty, which are found in the Island. The rainfall, except in certain areas near the seacoast, is not deficient, but occurs irregularly, the two principal rainy seasons being in May and October, but there is usually more or less rain all through the summer months.

The lack of water for domestic supply, cattle and irrigation purposes, from which considerable districts of the Island suffer periodically, is due chiefly to the large areas of porous limestone forming or directly underlying the surface. The rains are rapidly absorbed into this limestone, and flow in a large number of cases in underground channels, sometimes appearing on the surface at lower levels for a mile or two and then sinking again and finally discharge at or near sea level. In many cases small ponds have been constructed with clay bottoms on the limestone to retain water for cattle, and artificial catchment supply tanks for domestic use. Impounding reservoirs can be constructed only in certain places outside the limestone areas and are of small size.

Because of these conditions, if there is any temporary deficiency in rainfall the poorer people in the island are affected almost immediately, because they make little or no provision for storage during rains.

To supply this need as far as possible, the Legislature passed Law 24 of 1873, to enable the Governor to advance money from general revenue to the municipal (now the parochial) boards for the purpose of constructing water works in their parishes, to provide for the re-payment of such advances, to authorise the acquisition of land by the municipal boards, and to regulate the management of the works and the supply of water therefrom. The water supply was to be charged to those who used it, and any deficiency was to be made good from the poor rates of the parish in which the works were situated. Under the subsequent law of 1881 a compulsory water-rate was leviable in the particular district of a parish benefited by a water supply obtained by advances from general revenue under the provisions of Law 24 of 1873.

When the drought of 1884-85 occurred considerable privation was experienced in a large portion of the island. The Government again brought the necessity of devising plans for the supply or storage of water to the earnest attention of the parochial authorities, and Law 8 of 1886 was passed in amendment of the previous enactments. By this Law water-rates are made payable in respect of all houses in a district in which a water supply is established under the provisions of the recited Laws, and on all horsekind and horned and other stock owned or possessed within such district by any resident therein. Law 29 of 1888, amended by Law 28 of 1889, was passed to meet cases in which the supply of water throughout the district was not uniform.

The assistance of the Government in making advances from general revenue for providing water-works has since been invoked for the districts of Savanna-la-Mar in the parish of Westmoreland, Morant Bay in the parish of St. Thomas, St. Ann's Bay and Brown's Town in the parish of St. Ann, Port Antonio in the parish of Portland, Port Maria in the parish of St. Mary, Old Harbour and Linstead in the parish of St. Catherine, Montego Bay in the parish of St. James, Lucea in the parish of Hanover and Black River in the parish of St. Elizabeth.

Because of the distress in 1912 and previous years in the dry districts from lack of water due to a series of dry years the Government appropriated a large sum of money in the Estimates for 1912-13 for the provision of tanks in aid of country water supplies and as a reserve against drought, and as a result a number of district tanks with catchments have been constructed by the Parochial Boards of St. Ann, Manchester and St. Elizabeth.

This is not considered by Government to be a complete and satisfactory solution of the problem of water supply, but it will be of very substantial benefit pending the utilisation of possible sources of continuous supply.

THE SPANISH TOWN WATER WORKS.

In 1836, the Marquis of Sligo being Governor, a Company was formed for supplying Spanish Town with water from the Rio Cobre, which was obtained by pumping and was distributed through the town in cast iron pipes. From that year until 1870 the company continued in operation, but the supply of water distributed was limited.

In 1870 the works were purchased by the Government and put in thorough order; the mains were relaid and extended, suitable pumping machinery was erected, and a new masonry service reservoir built to hold 150,000 gallons.

The supply of water under the new arrangement was not continuous, each ratepayer being entitled to water only for a certain number of hours daily, Sundays excepted, when no water was supplied.

In 1877 a bill was passed through the Council (Law 16 of 1877) for providing Spanish Town with a constant supply of water from the Rio Cobre irrigation canal by gravitation. The new works were commenced early in 1879 and were sufficiently advanced by August in that year for pumping to be discontinued. From the reservoirs the water was conveyed to Spanish Town in an eight-inch cast iron main. Service pipes are laid on to every house in the town and the supply is continuous.

Owing to there not being sufficient fall from Hog Hole the pressure in the town was low, and at times the upper portion of the town was without water; in 1910-12 three powerful hydraulic rams were erected which can now deliver water into a steel tank 30ft. above the old water level in the reservoirs, the town supply is now connected to this tower, and the highest point of the town can be supplied.

The old settling reservoirs are still used for supplying the rams and the town with clean water. Extensive improvements at the headworks are now in course of construction.

The Rio Cobre Canal Commissioners, who were also the Spanish Town Water Commissioners, having been abolished, the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, was by Law 23 of 1898, substituted for them. Within certain limits the water-rate is compulsory under the new system. The prevailing minimum rate is 1s. per month, while formerly for an intermittent supply it was 5s. per month.

WATER RATE.

The following is the compulsory water rates within the prescribed limits:—

One shilling per month, and in addition thereto one penny half penny for every £10 or fractional part thereof when the property shall exceed £40, provided that the rate payable shall in no case exceed 12s. per month.

Inns, taverns, wholesale or retail spirit stores, laundries, livery stables, lodging houses, manufactories, or printing offices, or for any trade or business requiring water other than for domestic use; such additional rate shall be paid, as the Colonial Secretary shall specially declare.

Under section 18 of Law 16 of 1877, the Colonial Secretary is prepared to enter into contracts with persons requiring services in excess of the above Service Pipe in accordance with the following table:—

For each $\frac{1}{2}$ " service pipe supplied in excess of the first an additional water rate as calculated by paragraph 1 above.

For service pipes larger than $\frac{1}{2}$ " as follows:—

$\frac{3}{4}$ "—one and one half times the water rate.

$\frac{1}{2}$ "—twice the water rate.

Above $\frac{1}{2}$ " and not exceeding 1" three times the water rate.

4. Under section 20 the Colonial Secretary is prepared to enter into contracts to supply approved premises situated without the prescribed limits at one and one half times the water rates prescribed above.

These Water Works are under the management of the Director of Public Works.

Collector—The Collector of Taxes for St. Catherine.

Superintendent of Works—F. E. Taylor, salary £40 per annum.

OLD HARBOUR WATER WORKS.

In 1876 L. F. Mackinnon, the Custos of St. Catherine, brought the necessity of a Water Supply for Old Harbour to the notice of the Government, and at the same time a petition was extensively signed for the construction of the works. It was decided in 1878 that the best available supply was to be obtained from Bower's River, at a point about five miles north of Old Harbour on the Colbeck Estate, and Works were commenced in 1881 under the supervision of the Director of Public Works (Law 18 of 1881, section 10). Water was delivered in Old Harbour and service pipes were connected to householders premises by April 1st 1882.

The scheme as constructed included a double line of four inch cast iron pipes from the intake at Bower's River to Old Harbour and distributing mains in Old Harbour of 957

yards of four-inch and 2,024 of two-inch cast iron pipes. Hydrants for fire purposes and for flushing the mains are located in the town.

The water has been connected to 328 Houses through half-inch galvanized wrought iron service pipes. The service has since been extended to Old Harbour Bay, and Church and Bower's Pen district by stand pipe supply. The Jamaica Government Railway and several properties outside the original limits have been supplied with water at special rates.

The cost of the original scheme was £3,710 17s. 8d., and the Works were maintained by the Director of Public Works to August 1st, 1882, when they were handed over to the St. Catherine Municipal Board.

The Government subsequently made a further advance of £2,347 2s. 2d., for laying a four-inch auxiliary main and for the construction of a tank.

Some further improvements were carried out in 1912. About 1½ miles of open conduit, conveying water to the service reservoir have been replaced by a cast iron main. This has had the effect of improving the supply and of reducing risk of pollution.

The following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Old Harbour water supply district:—i.e. the whole reckoned as £20 of such value 1/10, paid monthly in advance.

On all properties below £40 in gross value—Sixpence on each unit of £10.

And on all properties of £40 and over in gross value, an additional 2d. in every £10 of gross value or fraction thereof.

LINSTEAD WATER WORKS.

In the month of July, 1885, the Director of Public Works had (through the Colonial Secretary) presented to the municipal board of Saint Catherine estimates and plans for a water supply to the village of Linstead, to be either taken from Spring Vale estate or from the Berkshire Hall lands, and recommending the Spring Vale supply as being the best and most economical. The Parochial Board made overtures to the owner of Spring Vale, for the water rights but failed to obtain them.

Of necessity recourse was had to the Berkshire Hall supply, the right to which was purchased from the owner for the sum of £370. Contracts were then entered into with Messrs. Purdon and Cox for the performance of the work, which cost in the aggregate £6,892 2s. 1½d. inclusive of the £370 above mentioned.

The supply is from two distinct streams, the one called the Berkshire Hall river and the other the Cistern gully.

The distance traversed in the laying of the mains is, for the 4-inch pipes 2½ miles and for 6 inch pipes 6 miles. The source of the Berkshire Hall stream is 340 feet above Linstead, and that of the Cistern gully 540 feet. Linstead is now supplied by both streams.

The number of houses supplied at present is about 360, each having a ½-inch galvanized pipe, with stop cock, and the revenue derived is about £525 per annum.

The works were completed and came into operation in July, 1893, but rates were not collected until March, 1894. Several hydrants are laid in the streets of the town and a valuable supply of water is to be had in case of fire. The area in which the water pipes are laid is about 1½ miles in diameter.

The following is the scale of monthly rates for houses within the limits of the Linstead water supply district payable monthly in advance:—

On every property under the value of £40—One shilling.

On every property of the value of £40 and upwards but under the value of £70—One shilling and sixpence, and in addition thereto sixpence for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £49.

On every property of the value of £70 and upwards but under the value of £210, two shillings and ninepence and in addition thereto threepence for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £79.

On every property of the value of £210 and upwards but under the value of £360, six shillings and twopence and in addition thereto twopence for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £219.

On every property of the value of £360 and upwards—eight shillings and sevenpence and in addition one penny for every ten pounds or fractional part of ten pounds by which such value shall exceed £369, provided always that the rate chargeable on any single and undivided property shall not exceed twelve shillings and threepence.

In accordance with Law 19 of 1900 these Water Works were taken over by the Director of Public Works on the 2nd July, 1900. The works were handed back to the Board on 1st April, 1908.

THE FALMOUTH WATER WORKS.

This company was established by an act of incorporation (40 Geo. III., chap. 29) in 1799 for supplying the town of Falmouth and the shipping resorting to the port with water from the Martha Brae river. The subscribed capital of the company was £12,000 in 400 shares of £30 each. There are extant but 299 of these shares.

The water is brought into the town from the Martha Brae river by 6 inch pipes a distance of about one and a half miles, being raised at the source of supply by a dam and Persian wheel; the works also included a steam engine and force pump, as an auxiliary to the Persian wheel when necessary.

In 1903 the plant and rights of the company were acquired by the Parochial Board of Trelawny for £1,600.

In 1906 plans were prepared for the improvement of the works, and for the provision of a new main from the headworks to the town.

The laying down of the main and the connecting up of service pipes was undertaken by the Public Works Department and completed in 1911.

The old dam at the headworks at Martha Brae was destroyed by flood in 1917 and after much delay occasioned by difficulty in procuring the necessary materials, a new dam was built by the Public Works Department and completed in 1919; the water supply to the town having been maintained in the meantime by a temporary steam pumping plant.

Further improvements at the head works were also carried out including the construction of a new masonry channel and the provision of stand-by pumping plant.

THE MILK RIVER BATH.

IS SITUATED on the right or western bank of the Milk river, at the base of a precipitous hill known as the round hill, in the south-western corner of the district of Vere in the parish of Clarendon, 12 miles from Clarendon Park railway station, 13 miles from the May Pen railway station, and two miles south of the Rest village where there are stores, a Market, a post and telegraph office, and about two miles from the sea. The curative powers of the waters of this bath are not surpassed by any mineral bath in the world. Gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, neuralgia, eczema and troubles of the liver are the complaints for which the Bath is specially recommended. The waters of this bath are not supplied by the large river whence it derives its name, and on the banks of which it has been built, but from a spring which issues out of the hill which slopes down to within fifty yards of the river's edge.

The analysis of the Milk River Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in 1,000 parts of water, viz.:

Chloride of Sodium ..	20.77	Chloride of Potassium ..	0.16
Sulphate of Soda ..	3.40	Chloride of Calcium ..	1.50
Chloride of Magnesium ..	4.12	Besides traces of Lithia, Bromine and Silica	

There is a Post and Telephone Office at the Baths. All the lodging-houses are screened against mosquitoes. The following charges are made, (a) One person occupying 1 room in the Lodging Houses for 7 days or more at the rate of 4s. per day. (b) Two persons occupying 1 bedroom 7s. per day for a period not exceeding 14 days, except with the consent of the Directors.

For each bath taken by a Visitor to the 1st House or 2nd House 1s., 3rd House 6d., Boarding 10s. per day.

The river from the Bath to the sea is somewhat over a mile; it abounds in fish, and the scenery is very picturesque. A pleasure boat is kept by the directors for the use of visitors. There is fine tarpon fishing.

The distance from May Pen Station to the Bath is 13½ miles and the fares (for conveyance) are, for 1 person, 16s.; for 2, 24s.

It will be found to the greater convenience of visitors to take buggy at May Pen Station. At May Pen buggies may be obtained from Messrs. T. E. Doyen, T. B. Thompson, and D. A. Brown, and at Milk River from S. Briscoe. From Clarendon Park to the Bath the fares are, for 1 person 1/4, for 2, 2/4.

Vehicles are run from Milk River to Clarendon Park Railway station and also to May Pen Station.

DIRECTORS.

T. B. Thompson, *Chairman*—Hon. J. A. G. Smith, M.L.C., Hon. G. W. Muirhead, Custos, A. A. Lewis, C. A. Sampson, W. F. March, H. F. D'Aguilar, U. T. McKay, E. C. Clarke, W. T. Gordon, W. E. C. Buchanan, J. C. Elliott, H. B. Walcott, A. W. Lawson, *Prov.* S. M. Binger, M. T. Lopez.

Secretary—E. W. Monaghan, May Pen P.O.

Matron—Miss S. K. Smythe, Milk River, Bath P.O.

BATH OF ST. THOMAS THE APOSTLE.

THIS thermal spring is situated a mile and a half from the town of Bath in the parish of St. Thomas. The road from the town to the spring follows the windings of a deep and narrow valley or gorge, in the bottom of which flows a perennial stream to which rolling down the rocky sides covered in fern, numerous rills contribute.

The mineral springs occur in a short space, breaking out from the rocks at different levels, and by their warmth their waters are at once distinguished from the ordinary waters of the gorge. The largest spring issues from the face of a perpendicular rock. A covered reservoir of masonry has been built around its outlet, and a pipe fixed in it carries the water to the bath house, while a plug gives the means of emptying it and of preventing the flow of water to the baths. In wet weather the temperature of the water, as it runs from the rock, was taken at 128° F., and it rises in dry weather to 130° F.

A short distance further up the gorge is a spring surrounded with masonry in a similar manner to the main spring. Its temperature was taken at 120° F.

These waters are of special value in rheumatic, and kindred ailments. Tradition asserts that they were discovered by a negro who in his own person found their efficacy.

The Legislature of the day granted £1,250 currency (equal to £750 sterling) to purchase the springs and 1,130 acres of land surrounding them. Directors were appointed and empowered to make a road, erect buildings and provide necessaries for patients. In 1719 the directors were empowered to dispose of part of the land and to form a town, and the town of Bath thus sprung into existence; it was for many years the resort of the *élite* of Jamaica Society. Dr. Dancer, the Island Botanist, was in charge of both bath and garden at the close of the 18th century.

The Government having disallowed the vote for the up-keep of the garden, the corporation has taken it over. The Jamaica Agricultural Society now uses it for a cocoa nursery. The acreage of land now in possession of the corporation is 179½ acres.

A building has been erected at the bath for the accommodation of visitors. It is two stories high, divided into two apartments for ladies and gentlemen, respectively. The upper part contains a spacious hall for gentlemen and a sitting room for ladies with a pleasantly situated piazza. This portion of the building is fitted up as a lodging. The lower part of the building contains a dressing room and two baths for ladies, and a sitting room for gentlemen, with four baths of the same size as the ladies' baths. There is also a matron's quarters.

The analysis of the Bath water gives the following mineral constituents in one gallon of water.

Chloride of Sodium ..	13.84	Silica ..	2.72
Chloride of Potassium ..	0.32	Oxide of Sodium, com- }	1.00
Sulphate of Calcium ..	5.01	Bined with Silica }	
Sulphate of Soda ..	6.37		
Carbonate of Soda ..	1.69	Organic matter	0.99

By Law 23 of 1896, the Member for the Legislative Council, the Custos, the Resident Magistrate, the Collector of Taxes and the Chairman of the Parochial Board for the parish of St. Thomas, were incorporated by the name of "The Directors of the Bath of St.

Thomas the Apostle" with power to sell, mortgage or lease the lands and other property, subject to the approval of the Governor in Privy Council. It was found that this law left much to be desired since the directors were (owing to the duties of their respective offices) unable to give the time and attention necessary to improve the corporation. Law 17 of 1904, the Bath Corporation Laws Amendment Law, 1904, was therefore enacted. This law makes the number of directors seven—the Custos and the Member of the Legislative Council for the parish of St. Thomas, together with five other persons to be appointed from time to time by the Governor.

The following are the charges at the Baths lodgings—single person, per night, 2/6; per week 14/. Two persons in one room, per night, 4/; per week, 24/6. One bath, 1/; two baths (taken on the same day), 1/6. A reduction of 25% is allowed on Baths and Lodgings for visitors staying a month or more. The terms for board may be ascertained from the matron. Stabling is provided without charge.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Chas. Hope Levy, *Custos, Chairman*, Hon. J. H. Phillipps, L. G. Harrison, Dr. F. R. Evans R. L. Hollinsed, Rev. A. H. Smyth, J. M. Lewis.

OFFICERS.

Clerk, M. G. Beckford; *Matron*, Miss M. Evans; *Male Attendant*, C. J. Hamilton. *Address*, Bath P.O.

THE MAY PEN CEMETERY.

THE land comprising the May Pen Cemetery, situated about one mile from Kingston on the main road to Spanish Town, was purchased in 1851 with a sum of money voted by the Legislature for the purpose of providing a new burial ground for the parish of Kingston. In consequence of questions which arose as to the persons entitled to a legal and equitable estate in the property under a deed of conveyance to the Bishop of Jamaica and the Rector and Churchwardens of Kingston upon certain trusts which were not in conformity with the intention of the Legislature, it was deemed advisable to resort to legislation to vest the estate in the municipal board of Kingston. Law 21 of 1874 was therefore passed for this purpose, and for the establishment and general management of the cemetery, which latter is placed in the hands of the board, subject to the power of the Governor to make regulations and special orders. This law further provides for the assignment of portions of the burial ground to the several religious denominations, and for the discontinuance of burials in existing burial grounds by order in Council, and the imposition of penalties for contravention of such orders.

Many of the unknown victims of the earthquake of 1907 lie buried in May Pen Cemetery. A memorial was erected in memory of them in 1909.

The scale of charges for all interments and for permission to erect permanent monuments over or railings around graves (such monuments not exceeding 3 feet 6 inches in height) is as follows:—

For each interment, including the digging of a grave if for an adult irrespective of bodies sent from public institutions	£0 8 0
For digging of grave for children not exceeding 8 years	0 6 0

Such graves to be of the following dimensions:—

If for an adult, at least 5 feet deep, 7 feet long and 2 feet 6 inches wide; and graves for children shall be of such depth and dimensions as in the discretion of the keeper of the cemetery, may be found necessary in each particular case.

The fee must be paid to the Clerk at his office at the time of giving in the requisition for the grave.

TOMBS AND MONUMENTS.

For the construction of any vault	£1 0 0
“ the construction or placing of any Mausoleum	3 0 0
“ the construction of any Monument	1 0 0
“ Brick or Concrete Tomb with Headstone	0 10 0
“ Plaster Brick or Concrete Tomb with Slab inset	0 5 0
“ Simple Cross	0 1 0
“ setting up a railing	1 0 0

The following fees must be paid for the re-opening of any vault, tomb or grave.

For any vault	£1 0 0
For any other tomb or grave	2 0 0

Superintendent—Ivan U. Vaz, salary £130 per annum.

Clerk—L. Foster Davis, the Clerk of the City Council.

The office, which is at the City Council Office, corner of Duke Street and Water Lane Kingston, is opened from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on week days, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Sundays and public holidays.

KINGSTON BURIAL GROUNDS DISUSED.

Since May Pen cemetery was opened orders in Privy Council have been passed at various times, under the provisions of the 30th section of Law 21 of 1874, for the discontinuance of burials in the several burial grounds in Kingston specified in the sub-joined schedule:—

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Locality.</u>
Parish Church	.. Parade.
Strangers Ground	.. Barry St., West, opposite Railway Station.
Strangers' Ground, Upper and Lower	.. Corner of Spanish Town Road and East of the Kingston Pen Road.
Gardner's Ground of London Missionary	.. Race Course, West.
Strangers' Ground	.. Corner of West St. & Spanish Town-rd.
Cow Pen Ground of Wesleyan Methodist	.. Elletson Road, West.
Griffith's Ground of United Methodist Free Church	.. Fletcher's Land.
Pinnock's Ground of Wesleyan Society	.. Ditto
Private Ground for the Mission of the East	
Queen Street Baptist Chapel of the London Society	.. East Queen Street.
Baptist Ground	.. Adjoining Kellet's Chapel in the Elletson Road, East.
Baptist Ground	.. Elletson Road, West.
Roach's Ground for Baptists	.. Race Course and Fletcher's Land
German Jews Ground	.. Elletson Road, East
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	.. Church Street, East.
Spanish and Portuguese Jews Ground	.. Church Street, West.
Roman Catholic Ground	.. Upper Orange Street.
Burial Ground of St. Michael's Church	.. Tower Street, East
Burial Ground of the Roman Catholic Church	.. Duke Street.
Burial Ground of London Missionary Society	.. North Street, West
Burial Ground of Roman Catholic Church	.. N.W. corner of East Queen St. & Hanover Streets.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	.. Text Lane.
Native Baptist Chapel Ground	.. Corner of Highholborn & East Queen Sts.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS ACCUMULATING TRUST.

WHEREAS schemes of a patriotic or philanthropic character are more likely to be carried out successfully if all moneys and property contributed or given voluntarily in aid of such scheme are vested in Trustees for investment until the sum of such investment and contributions shall reach a total sufficient to cover the cost of carrying out such schemes or schemes in a business like and satisfactory manner and whereas it is expedient to provide for securing the accumulation and due administration of all moneys and property contributed or given for such charitable Trusts and for the beneficial application of such charitable funds, the Governor in October 1920 appointed Trustees of the "Patriotic Funds Accumulating Trust." The terms of the Trust appear in the "Jamaica Gazette" of October 21st, 1920.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. Robert Johnstone, C.M.G., I.S.O., Hon. Albert Edward Harrison, B.A., Custos of the Parish of Saint Elizabeth, Hon. George Williams Muirhead, Custos of the Parish of Clarendon, Sidney Raynes Cargill Hon. Secretary, E. V. Lockett, B.A.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE MUTUAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION

BEFORE the passing of Law 45 of 1872 the law in force in regard to the giving of security by Public Officers for fidelity in office was Law 33 of 1867, by which every person having the collection, receipt or payment of any moneys of the public revenue was required to enter into security to the Sovereign in one of two ways, viz., by giving a joint and several bond with one or more sureties or by giving the guarantee of the European Assurance Society. As bonds with sureties such as above indicated were considered by the Government an objectionable form of security, as the European Assurance Society has become bankrupt, as other persons besides the persons mentioned in Law 33 of 1867 were required to give security, and as it was felt necessary that a sound and uniform system of giving security should be established, Law 45 of 1872 was passed. By this law it is provided that every person in the employment of the Government of Jamaica who is required to give pecuniary security for the due discharge in any respect of the duties of his office whether in regard to money matters or otherwise, shall give such security in one or other of three ways of which one is "by personal bond and the guarantee of any Association of Civil Servants of the Crown in Jamaica formed for purposes of mutual guarantee and whereof the business is conducted according to rules that shall be approved by the Governor in Privy Council, as may be notified from time to time in the Gazette." This Law was amended by the passing of Law 25 of 1909 which authorized the Association to guarantee any person appointed by the Governor to hold an office paid from Public or Parochial Funds. It was further agreed with the introduction of that Law for the Association to guarantee the office held by an associate for a period of three months during the temporary absence of the holder.

The Jamaica Civil Service Mutual Guarantee Association was established under the first law; it is recognized by the Government thereunder; and is managed by a committee of four public officers, none of them being of a lower rank than chief clerk. The appointment of two managers is vested in the Governor and they hold office during his Excellency's pleasure; the other two are elected by the associates for a term of three consecutive years. At meetings of the committee the senior member by date of appointment is chairman and two members form a quorum. In the transaction of business the managers are bound by rules, approved by the Governor in Privy Council, the managers having the power to amend the rules on obtaining the assent of the Governor and of a majority of the associates.

Any civil servant of the crown who has obtained the Governor's permission to give security in the shape of the guarantee of the association, and who has expressed his willingness to be bound by its rules is eligible for membership, and the managers are required to give full and fair consideration within a reasonable time to all applications, deciding whether they will accede to them or not and communicating the result forthwith to the applicant and the government. When an associate has been admitted to membership he can withdraw only by obtaining the Governor's permission and giving the managers twelve month's notice, but by giving one month's notice the managers can exclude any associate from further membership.

Immediately on his acceptance and the guarantee of his fidelity being given an associate becomes liable to contribute, and is required to contribute by way of loan a sum not exceeding 5 per cent. of the amount of his bond, payable monthly at the rate of one per cent. per annum for a period of five years. The managers however, have the power to call upon the associates to contribute a further loan at one fixed rate per cent., when they are of opinion that the ordinary loans are insufficient to yield the income required to carry on the business; there has never been any necessity to do this. On the contrary the interest accruing on the subscribed loans has so accumulated as to induce the managers during the year 1886 so to amend the rules of the association as to allow its division every third year, among associates whose bonds are then in full force and effect, and in terms of this amendment a sum of £3,577 6s. 0d. has been written up to credit of associates.

On the withdrawal from the association an associate is entitled to a refund of the full amount of his contributions and share of profits, if the Association has incurred no losses during his membership, or to the proportion remaining to his credit after the losses have been provided for.

The rules of the association were first approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 27th August, 1872 and the preliminary arrangements being completed guarantees were issued on the 1st October in that year. From that date to the 31st March, 1921, a period of nearly forty-nine years, guarantees to the amount of £695,800 were issued and losses by the defections of associates incurred to the amount of £3,741 13s 11d.

The loans of associates are levied at the Public Treasury from time to time as they become due and placed to the credit of the Managers, who are required to invest the amount in island debentures or deposit it in the Government Savings Bank. The assets of the association on 31st March, 1921 amounted to £8,855 13s. 10½d., namely Island Debentures and Inscribed Stock £6,552 7s. 6d.; War Loan £1,235; Jamaica 5½% Inscribed Stock £700. Government Savings Bank £147 10s 4d. Treasury £419 11s 1d. But however satisfactory the financial position of the association may be, a review of the transactions of the period presents a more gratifying feature in the testimony it bears to the completeness of the supervision and audit of accounts and to the integrity of the officers employed in the collection and disbursement of public moneys. When it is considered that this association guaranteed more than nine-tenths of the public officers required to give security, and included in that number the whole of the officers charged with the collection of the excise, customs and internal revenue, all the Parochial Treasurers through whom local disbursements are made and many other disbursing officers, no stronger evidence can be adduced of the integrity of the public officers of the colony than the fact that the losses of the association for a period of upwards of forty-seven years have been under £80 per annum.

The office is at the Collector-General's Office, Kingston.

MANAGERS.

Hon. Robt. Johnstone, C.M.G., I.S.O., Hon. R. Noworthy, *appointed by the Governor.*

H. I. C. Brown, R. M. Cocking, *elected by the Associates.*

Secretary, John W. Gayner.

JAMAICA CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

The Jamaica Civil Service Association, which was founded on the 6th May, 1919, has for its objects the improvement of the status of the Public Service, the securing of efficiency in the service and contentment among the officers, and the development of the financial and social conditions of its members.

This association is the outcome of a movement in 1912 when public officers petitioned the Government to bring about an improvement in their status and salaries. The petition, though well received, was not granted owing to the low state of the finances of the colony at that time.

Nothing was done further until February, 1918, when at a meeting of public officers it was decided to present another petition to the Government. A committee, known as the Public Officers' Memorial Committee, representing all the Public Departments, was appointed to prepare this petition, and to report on the advisability of forming an association. This petition failed, and the Committee prepared a memorial to the Secretary of State which was forwarded to His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn in July, 1918. The result of the work of this Committee was the granting by the Legislative Council of a War Bonus to Officers in receipt of salary of £200 per annum and under from 24th January, 1918, to 31st March, 1919. The Committee was also instrumental in obtaining the grant of the "Temporary Allowance" from 1st April, 1919.

About this time the Memorial Committee reported on the question of forming an Association, and the Jamaica Civil Service Association came into being, with the approval of the Government.

All Heads of Departments are eligible to be Honorary Members, all other Officers on the Civil Establishment of the Colony, as set out in the Blue Book, are entitled to ordinary membership, and such other members of the Public Service as well as pensioners, as the Managing Committee may from time to time deem eligible. There are at present 700 members on the Roll.

The work which was being carried on by the Public Officers Memorial Committee was on 6th May, 1919, merged into the work of the Association and the members of that Committee appointed as the Managing Committee of the Association until 31st December, 1919.

The Association immediately started work in connection with the improvement of the status and salaries of Public Officers, and forwarded to the Government a schedule of increased salaries and wages and improved status, which was considered equitable.

This document was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to enquire into Public Departments, and delegates from the Association appeared before this Committee to support the claims of Public Officers.

The Report of the Committee was placed before the Legislature in December, 1919, and resulted in the permanent increase of salaries and wages of Civil Servants.

In consequence of the increased cost of living the Association made further representations to the Government, which resulted in a Grant-in-Aid of salaries at 2½%, 20% and 12½% being allowed by the Legislative Council for the financial year 1920—'21.

This having proven inadequate, application was made for Grant-in aid on the basis of 75% on the first £100 of salary, 56% on the second £100, and 25% on the remainder, as from 1st October, 1920, pending a general revision of salaries. The application was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council who reported favourably thereon. The Secretary of State for the Colonies having approved of the application, sanction of the Legislative Council was, on the 15th February, 1921, obtained for payment at the increased rate, as from 1st October, 1920, to 31st March, 1921.

OFFICERS

Honorary President—Hon. Lt. Col. H. Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonial Secretary.

1st Vice-President—W. M. Fraser, Deputy Treasurer.

2nd Do. R. H. Fletcher, Assistant Postmaster.

Honorary Secretary.—C. H. Dickson, Revenue Department.

Honorary Treasurer.—G. R. Rickards, Inspector General's Office.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

L. B. Bicknell, F. P. Bond, T. J. Guilfoyle, A. O. Ritchie, G. C. Gunter, S. G. Sanguinetti, J. L. Pietersz, C. Don, W. A. Logan, G. D. Goode, Miss H. Morris, H. C. Savage, E. Poulle, J. W. Gayner, O. E. Tomlinson, Dr. J. H. Peck, B. Burrowes, W. O. Wright, T. J. Hazlett, A. Burke, M. P. Tennant, C. R. Campbell.

PART XIV

BENEVOLENT AND TRUST FUNDS AND INSTITUTIONS.

RECTORS' FUND.

THE Jamaica Rectors' Fund was established in 1797. It was intended to provide annuities for the widows and orphans of the then clergy of the island. The capital on the 31st March 1921, was £9,573 16s. 2d., on which the Treasury pays six per cent. under the authority of law. By a legislative enactment Law 14 of 1882, the government has guaranteed the pensions at the full rates of £52 a year to widows and £26 and £17 6s. 8d. a year to orphans of each class respectively, as a set-off to the claims of the trustees in regard to lapsed rectories. After receiving a report on the condition of the fund by the actuary, the trustees, with the sanction of the Government, have, since 1st April, 1918, paid the following rates:—widows, £66; first class orphans, £10 a year. The act further constitutes the Incorporated Lay Body of the Church of England in Jamaica the residuary legatee of the Rectors' Fund.

Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund at 18 years of age; daughters receive their annuities till marriage or death. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1920-1921 amounted to £514 2s. 9d. The Trustees are the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. *Secretary*, I. R. Latreille

ISLAND CURATES' FUND.

THE Jamaica Island Curates' Fund was established in 1844 by an act of the legislature. It is intended for the benefit of widows and children of deceased Island and other curates. The amount of twenty-five pounds four shillings a year was deducted by the Public Treasurer from the stipend of each island curate and credited to the account of the fund. The capital on 31st March, 1921, was £27,517 15s. 4d. This existing capital will still further be gradually reduced for payment of annuities as there are now no remaining subscribers. The allowances to widows are at the rate of sixty-six pounds per annum and to children £36 0s. 0½d. per annum. Sons cease to receive the benefits of the fund when they come of age. Daughters continue to receive their annuities till marriage or death. The annuities paid by the Fund in 1920-1921 amounted to £2,257 1s. 3d. Under the provisions of the law, and subject to the advice of the actuary, the fund is managed by a Board consisting of the members of the Diocesan Financial Board for the time being. *Secretary*, Venerable Archdeacon Simms, M.A.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THIS fund provides pensions for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the disestablished church of Jamaica.

It is maintained by abatements at the rate of four per cent. from the salaries of the non-state-paid clergymen; by amounts received as offertories from the churches for the purposes of this fund, by donations and bequests of property or money from societies, institutions or individuals and by the proceeds of insurances or other investments.

The pensions are thus regulated: On the death of an associate leaving a widow and children by such widow only his widow receives a pension according to the actuarial table attached to the canon regulating the fund, and on her marriage or death the amount is divided among the orphans of such associate in the following proportions: If three in number or less each receives one-fourth of the amount to which the widow was entitled, but if more than three the pension is equally divided between them. If the clergyman dies leaving orphans but not a widow the amount to which his wife would have been entitled had she survived him is divided among the orphans in the proportions above stated. If a clergyman dies leaving a widow and also children by a previous wife entitled to pensions the total pension is divided on fixed principles laid down in the Canon. The pensions of boys cease at the age of eighteen, and of girls on marriage or at the age of twenty-one.

From the amount received as donations or offertories the Financial Board may make such monthly or other grants to the widows and orphans of non-state-paid clergymen (whether they were associates or not) as to the board may seem necessary.

On the formation of the fund in January, 1881, 37 of the then non-state-paid clergymen became associates. It being compulsory "on every future clergyman of the Diocese to contribute to the fund," all the Clergymen who have since been ordained have been enrolled. The result was a membership of 92 on the 31st December, 1919. A canon was passed by the Synod of 1890 requiring medical examination in the cases of future associates. Of the number of clergymen who became associates 23 have died, two as bachelors and eighteen leaving widows and children. Fourteen widows are at present on the Fund.

The abatements from salaries during the year 1920 on account of the Widows and Orphans' Branch of the Fund amounted to £368 14s. 6d.; the interest on the money invested yielded £425 1s. 8d. Grant from guarantee account in aid of interest £212 10s. 10d. Matured and surrendered value of Policies. £224 10s. 10d. The sum of £1 8s. was received for interest on Ice Shares. The payments were, for insurance premiums. £103 3s. 2d., pensions £581 11s. 0d., surrender values, £254 17s. 0d., Doctors fees, £1 1s, Sundries, £1 8s. 6d., leaving a balance of £10,660 10s. 3d. to the credit of the Fund on January 1, 1921.

The lives of 21 clergymen are insured for £150 each (15 in the Jamaica Mutual and 6 in the Standard Assurance Company) on account of the Fund. The value of these policies is an asset of the Fund in addition to the cash balance just mentioned, as is also a balance of £4,633 9s. 11d. on Guarantee Account.

Twenty churches contributed to the Voluntary Fund during the year 1920, giving a total of £23 12s. 0d., or an average of £1 2s. 7d. each.

From this fund £28 0s. 0d. was given to the widows of deceased clergymen, and there is a credit balance, of £39 7s. 6d.

A valuation of the Fund as it stood on December 31st, 1918 showed a surplus of assets over liabilities of £1,370, of which £1,200 was allocated in making additions to some existing and all prospective pensions.

The Financial Board is required to invest all moneys and property received on behalf of the Fund and to manage its general affairs. The details of management are left to a committee of the Board.

According to Law 14 of 1882 the Widows and Orphans branch of the Fund has been made the residuary legatee of the Rectors and Curates Funds of the late Established Church in Jamaica.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Jamaica. Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A.

J. M. Nethersole.

Honorary Secretary: Ven. Archdeacon Simms, Ropley, Gordon Town P.O.

PENSION FUND FOR CLERGYMEN OF THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.

This fund provides for the pensioning of superannuated clergymen of the disestablished church. Its resources consist of an annual contribution from the Diocesan Expenses Fund of the diocese of not less than one hundred pounds; of half the offertories made for this and the Widows and Orphans' Funds; and of donations, bequests, and collections made specially for this branch of the fund.

A clergyman on reaching 65 years of age may claim a retiring pension; and any clergyman who by a joint resolution of the Bishop, the Diocesan Council and the Financial Board may be declared superannuated (whether at, before, or after sixty-five years of age) may claim a retiring allowance. The pension is for the present fixed at the rate of £2 for each year of continuous service; but no pension can exceed £60.

No pension can be paid for less than ten years continuous service; but any clergyman who may be compelled to retire before he has completed that period may be paid a gratuity not exceeding five pounds for each year of service.

The fund opened the year 1920 with a credit of £6,159 9s. 5d. This, with a grant of £100 from the Diocesan Expenses Fund and £371 11s. 9d. for interest, gives a total of £6,631 1s. 2d. Pensions amounting to £254 0s. 0d. have been paid leaving £6,377 1s. 2d. as the balance of the Fund at the end of the year 1920.

The Fund is managed by the same Committee of the Financial Board as the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

FLETCHER'S TRUST, KINGSTON.

MARTHA BELLINGER FLETCHER, by her will dated 15th July, 1847, devised and bequeathed her real and personal estate to the Hon. Hector Mitchell and Thomas B. Wiltshire upon trust to manage and rent out the same, and with power to sell and invest and apply the clear yearly revenue among such of the blind, poor and destitute of Kingston as should be recommended to the trustees by the ministers of the churches or places of worship to which they may belong. Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire proved the will and sold all the personal and certain portions of the real estate.

On the 27th May, 1853, Mitchell died, leaving Wiltshire surviving. By instrument made between Thomas Wiltshire of the first part, Rev. D. H. Campbell, Rev. W. West and Rev. D. J. East of the second part, and the churchwardens of Kingston of the third part, the churchwardens were appointed trustees in the room of Hector Mitchell and Thomas Wiltshire. It appears that Wiltshire never interfered with the management of the estate.

On the death of Mitchell his creditors filed a suit in chancery against his estate, and the churchwardens of Kingston on their appointment as trustees of Fletcher's Trust filed a petition in the suit for the recovery of the sum of £314 2s. 1d. which was in his hands at the time of his death. The result of this petition was that the sum of £187 19s. 3d. was recovered as the *pro rata* proportion of the debt which was due to the trust.

The sum received less solicitor's costs, namely, £130 0s. 0d., was by direction of the Chancellor paid into the Treasury and thereafter drawn out on the receipt of the churchwardens (Dr. C. Campbell and Mr. C. Goldie) and lodged to the credit of an account called "Fletcher's Trust" in the Government Savings Bank, where it remained until 1912 when it was invested in Local Inscribed Stock yielding 3½ o/o.

SARAH MORRIS TRUST, KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW.

THIS trust arose out of a legacy of a Miss Sarah Morris of Kingston, whose will was proved on the 22nd of December, 1809, in which, after making several bequests, she "bequeathed all the rest, residue and remainder of her estate, both real and personal, to be sold and invested, and the proceeds to arise therefrom, at interest, to be distributed from time to time unto and among the poor of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, who receive the pay or bounty of the said parishes, in proportion to the number of the poor of the said parishes."

The money of the trust is invested in Island Debentures and in Local Inscribed Stock the total sum so invested being £2,150. The interest is divided between the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew in proportion to their total pauper expenditure. Out of the sum received by Kingston, the City Council distributes annually during the Christmas season small doles to the poor in addition to their usual allowances. In view of the large amount at credit applicable to the Kingston poor from this trust the City Council gave during the Jubilee holidays a substantial dinner to the in-door poor as well as an extra allowance of money and clothing to the out-door poor.

D'ESPINOSE BEQUEST.

CHARLES D'ESPINOSE, formerly a merchant in the city of Kingston, who died in Paris on the 7th of April, 1875, by his will dated 7th June, 1867, bequeathed the sum of one thousand pounds "in aid of any fund or establishment that may be formed for the relief of the destitute poor of Kingston." To this will there was a codicil, dated the 25th May 1872, declaring that this legacy should be increased to £2,000, "subject to the conditions and control already stated in the will."

In the absence of any fund or establishment which could be considered in keeping with the testator's intention, the executors and executor of D'Espinose's will in 1882 proposed to the City Council of Kingston that the money should be invested for the benefit of the City Dispensary, with the Bishop of Jamaica, and the Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, as Trustees, and the Board approved of this appropriation of the bequest.

WOOD'S BEQUEST.

R. T. Wood bequeathed in 1879 a sum of £1,900 in Island Debentures to the City Council of Kingston, the interest to be distributed amongst the poor of Kingston. The interest is distributed annually at New Year.

GREGORY'S CHARITY.

MATTHEW GREGORY, doctor of medicine (who died 31st December, 1779, aged 86) by deed, dated 22nd March, 1765, conveyed certain property in trust, the proceeds of which and profits arising therefrom were to be applied towards relieving any distressed persons in or from any part of the colony, to bind out poor children to trades, or to portion poor girls at marriage. By Law 34 of George III the trustees are the Chief Justice of the Island, the Custos of St. Catherine and the clergyman for the time being in charge of the Cathedral, Spanish Town; the last-named of whom has the administration of the fund, the annual income of which is £144 (vide 28 Vic., Cap. 23). 43 distressed persons receive help.

FLETCHER'S CHARITY, SPANISH TOWN.

In March, 1714, George Fletcher by will bequeathed, after sundry intermediate devises, to the churchwardens and vestrymen of St. Catherine all his real estate to be applied to the use of three poor widows of the parish of St. Catherine, to be selected from time to time by the said churchwardens and vestrymen.

The real estate consisted of 800 acres of land in St. Elizabeth, 227 acres near Highgate, St. Catherine, a pen near the Angels, and a house in Spanish Town in which the widows were to reside. All the property has since been sold.

The moneys derived from the sales were appropriated to the use of the parish, part having been expended in the building of a House of Correction, now the District Prison.

The annual value of the trust property after the final sale of the lands was set down at £91 4s.

In 1847 the Act 10 Vic., cap. 45 was passed, which authorized the justices and vestry to raise a sum for the payment of the annuities as an item of parochial expenditure, but there is no record of any rate having been levied for this purpose, although provision was made for the widows' pensions each year in the parochial estimates.

By the Act 21 Vic. cap. 44 the power of the parishes to raise taxes was abolished and the liabilities of all the parishes were assumed by the Government. Since then provision has been made for the payment of the pensions at the rate of £30 8s. per annum out of general revenue.

Three ladies of Spanish Town are now receiving under the trust the pensions awarded by the Parochial Board of St. Catherine, fixed by the law.

GRAY'S CHARITY.

On the 10th of May, 1854, John William Gray, of the parish of Saint Mary, merchant made a will, in which he directed that after his death a sum of £5,000 should be paid by his executors into the hands of the Governor of Jamaica for the time being, "to be by him appropriated for the use and benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary in the establishment of a poor house for the exclusive benefit of the respectable poor of the parish of Saint Mary, to be established and secured by legislative enactment in the manner he, the Governor, may deem best, so that it may be of lasting advantage."

Gray died in 1854, one month after making his will. Owing to delay in realizing the estate the bequest of £5,000 was not paid over to the Governor until the year 1863, when it was invested in the island securities.

Some correspondence thereafter ensued between the executors and the Government as to the best means of carrying out the wishes of the testator, but, with the exception of its having been arranged that Fort Haldane, at Port Maria, which was transferred to the Jamaica Government by the Secretary of State for War under the provisions of the Act 25 Vic. Cap. 4, should be sold to the Charity for the purposes of a poorhouse for the sum of £250, no practical step was taken in connection with the bequest until July 1872, when Law 42 of 1872, "A Law to establish and secure Gray's Charity, and to authorise the Governor to appoint Trustees for the management thereof," was passed. By this

time the bequest had increased by accumulation of interest to the sum of £8,056 14s. 5d. The Governor, Sir John Peter Grant, under this law, appointed as trustees the Auditor-General, the Custos of Saint Mary and the Inspector-General of Police.

Matters dragged on—still without any benefits being conferred by the Charity—until July, 1877, when rules for the management of the charity were passed by the Governor in Privy Council under the 6th section of Law 42 of 1872. These rules provide, *inter alia*, that fourteen inmates should be admitted to the poorhouse, who were to receive a weekly allowance of 8s., with water and furniture, but were to provide their own food. These rules further regulated the expenditure on account of the institution, the duties of the clerk and matron, and the arrangements for quarterly meetings of the trustees.

It does not appear that any inmates were received into the charity until the 15th of August, 1880; but since that date a home has been found in the charity for twelve suitable persons. The total amount of the funds of the charity was on 31st March, 1910: Jamaica 4% Debentures £2,400, Jamaica 4% Inscribed Stock £8,376, Jamaica 4% Local Inscribed Stock £3,700, Vere Irrigation Cucknit Scheme 4½% Debentures £402, War Loan Stock 5% £760, National War Bonds at 5% £500, Deposit in Government Savings Bank £554 1s. 1d.—Total; £16,692 1s. 1d.

Trustees—A. Davidson Goffe, *Chairman*; Ven. Archdeacon J. H. H. Graham, E. H. Kerr, T. McLean Gray, A. C. Westmoreland, J. E. Cecil Sharpe, Hon. & Rev. W. T. Graham, M.L.C.

Clerk—Daniel H. Jackson.

HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This society was established in 1851 immediately after the terrible epidemic of cholera which raged in that and the preceding year. Indeed, it owes its origin to that epidemic and to the energy and philanthropy of B. A. Franklin, who was untiring in his exertions to aid the afflicted of all denominations while the scourge continued, and it was during the prosecution of this good work that the extent of the distress which prevailed among the Jewish poor became apparent; the establishment of this charity was the result of the discovery. At this time out-door relief only was given, but in 1863 it was determined, if practicable, to establish alms-houses, and this was accomplished principally with the proceeds of a grand bazaar in Kingston which amounted to upwards of £900. The charity is supported by voluntary contributions, and a collector calls weekly on those who are willing to pay a regular subscription, which is fixed at 3d. per week, as the minimum.

The invested funds amount to about £800. The annual income from regular donations is about £150 0 0, and Mr. C. Lopez donates the beef used. There are 12 inmates in the home and also some receiving out-door aid.

President—R. E. Melhado, *Vice-President*—A. A. Samuels, *Secretary and Treasurer*—C. V. Abrahams.

GEMILUT HASADIM SOCIETY.

THE Society which has been in existence for over a century has a membership of about 150. The objects of the society are primarily to provide for the burial of members of the Jewish persuasion and to afford relief to those in indigent circumstances, also for other worthy Jewish charities. The contributing fee of members is 2s. per month. The funds amount to about £650.

On the death of a member the society provides without any further charge all funeral expenses.

DIRECTORS.

President—N. C. Henriques, *Vice-President*—G. H. Magnus, *Hon. Treasurer*—Granville Delgado, *Hon. Secretary*—J. S. Vaz; A. D. Jacobs, M. L. Maduro, Ellis Wolfe, Miss H. Feurtado, Mrs. Ellis Wolfe.

Ex-officio:—The President, United Congregation of Israelites; Rev. M. A. Solomon.

NIGHT REFUGE AND PAROCHIAL DISPENSARY.

The building at No. 3 Hanover Street used as a Night Refuge and Parochial Dispensary was destroyed on 14th January, 1907. The temporary office of the Inspector of Poor is at the old Wolmer's School, the entrance being from Church Street or

Temple Lane. The Dispensary is at No. 17 Mark Lane. There is a country peoples Night Shelter at the corner of Orange Street and Drummond Street, at a charge of 1d each per night.

JAMAICA MASONIC BENEVOLENCE.

THE purposes of this institution are the relief of necessitous and impoverished members of the masonic order, their widows, orphans or other dependent relatives, by weekly, monthly, or yearly allowances; by donations; by the granting to them of clothing, food or implements of workmanship; by providing education for their children; by aiding in their passage from the island; or by such other charitable means as may come within the scope and objects of the Association.

The funds are raised by voluntary donations and by annual subscriptions from lodges and chapters and from individual masons and others; and include collections made at masonic banquets and the proceeds of concerts, bazaars, dramatic and other entertainments.

The funds and general affairs of the association are under the control and direction of a board of directors consisting of the presiding officers of the district grand lodges of England and Scotland in the island and their deputies; the presiding masters and immediate past masters of the subscribing lodges, and twenty-four master masons annually elected from amongst the subscribers. Every mason subscribing 10s. or more per annum is entitled to vote for the members of the board of directors and to all the other privileges of membership.

A report of the transactions of the association is annually prepared by the directors and distributed amongst the lodges and individual subscribers to fund, but the names of the recipients of charity are not included in such report. Particulars in this regard are only furnished confidentially to individual subscribers or to subscribing lodges on application to the Treasurer. In cases of emergency the President (and in his absence from Kingston a vice president) is empowered to dispense in charity any amount not exceeding five pounds. The Income for 1919 was £18) 3s. 4d.

The grants to distressed brethren, widows, wives and children of masons, during 1919 amounted to £141 1s. 6d; for education fees, £21.

The working expenses, including printing, postage and stationery, amounted to £5, leaving a balance, on 31st December, 1919, of £7 9 2s. 7d; of this amount £500 are in Government Debentures, Masonic Association, £15s. and £111 9s. 7d. in Bank of Nova Scotia.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, 1920.

Presidents—Rt. Wor. Bro. A. Roxburgh, J.P., D.G.M.S.C.; Rt. W. Bro. Hon. Sir J. M. Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G.; Rt. W. Bro. S. J. Streadwick, D.D.G.M. S.C. Rt. W. Bro. Rev. F. Bavin, F.R.M.S., F.R.S.A., D.D.G.M., E.C.; *Vice-Presidents*, Wor. Bro. G. P. Myers, J.P., D.D.G.M., E.C.; Wor. Bro. C. M. Ogilvie, P.D.D.G.M., S.C.; Wor. Bro. A. H. Jones, J.P., P.D.D.G.M. E.C.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW'S DIRECTORS.

Wor. Bros. C. H. B. Armstrong, J.P., M.D., H. I. C. Brown, K.C., J.P., M. D. Farrier, H. R. C. Garsia, J. E. Gunter, R. A. N. Gordon, A. Harry, M.D., C. G. C. Kerr, D. G. Parsons, F. G. Sale, D. M. Sallas, J. E. Streadwick, J. Tapley, D. C. Vaz, J.P., A. H. Vince, (Capt.)

COUNTRY DIRECTORS.

Wor. Bros. J. E. L. Cox, J.P., Hon. H. E. Crum Ewing, J.P., A. D. Goffe, J.P., C. D. Neilson, A. E. Sampson, J.P., E. Hart, J.P., T. P. Leyden, J.P.

The presiding Masters and the Immediate Past Masters of contributing Lodges.

CITY DISPENSARY.

THIS institution was founded in 1876, upon the suggestion of W. C. Wright, and through the indefatigable exertions of B. A. Franklin. The object for which it came into existence and in the promotion of which it continues is to provide medical attendance and medicine for the labouring and artisan classes and others, at threepence per week.

Children of members admitted free of entrance fee, and attended up to two years free; and from two until ten years the subscription is at the rate of 1½d. per week.

Persons unmarried whose income does not exceed £150, and married persons £200, are eligible for admission to membership. Married women whose husbands and children are members are attended in midwifery free after one year's membership. Employer

may arrange for medical care of servants through the dispensary, with the right of substituting one name for another in case of change.
Entrance fee, one shilling; and one shilling for four weeks subscription. Subscription payable in advance weekly, monthly or quarterly.

	1921.	
Number of Members attended at their homes	985	
“ Visits paid to them	2,177	
“ Prescriptions dispensed for them	2,372	
“ Members attended at Surgery	1,543	
“ Prescriptions dispensed to them	1,881	
“ Deaths (certified)	16	
Obstetric cases were attended during the year at a cost to the Dispensary of £6 8s. for nurses fees. One of these cases required medical attendance.		
Members on roll 30th June	443	
“ admitted during the year	55	498
“ discontinued during the year	43	
“ struck off being 12 months in arrear	20	
“ died during the year	16	79
Total number on roll 30th June, 1920	419	

SUMMARY OF MEMBERSHIP.

Members adults paying three pence per week	253
“ children under 10 years half price	77
“ children under 2 years old free	14
“ under D'Espinose Bequest free	73
“ very old allowed by order of Board	—

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The D'Espinose bequest of £2,000, which yields £80 per annum, enables the Dispensary to render aid to 75 free recipients, nominated by the trustees of the trust, namely, Bishop DeCarteret and Bishop O'Hare. Further, from the growing resources of the institution provision is now made for the attendance of a qualified nurse in cases of confinement; the nurse holds an order to summon the medical officer if complications arise. The sum of £3 4s. has been expended on this department during the year.

The nurses now employed hold certificates from the Jubilee Lying-in Hospital.

The building completed in 1895 was wrecked in the earthquake of January, 1907. It was rebuilt at a cost of £869 15s. 6d. towards which a grant of £500 was made by the Assistance Committee.

President—J. M. Nethersole, J.P.; Vice-President—M. M. Alexander, J.P.
Hon. Secretary—M. M. Alexander, J.P., Treasurer—A. J. Miller.

DIRECTORS

A. H. Jones, J.P., A. J. Miller, M. M. Alexander, J.P., J. M. Nethersole, J.P., G. P. Myers, J.P., Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A., D. C. Vaz, J.P., Rev. Leonard Tucker, M.A., Rev. A. Kirby, Rev. Father Howie, S.J., Brigadier Patson.

Trustees—J. M. Nethersole, J.P., M. M. Alexander.

Clerk and Collector—H. Prendergast Fisher.

Medical Officer—W. A. S. Browne.

Solicitors—Oughton, Garsia & Ogilvie.

Offices—14 & 16 Duke Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA HOOKWORM COMMISSION.

THE Jamaica Hookworm Commission is the agency through which the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation extends co-operation to the Government of Jamaica in the control of the diseases which are spread through the pollution of the soil with human bowel material. This class of diseases, including hookworm and the other intestinal parasites, typhoid fever, dysentery, the bowel complaints of children and many forms of diarrhea, forms an important cause of death, sickness, and serious economic loss in all tropical countries.

It should be made clear that the object of a hookworm campaign is much more than making examinations for and treating this one disease. The object is to take hook-

worm as an example of a preventable disease and, through the different phases of the campaign to impress upon the people the desirability and necessity of practicing disease prevention in their homes and of teaching them, by demonstration, the benefits of keeping well. Treatment for hookworm disease is always followed by increased bodily and mental strength and the ability to do more efficient work: the prevention of hookworm disease through sanitation also prevents typhoid, dysentery, and other bowel diseases. Such results are of vast economic and social benefit to the community; and hookworm control demonstrations in all parts of the world are being followed by a desire on the part of the people for increased public health administration.

The work of the International Health Board is always conducted through governmental agencies and under local government direction; and in every such co-operative campaign the aim always kept in mind is not to assume governmental functions, but to show that certain things can be done successfully, to devise the best methods and organize the best agencies for conducting local control measures, and then finally to have these agencies assumed by the community.

The working agreement under which the Jamaica Hookworm Commission is being conducted is (1) The sanitation of suitable areas by Government in advance of the treatment work, and (2) The examination and treatment of the people living in these areas by the International Health Board, working under the supervision of the Superintending Medical Officer and the Central Board of Health.

The Central Board of Health, representing the Jamaica Government is charged with the duty of having a suitable sanitary latrine installed at each home and place of work. The type of latrine and the method of installation are questions determined by Government, the International Health Board (Rockefeller Foundation) being concerned only as to whether the types of latrines installed will prevent the spread of the bowel filth diseases. After the sanitary and treatment work has been completed in an area, it devolves upon Government to see that a permanent system of follow-up inspection is instituted in order that the results of the campaign may be of more permanent value.

The treatment campaign is conducted by the International Health Board only in sanitized areas. Each such area is divided into districts and a trained assistant, known as a "dispensing nurse," is placed in each district. This nurse is provided with demonstration material, specimens of hookworms, albums of local photographs showing the effects of the disease and the results of treatment, charts explaining the methods of spread and of treatment, and printed handbills. With these he goes from house to house and explains the methods of the campaign: he then numbers each home, takes a census of the inmates, and leaves a specimen box for each person. The specimens are collected by the nurse on the following day and brought to the laboratory for examination.

Other educational work in an area consists of lectures with charts, magic lantern slides and moving pictures. Also, an officer of the campaign, the "pioneer" goes from yard to yard and demonstrates, with a microscope, the hookworm eggs and larvae, and the manner in which the disease is spread. In all the educational work emphasis is placed upon the necessity of using the latrines in order to prevent reinfection.

After the specimens have been examined, those who have hookworm disease are visited in their homes by the medical director and each is prescribed for individually. Treatment is carried out by the nurse in charge of each district, the treatment being given in the homes, with the medicine taken in the presence of the nurse. Two treatments are given each patient, when a second specimen is obtained and examined to find if a cure has been effected.

Those found uncured are given additional treatments until they are shown, by microscopical examination, to be free from infection.

The treatment campaign began in May 1919 and up to the end of 1920 was conducted in the lower half of Clarendon parish. This section of the parish was divided into three areas with May Pen, Alley, and Race Course as centres. In these areas 16,824 people were censused, of whom 16,590 were examined, and 5,467 or 33% were found to be infected and treated. During 1921 the campaign has been conducted in the parish of St. Catherine, with Spanish Town as the centre of a large area. Up to December 1921, people to the number of 16,409 had been examined in this area and 6,292 were found to be infected. Examination and treatment work has also been conducted at the St. Catherine District Prison, the Poor House, the Rio Cobre Children's Home, and the Leper Asylum. In addition to the routine work, more than 400 people, mainly school children, have been examined from the mountainous districts of St. Catherine, St. Ann and St. Mary and the rate of infection was between 75% and 86%.

Taken as a whole, the results of the hookworm campaign in Jamaica are very gratifying. Many persons have been benefited in health and made able to earn more wages others who were in bad health and unable to work are now able to support themselves. A number of the inmates of the Clarendon and St. Catherine Poor Houses have been so benefited by treatment that they have left these institutions and are again caring for themselves. Estate owners and managers have expressed themselves as being highly pleased with the treatment benefits as shown in the increased working ability of their employees. Also, the institution of sanitary latrines has greatly lessened the incidence of dysentery, typhoid, and other bowel diseases. And there is no doubt of the fact that the people are becoming impressed with the importance of controlling the filth-borne diseases.

STAFF OF THE JAMAICA HOOKWORM COMMISSION.

Superintending Medical Officer, Dr. E. Langley Hunt; *Medical Director*, Dr. B. E. Washburn; *Chief Clerk*, I. B. Higgins; *Clerks*, Miss A. Martyn, F. G. Somers; *Microscopists*, P. E. Braze, R. S. Heslop, A. J. Cresser; *Pioneer*, A. H. Fowler; *Field Officers*, S. L. Nelson, J. F. McKenzie, T. Moodie, E. T. Manhertz, G. W. Malcolm, C. J. Hales, A. L. Garvey, U. N. Brown.

KINGSTON SAILORS HOME.

42 Church Street.

THIS institution was founded in 1864 through the exertions of the Rev. George Cheyne with the co-operation of other philanthropists.

The institution was maintained by annual subscriptions from the merchants and other leading members of the community, and for some years prospered. But in the year 1879 it was found that, while the contributions received were inadequate for the efficient support of the Home there were no means of preventing defalcations on the part of dishonest inmates, and an appeal was made to the government for aid. A law was thereupon passed by the Legislative Council, Law 30 of 1879, placing the Institution on a more substantial footing than before. A corporate body was established for the management of the institution and the office of superintendent was created with definite powers. The principle on which government grants were to be made was laid down to be that of a sum equal to double the total amount of voluntary subscriptions received during the previous year. Since then the institution has annually received a liberal grant from the government. The section of the law providing for the government grant, has been amended by Law 32 of 1906, to read as follows—"or such less sum as the Governor may think necessary or desirable for the carrying on of the Home in a proper and efficient manner."

In the year 1883 the directors succeeded in providing better accommodation for the inmates. Having purchased a site in Church street they erected thereon suitable buildings at a cost of £1,065, and the same were formally opened by the Governor Sir H. W. Norman on Thursday the 6th March, 1884. The building was destroyed by the earthquake of 1907, but was rebuilt in 1908 and was re-opened for use in January 1909, by Sir Sydney Olivier.

The following are the particulars of Receipts for 1920-1921 to March 31st:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1920—						
April 1—To Balance from last Statement			..	162	3	10
1921—						
March 31—To Government Grant	..		192	4	0	
" Subscriptions	..		100	2	0	
" Maintenance	..		496	17	0	
" Deposit by Inmate	..		4	0	0	
" Donation from King George's Naval Fund	..		100	0	0	
" Interest on Bank Deposit	..		2	1	1	
				896	4	1
Expenses	£1058	7	11
				906	2	9
Balance	£92	5	2

Subscribers to the Home, subject to the discretion of the Managing Director, may recommend any destitute seaman holding a good conduct certificate for free board and lodging at the Home.

HOURS—Open from 6 a.m. till 10 p.m. daily.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. H. Jones, Acting Custos; *Managing Director*—Henry McCauley Orrett, Archibald Munro; *Lieut. J. H. Owen*; B. deS. Bell; *Capt. Geo. Lindsay*; *Secretary*—A. S. S. Pratt; C. A. Gay; *Resident Superintendent*—A. D. Graydon; *Auditor*—E. G. Nixon A.S.A.A.; *Medical Officer*—G. F. DaCosta, M.R.C.S., Aberdeen.

SAILORS REST AND READING ROOM.

18 Duke Street.

THIS institution was founded by the late Mrs. Denniston in 1898 to give sailors visiting the port a pleasant room in which to sit, read papers and books, play games and have music and write letters home. Cool drinks, cigars and cigarettes, tea, breakfast, dinner, lunch also and supper to order at reasonable rates. Soldiers are also made welcome.

This Institution was taken over by the British and Foreign Sailors Society after Mrs. Denniston's death in 1917.

In connection with the British and Foreign Sailors Society a Sailors Brotherhood has been organized: the object being to uplift seamen physically, morally and spiritually.

Clean and comfortable beds provided for any mercantile marine, naval men or soldiers having night liberty.

During 1919 the Rest was thoroughly renovated and there are now fifty beds available and with mattresses on the floor 60 men have been accommodated.

LOCAL MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Chairman: E. B. Hopkins. *Secretary*: C. W. Magnan.

His Worship R. W. Bryant, Mayor of Kingston; W. P. Clark, R.M.; A. V. Kingdon, R.M.; I. R. Latreille.

Managers and Port Missionaries—W. F. A. Smith and Mrs. Alice Vosper Smith.

KINGSTON AND ST. ANDREW UNION POOR HOUSE.

THIS institution opened on the 1st July, 1870, is situated on Admiral's Pen land in St. Andrew. It is maintained by the poor rates of Kingston and St. Andrew. No person who is capable of earning his or her own livelihood, can be admitted. Orders for admission must be obtained through the Inspector of Poor for Kingston or St. Andrew.

The institution accommodates over 700 inmates. The average cost of each is about 6½d. per day, including all expenses, with the exception of medical attendance, the medical officer for lower Saint Andrew visiting the inmates daily. The inmates are fed in accordance with a regular diet scale. The clothing is partly made up by the inmates under the superintendence of the master and the matron.

The institution is conducted by a board of managers composed of—the Mayor of Kingston and the Chairman of the Parochial Board, St. Andrew, and four other members from the Parochial Boards of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew. Three members form a quorum. The board elects its chairman and vice-chairman annually. The chairman for the time being has a casting, as well as an initial vote.

The remaining members of the Mayor and Council of Kingston and the Parochial Board of St. Andrew constitute an ex-officio board of visitors to the institution.

Chairman—Geo. P. Myers, J.P.; *Vice-Chairman*—Ivanhoe Gadpaille; *Master*—E. M. Cresser, salary £250; *Matron*—Mrs. R. Church, salary £80; *Clerk and Accounting Officer*—W. E. Armstrong, £160; *Storekeeper, Dispenser and Assistant to the Master*—E. A. Martin, salary £85.

Maxfield Park Children's Home, an annex to the Union Poor House with a population of 74 inmates is under the governance of the above Board of Managers.

Matron—Miss F. E. Henry, salary £72; *Schoolmistress and Assistant to the Matron*—Miss M. R. Markland, £42.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

THIS society was formed in 1898 on the initiative of Mr. W. P. Clark, then Resident Magistrate of Clarendon.

In its efforts to assist discharged prisoners the society is influenced, so far as possible, by the evidences of individual desire, on their part, to help themselves. It will only recommend and help those who, upon thorough investigation into their record, and after careful inquiry into their conduct give evidence that they are anxious to live honest and industrious lives; and further state their willingness to hand over whatever gratuity shall be paid to them by the prison authorities, to the funds of the society, if this is required. This gratuity, however, must be wholly used for the individual to whom it was originally granted.

The funds of the society, other than prisoners' gratuities, are disbursed in one or other of the following ways:—

1. By the Executive of the Society according to arrangements agreed upon for each separate case brought before the monthly meeting, which meeting authorizes payments of money by the Secretary-Treasurer. When necessary, such authorized payments are forwarded to a Local Secretary, or other person approved (a member of the Society if possible) together with the name of the discharged prisoner in whose behalf it is sent, and the Local Secretary or other person, is desired to exercise a discretion in appropriating such sum so as to secure the best possible results in the work of reclaiming the recommended person.

2. In those parishes where the Parochial Committee elects to disburse its own funds, the Secretary notifies, on occasion, the Local Secretary of those prisoners to be discharged in his parish, to whom the Society's card will be issued; and the Parochial Committee in their discretion, distributes such funds as are in their hands for the benefit of those so recommended.

The aim of the Discharged Prisoners Aid Society is to help discharged prisoners to become better men and women, and useful citizens. It attempts to fulfil this object by aiding the ex-prisoners to find and secure work, by providing them with tools, and clothes when necessary, by helping them with food and lodging as a temporary provision when they are destitute, and attempting to influence them to attain a better moral and spiritual standard.

Outside the fact that the society's efforts are rigidly and painfully limited by the small sums subscribed to its funds, the main difficulty has been that of securing work for the ex-prisoners. There is, first of all, the fact that there are not in any case many opportunities for obtaining work open in this island, but the main difficulty lies in two further facts; first, there are few who are ready to employ ex-prisoners; and second, there does not exist in Jamaica a properly organized labour bureau in which information is focussed, showing just where labour is wanted. The very kind co-operation of a few employers is most gratefully acknowledged, and the Committee records with pleasure the fact that during the last year, a few more friends of the work have assisted in this way, but the task of getting work for the men and women who apply to the society is on the whole not only very difficult but in instances is practically impossible. It must be remembered that the society which receives meagre financial support from the public also does its work through a Committee and executive consisting of ladies and gentlemen already occupied with many other duties.

The society has Branches at Lucea and Montego Bay.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President—W. P. Clark, R.M.; *Vice-President*—R. V. W. Priestnal; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*—S. A. Brigadier G. Batson. *Executive Committee*—A. V. Kingdon, Revs. W. Graham, J. Reinke, D.D., J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Rev. J. W. Wright, Rev. W. Priestnal, Sister Madeline, Sister Monica, Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., E. B. Hopkins, Mrs. Vosper-Smith.

KINGSTON CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY.

THE objects of the Society are the Charitable Relief and the general welfare of the Poor of Kingston and the adjacent parts of the parish of St. Andrew. It will seek:

1. To bring into harmonious co-operation with each other and the Poor Law Authorities, the various charitable agencies and individuals in the district, and thus to check the evils of overlapping relief caused by simultaneous but independent action.
2. To investigate thoroughly the cases of all applicants for charitable relief, and to secure from the proper charities, or from charitable individuals suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases.

3. To assist from its funds all suitable cases in which temporary aid will tend to permanent advantage, and for which adequate assistance cannot be obtained from other sources. This assistance may (when possible and desirable) take the form of loans, or gifts of money for the individuals needing it.
4. To repress mendicity by the above-named means, by the distribution of investigation tickets, and by dealing with cases of imposture.
5. To inculcate habits of prudence, self-reliance and thrift on the part of those who are aided.
6. To promote the establishment of subsidiary efforts, dealing with such matters as
 - (a) Free Registry of all classes of labour; (b) Provision of food for hungry persons; (c) The proper housing of the Poor; (d) Assisting moneyless people to return home; (e) The establishment of suitable industries to supply work for the poor, including market-gardening or any other light agricultural work.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President—G. P. Myers; *Vice-President*—M. M. Alexander; *Hon. Treasurer*—W. J. Walker, *Hon. Secretary*—Rev. J. W. Wright, *Secretary*—Miss P. F. DaCosta.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Rev. J. F. Gartshore, M.A., Rev. W. Graham, Rev. A. Kirby, Rev. W. Priestnal, Rev. G. H. Thompson, Rev. H. K. Page, Rev. M. H. Solomon, R. W. Bryant, M.B.E., Mrs. Desnoes, Rev. Leonard Tucker, Edwin Chatley, H. J. Rushie Greer, W. J. Palmer, Miss F. Burke, Sister Madeline, Mrs. M. deCordova, M.B.E., Mrs. F. Saunders, Mrs. C. Vernon, Mrs. Ellis Wolfe.

Soup Kitchen Committee

Rev. J. W. Wright, Sister Madeline, Miss F. Burke, Mrs. Reinke, Mrs. F. Saunders, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Ellis Wolfe, Mrs. J. W. Wright, Mrs. Page, Mrs. H. M. Brandon, Miss Byndloss, Mrs. Batson, Mrs. E. V. Locket, Miss Lambert, Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Bradbury, Mrs. Van Cuylenburg.

LADY MUSGRAVE WOMEN'S SELF-HELP SOCIETY.

Corner of Harbour and Duke Streets.

THE Women's Self-Help Society was founded by the late Lady Musgrave, and formally opened as a depository by Dr. Nuttall, (late Archbishop of the West Indies) on 1st November, 1879. During these years it has successfully carried out its objects, viz.: the development of some of the specially feminine industries of the island (thereby fostering self-help), and that of providing employment for poor needle women.

At the sale rooms of the society, there is a large assortment of Jamaica curiosities, baskets, jipi-japa hats, drawn-thread work, embroidery, as well as native jams and pickles. An attractive show of antiques, in silver, brass and Sheffield plate will also be found.

The premises at 8 Church street, opened in 1890, were built in memory of Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Duncan Campbell, who were associated with Lady Musgrave in the foundation of the society, and by their untiring labours, aided in placing it in its present position of success and efficiency. These premises were destroyed in the earthquake and fire, but through the courtesy of the Mayor and Council of Kingston, who gave rooms in the Council building, the society's work was continued. A new building was erected in 1911 at the corner of Duke and Harbour streets.

The society is self-supporting, and has done so well in the past year, that they have been able to keep up their charities without the annual subscriptions formerly paid by the members of the committee. Depositors are charged 2s. in the £ commission on articles sold.

Patronesses—Lady Norman, Lady Blake, Lady Hemming, Lady Swettenham, Lady Olivier, Mrs. Dalrymple Hay, Mrs. Blackden, Lady Clarke.

President—Lady Probyn.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. Nuttall, Mrs. P. C. Cork, Mrs. Frank Saunders.

Committee—Mrs. C. J. Barclay, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. R. S. Gamble, Mrs. R. Hill Jackson, Mrs. Reinke, Mrs. Charlton Thompson, Mrs. E. B. Hopkins, Mrs. Park, Mrs. Arthur Farquharson, Miss Allwood, Mrs. Richmond, Mrs. Sidney Cargill, Mrs. A. M. D'Costa, Mrs. Bryan, Miss Amy Jackson,

Hon. Treasurer—Mrs. Frank Saunders; *Hon. Secretary*—Miss Burke.

JAMAICA NURSES UNION

AND DISTRICT NURSES FUND.

THE Jamaica Nurses Union was founded in 1904 by the late Archbishop of the West Indies, in conjunction with ministers of various denominations. Its object is to facilitate communication between nurses and medical men, or patients requiring their services, and to aid in keeping up the moral, social and professional status of nurses. At the bureau of information at the Deaconess Home, 93 Hanover St., a register of nurses is kept under the direction of the Sisters of the Deaconess Home. Two nurses are permanently employed by the committee for nursing among the sick poor in Kingston.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

His Lordship the Bishop of Jamaica, *President*; the Rev. Canon Wortley, *Honorary Treasurer*; Mrs Bourne, Miss F. C. Burke, *Honorary Secretaries*. *Committee*—Sister Madeline, Sister Emily, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. A.D'Costa, Mrs. W. Gamble, Mrs. Harold Davis, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Amy Jackson, Mrs. A. Moore, Mrs. Price, Miss Hopk, Miss Douglas, Mrs. Reinke, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Maitland, Mrs. Rouse, Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Westmoreland, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Van Cuylenburg.

MOTHERS UNION.

THERE are 22 branches of the Mothers Union in Jamaica with about 650 members. Nine branches are linked with branches in England.

Diocesan President—Mrs. Gruchy.

Diocesan Secretary—Mrs. C. O. Magnan, Kingston P.O.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS IN JAMAICA.

THE object of the society, which was founded 1903, is, as its name implies, the *protection* of animals. It endeavours to attain this aim by education, encouragement, example and, where these fail, by recourse to the law. Two agents are employed to this end.

A subscription of 2s. 6d. entitles to membership; donations and subscriptions are thankfully received and are urgently required with a view to extending the work of the society. Many prizes have been awarded at Agricultural Shows, throughout the country for animals showing the best care.

President—Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Ellis Wolfe, *Chairman*; Frank Cundall, *Vice-Chairman*; G. P. Myers, W. Morrison, F. N. Isaacs, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, F. E. Reed, M.A.; Major Furber Mrs. G. Rushie Grey, H. K. Ryan, Mrs. Bourne, *Honorary Secretary*; Half-way, Tree P.O., J. L. Pietersz, *Honorary Treasurer*; Dr. G. Rushie Grey, M.R.C.V.S., *Honorary Veterinary Surgeon*.

UPWARD AND ONWARD SOCIETY OF THE WOMEN OF JAMAICA.

THE objects of the Society are to unite as many as possible of the women of Jamaica in the promotion of womanly virtue, pure family life, and a healthy public opinion on moral questions.

Office-Bearers.

President—Mrs. Priestnal; *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. Reinke, Mrs. Swift; *Secretary*—Mrs. Percy Duff.

Auditor—Percy Duff; *Editor of Magazine*—Miss May T. Jeffrey-Smith.

Executive Committee.

The Office-bearers, with Mrs. Brathwaite, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Wade.

There are branches of the Society at Manchester, Hampden, Newton, Four Paths and Brixton Hill, Seaside, Westwood, Goshen, Salem and Montego Bay.

UPWARD AND ONWARD SOCIETY.

MONTEGO BAY SELF HELP HOME.

THE object of the Home is to band together all women who are seeking to reach out a helping hand to uplift the womanhood of the Island and to promote a pure family life and healthy public opinion on moral questions, these ends being essential to individual happiness and the welfare of the State.

The income for 1920 was £476 1s. 5d., of this £28 5s. 6d. was received in subscriptions. The balance was earned through the sale of needlework, embroidery and preserves, disposed of locally and otherwise, also by the increasing large orders for mattresses and a laundry.

To dispositors and workers we have been paid £378 2s. 0d.

A Soup Kitchen, Crèche and Relief Work are carried on.

President—Mrs. Edmund Hart, *Vice Presidents*—Mrs. D. Mills, Mrs. W. Coke Kerr.

Honorary Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Belle Mills.

CHILD SAVING LEAGUE.

THE Child Saving League was organized on November 16, 1916. Its object is the seeking of child welfare and taking all steps necessary for securing the attainment of this end. There are four centres of work beside the Crèche where children can be brought to be fed and where mothers can be advised about the care of their children. These centres are: Smith Village, South Kingston, Passmore Town and West Street. A Crèche has been established in the old Court House building on the West Parade. Children are there cared for and fed by a trained nurse. The hours are from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., and the fee is two pence per day.

The League is supported by voluntary contributions.

The Mayor and Council of Kingston granted a sum of £50 toward the support of the League in 1918 and £50 in 1919 and £100 in 1920 for the same purpose.

The Government provides for the work, two nurses receiving yearly two weeks vacation full pay and an additional grant not exceeding £10 for substitutes, permits the purchase at cost price, of drugs from the medical store and grants the use of the rooms for the Crèche.

OFFICERS

Patron—His Excellency the Governor; *Patroness*—Lady Probyn; *President*—His Worship the Mayor of Kingston. *Honorary Secretary*, Mrs. Latreille; *Honorary Treasurer*, Mrs. Lockett.

WOMEN'S SOCIAL SERVICE CLUB.

THE objects of the Club, which was formed in 1918, are as follows:—

- a. To co-operate as far as possible with the different agencies and societies already existing, endeavouring to enlarge their usefulness wherever possible.
- b. To improve the health of the Womanhood of the island.
- c. To assist in segregating the physically unfit mothers and trying to procure for both mother and child the medical treatment necessary.
- d. To take all steps necessary for the enforcement or alteration of the present Laws governing child welfare.
- e. To spread information regarding the treatment of children and the cause and effect of many of the present prevalent methods of failure and mismanagement.
- f. Better housing for the poor.

The Women's Social Service Club has started a work room for girls at old Public Works Building, Parade, Kingston, with the object of teaching girls who leave school at the tender age of 14 a trade and so putting them for the battle of life and giving them a chance to remain decent and self-respecting.

In 1921 3 work rooms were started in affiliation with the Women's Social Service Club; one at Gayle with Mrs. A. A. Barclay as President, one at Oracabessa with Mrs. Webster as President, one at Mavis Bank with Mrs. Berry as President.

Any woman may become a member of the club by having her name sent to the Secretary by some member of the Club, and by payment upon enrolment of a membership fee of half a guinea. No one shall be a member in good standing until she has paid her annual fee, such fee being due and payable to the Treasurer before the annual meeting in each year.

President, Mrs. Michael DeCordova

Secretary, Mrs. Latreille.

Vice-Presidents, Sister Madeline

Treasurer, Miss Myers

Mrs. L. DeMercado.

JAMAICA CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

THIS organization, which was formed in the year 1893, has for its objects the extension, consolidation and promotion of the general effectiveness of the Christian Endeavour Movement.

The Head-Quarters of the Christian Endeavour movement are at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., where the United Society of Christian Endeavour has offices at Tremont Temple.

The President of the United Society is the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., with Daniel A. Poling as President's associate, and the Secretary is Edwin Percy Yates.

OFFICERS.

President, Rev. Leonard Tucker, M.A., Kingston, *Vice-President*, Rev. James Blake Kingston, *Secretary and Treasurer*, T. S. Phillips, c/o Jamaica Times, Kingston; *Superintendent Junior Department*, Miss R. F. DaCosta, Kingston.

The business of the Union is managed by the above-mentioned officers, a Council of eleven members, together with the Presidents and Secretaries of Local Unions.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The officers above mentioned together with Rev. Jno. Reinke, D.D., Rev. A. F. Blandford, B.A., H. C. Savage, G. W. Serrant

JAMAICA SOCIAL PURITY ASSOCIATION.

THIS association was formed in 1917, its object being the furtherance of Social Purity in the Island of Jamaica with a view to the combating of immorality and venereal disease.

Branches have been established at Halfway Tree, Spanish Town, Black River, Sav-la-Mar, Lucea, Falmouth, St. Ann's Bay, Port Maria, Annotto Bay, Port Antonio, Christiana.

In December 1920 a special Joint Committee was formed to organize a special programme throughout the Island in connection with Venereal Diseases; Government grants being given the Association from time to time to carry on this work. The members of the Committee are:—

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*; Dr. L. Hunt, Senior Medical Officer of Jamaica, Dr. O. Crosswell, M.D., N. B. Livingston, F. E. Reed, Mrs. M. DeCordova, Mrs. I. R. Latreille, Mrs. A. Moore, Mrs. E. T. Dixon, Mrs. Col. Horskins, Mrs. Brigadier Batson, Mrs. C. Reinke, Mrs. Vernon, W. J. Palmer, *Secretary*.

The annual subscription is two shillings and sixpence, Associates 1s.

GENERAL COMMITTEE

President—Rt. Rev. Cecil DeCarteret, D.D.; *Vice-President*—Hon. Major E. T. Dixon, *Secretary*—W. J. Palmer; *Assistant Secretary*—Rev. G. T. Armstrong; *Treasurer*—R. S. Gamble; Rev. Father. Mulry, F. E. Reed, C. F. Pengelly, Rev. R. E. Wade, Ven. Archdeacon Simms, M.A., Rev. W. Graham, Oliver Crosswell, M.D., W. Gillies, E. B. Hopkins, N. B. Livingston, Rev. E. E. Price.

TRELAWNY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Association was formed on the 24th September, 1908 at a public meeting held in Falmouth. The aims of the association are:—(a) To stimulate a healthy public opinion on all matters that concern the welfare of the town of Falmouth, the parish of Trelawny and the island of Jamaica generally; (b) To co-operate with or bring pressure to bear on the parochial board and other bodies such as school boards, the Board of Education, the Agricultural Society and its branches, the member for the parish, the legislative council and the government, for the public good.

The citizens of Trelawny of both sexes above eighteen years of age and others, who may be deemed desirable, are eligible for membership.

OFFICE BEARERS.

President, A. L. Delgado; *Vice-Presidents*, Rev. J. T. H. Chandler, Dr. S. T. Vine, *Secretary and Treasurer*, J. J. Simpson.

CATHOLIC BURIAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Catholic Burial Association was founded by Rev. William Spillmann, S.J., in the year 1883, with the approval of Bishop Gordon, S.J. Its object is to procure Christian burial for the deserving poor of the Catholic Faith.

Admission fee to the Association is placed at one shilling, and a weekly offering of one penny will obtain for a member all the benefits.

A general meeting of the members is held once a year, at which the officers for the ensuing year are elected. These consist of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Association is under the patronage of His Lordship Bishop O'Hare, and under the direction of one of the priests of the Mission appointed by him.

Spiritual Director, Rev. Fr. F. X. Delaney, S.J. *President*, Wellesly Boarke.
Secretary, A. J. Falla.

ST. VINCENT DEPAUL CONFERENCE.

THIS Conference was introduced into Jamaica in December 1903, by Rev. John Harpes, S.J. Its principal work is the visitation and relief of the poor in their homes. Ordinary relief is not given in money but in food, clothes and the like. These are supplied by contribution from charitable persons, by collections at the weekly meetings and concerts. The current expenses of the society are defrayed by the members of the Conference. No officer or member is allowed to receive any salary for his work. The Conference meets every Thursday.

OFFICERS.

Spiritual Director, Very Rev. Fr. F. X. Delaney, S.J., *President*, C. E. Burton;
Secretary, Livingston Lewis; *Treasurer*, Joseph L. Pietersz.

ARCHBISHOP NUTTALL NURSING HOME.

116 East Street.

THE Archbishop Nuttall Nursing Hostel, situated at 116 East street, was established by the late Archbishop. After his death, through the generous gift of a friend, it was constituted a memorial to him. It is a private nursing home where patients are received and treated by their own medical men. There are 10 private rooms the fees for which vary from £4 4s. to £6 6s. per week. They have here the advantage of skilled and careful nursing combined with homelike comforts.

ST. JOSEPH'S SANITARIUM.

THE St. Joseph's Sanitarium at Deanery Park, Kingston, was opened in 1916 for the reception of Surgical, Medical, Gynaecological, Obstetrical and Eye cases.

The operating room is fitted with all the most modern appliances with every convenience for surgeon and patient. The Nursing Sister in charge is a fully trained and competent nurse.

Visiting hours from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m.

Terms payable weekly in advance.

PART XV.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

JAMAICA PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society, formed in the year 1878, was incorporated in 1906. The attractive feature of the society is its "Proprietary shares" which ensures a permanent fund of £14,530 as a special security to depositors, subscribing members and borrowers.

New rules passed in October, 1917 make provision ensuring bonuses of £3 and £2 per share respectively to matured 10 year and 7 year advanced shares. Loans are made at 7½ per cent. interest, repayable by £20 shares to mature in 4, 7 or 10 years at 7½, 4/ and 2/6 respectively and interest 2/6 per month on each £20 advanced or loaned.

The amount of loans to the end of the year 1920 was £33,771 12s. 5½d. and the sum of the subscription shares to the credit of members was £12,788 10s. 9½d; deposits at 5% per annum £8,677 1 s. 11d; interest payable half yearly. Funds are always available for making loans on security of approved freeholds, to non-members as well as members of the society.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Lewis Ashenheim; *Deputy Chairman*, John Macdonald, J.P.; M. Delzado, Edmund Haughton Sanguinetti, J.P., Colonel O. H. E. Marescaux, J.P., Otto Crowden, J.P., R. ginald Melhado, J.P., David M. Solles; *Secretary and Accountant* Colin G. Campbell; *Cashier*, Donald Campbell; *Solicitors*, Morrison & Morrison; *Bankers*, The Colonial Bank; *Auditors*, H. E. Laidman, S. G. Corinaldi.

Office, 133 Tower Street Kingston

VICTORIA MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS, the second building society formed in Kingston, was established on the 1st December, 1878, under the patronage of Sir Anthony Musgrave, then Governor of the island, and under the authority of the Benefit Building Societies Act, 1865, and was incorporated Dec. 1898, under the Building Societies Amendment Law of 1897.

The objects which the Victoria Mutual Building Society offers are a two-fold. Firstly, to provide for shareholders and depositors a perfectly sound and profitable investment for large or small sums of money; and secondly, to employ the funds thus obtained in making advances by way of mortgage; principal and interest being repaid by easy monthly instalments. The system adopted by this society of requiring loans to be repaid by equal monthly instalments is such that, as each repayment includes a portion of the capital sum, the margin of security is ever increasing and the possibility of risk is ever diminishing.

The ultimate value of each share is twenty pounds, exclusive of bonus, realizable by a monthly payment of two shillings and sixpence, during a period of ten years.

Borrowers are charged interest at the rate of 7½ per cent. payable monthly, but in return the society awards interest and bonus, thus, one share on which £15 shall have been paid will be worth, at the end of ten years £20, irrespective of the bonus which may be granted.

Loans on mortgages are granted for a period of ten years, but, if at any time the mortgagor wishes to reduce his payments, he can do so with the permission of the Directors, by getting his loan capitalized. This means smaller payments for shares and interest, with the result that the capitalized loan exists for a further ten years period. This arrangement does not entail any additional law charges.

The law charges vary from 5s. on a loan of £60 to £10 15s. for a loan of £800, and thereafter 20s. extra for every additional £100.

Temporary loans are promptly made to shareholders on their unincumbered shares to the extent, as determined by legislation, of two-thirds of the amount which they may have at credit. The society affords a safe means for investment of capital for fixed periods at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on 1st June and 1st December.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman, T. N. Aguilar, J.P.; A. W. Farquharson, C. R. dwood White, L.R.C.P. & S., G. P. Myers, J.P., V. E. Manton, LL.B. Sir John Pringle, M.B., C.M., K.C.M.G., H. E. Bolton, J.P., Leonard deCordova, J.P., M. M. Alexander, J.P.; Hon. H. A. Lascelve Simpson, O.B.E., M.L.C., J.P., *Auditors*, John Tappin, F.C.I.S., F.A.A.F.I.C., Eng., Ralph Carman, A.S.A.A.; *Solicitors*, Harvey & Bourke; *Arbitrators*, David Henderson, J.P., R. S. Gamble, J.P., L. M. Pietersz; *Bankers*, The Colonial Bank; *Secretary*, Sidney C. McCutchin, M.B.E., J.P., *Asst. Sec. & Acct.*, G. N. Morand; *Cashier*, A. H. Aguilar, *Clerks*, C. L. Gruchy, D. Brown, V. Hylton, L. G. Williams, I. B. O'Sullivan, *Office*, 6 Duke Street, Kingston.

ST. THOMAS MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY

This society was established in 1897, and has been very useful to the parish—the progress has been very steady.

The rate of interest is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Subscription shares are 2s. 6d. each per month for a term of 10 years, at expiration of which each share is worth £20.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman, I. J. Mordecai; *R. Ehrenstein*, O. H. Williams, Jno. W. McLean, A. B. Saunders, D. Marshallleck, C. J. Chamberlain, Dr. F. N. Norton, W. Robertson, A. G. Donaldson, A. E. Marshallleck; *Solicitor*, D. V. Silva; *Auditors*, J. H. Ramsay R. E. Sharres; *Secretary*, J. M. Prince.

Office—Morant Bay.

ST. ANN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

This society was inaugurated early in 1874 and incorporated in 1901. Its establishment was largely due to the efforts of its first president, the Hon. Michael Solomon, and its secretary and founder the Rev. Josias Cork, both of whom died in 1892.

The history of the society shows a steady progress. Its benefits have been felt more in the parish and adjoining parishes generally, than at St. Ann's Bay recently. This is chiefly owing to the fact that there have been but few lots available for building purposes within the precincts of the town; and although the number of new buildings erected is, on an average, more than two in each year of the society's existence, purchases of house property, not requiring more than repairs, have taken place and the acquiring of freeholds which could not have been effected except with the aid of the society, besides many have been enabled by their savings to settle and help themselves in various ways who without the existence of the society would have found it utterly impossible. A feature of the society is a depositor's branch or savings department whereby Loans from £250 and upwards can be made without taking the full numbers of shares for re-payment for 7 or 10 years, quarterly payments of Interest at Special Rates.

PRESIDENT—(Vacant).

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, J. J. Lyon; *Vice-Chairman*, A. B. Rennie; C. F. L. Matheson, S. M. Roche, A. M. Gordon, J. A. Dickenson, H. Gordon Tennant, E. C. Baines, James Dougall; *Solicitor*, Daniel Hart; *Auditors*, C. S. Kelly, *Arbitrators*, A. J. Webb, Syl. Cotter, Ed. Pratt, Adam Roxburgh, Rev. C. H. Swaby; *Secretary*, Miss Paulina Cork; *Assistant Secretary*, E. G. Watson; *Bankers*, The Bank of Nova Scotia.

Office—St. Ann's Bay.

BROWN'S TOWN BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Brown's Town Benefit Building Society was established in the year 1893 and incorporated in 1899. The Reserve Funds at the end of its twenty-eight financial year stood at £2,211 15s. 10d.; the assets were £3,840 6s. 11d. The net gain for the year was £555 18s. 6d. The total bonus payable on each £10 matured share was in Class A 22%; Class B 32%; and each share two years old and upwards, even if withdrawn before maturity, gets a bonus. This society issues subscription shares in four classes, viz.—Class A, 7 years; Class B, 10 years; Class C, 15 years; Class D, 20 years; and Paid Up Shares in Class A, 7 years. The value of each share in each class at maturity is £10 with bonus in addition. Deposits are also received and interest calculated thereon at 4 per cent and 5 per cent, according to amount. Loans are made on landed security, under any one of the above classes of shares and also under the new system of limited shares and deferred shares, at rates varying from 6 per cent. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. according to amount and period.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, J. H. Levy; Chas. Costa, C. R. Thomson, C. S. Kelly, Dr. Geo. Hargreaves, Dr. W. E. Wilson, J. A. Harris; *Auditors*, A. C. Dunkley, Wm. Brown, jr.; *Solicitor*, J. H. Allwood; *Secretary*, C. Owen Cover; *Bankers*, Colonial Bank

Office—Brown's Town, St. Ann.

TRELAWNY BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THIS society was established on the 1st April, 1875. Incorporated 30th October, 1911, for the purpose of providing for the purchase, erection, repair and improvement of freehold houses for its members. A principal object of the founders was the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes of the town and parish.

Subscription Shares of the Society are divided into two classes, viz.:—A and B. The A shares of 4s. per month mature in 7 years, at the end of which, the principal, interest and profits are paid over. The B shares of 2s. 8d. per month mature in 10 years, at the end of which, the principal interest and profits are paid over.

The society makes loans on real property for a period of 7 or 10 years. Temporary loans are also made to shareholders on the security of their shares to the extent of two-thirds the amount standing to their credit.

Applicants for large loans need not hold an equal value in shares but balance must be met by half-yearly payments, each half-yearly payment reducing interest payable on the advance.

Interest is charged on loans as follows:—9% up to £200 and 7½% on any sum above £200.

Advances are made on a basis of two-thirds of the value of the security offered, an entrance fee of 1s is charged on each new share taken. Pass Book 1s. No entrance fee is charged on new deposit accounts.

Sums of any amount from 1s. upwards are taken on deposit by the Society and bear interest at 5% per annum on each completed £ from the first day of the month after deposits till the last day of the month prior to withdrawal. Notice of withdrawals always waived.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, P. E. F. Robertson; S. A. Stewart, Geo. Taylor, E. L. Harris, J. C. Cadien, H. V. Young, A. W. L. Clerk, John Scott, Hon. Guy S. Ewen; *Arbitrators*, L. S. H. Booth, H. P. Sewell, Alexander W. Gordon; *Auditors*, C. M. Clark, H. A. Smith, *Solicitor*, Hon. Guy S. Ewen; *Secretary*, Henry Joseph, *Assistant Secretary*, R. S. M. Cooke; *Bankers*, Colonial Bank.

Office—Falmouth, open daily from 10 to 3 except on third Tuesdays of each month when office is closed at 2 p.m.

ST. JAMES BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE St. James Benefit Building Society was established in Montego Bay in July 1874 (incorporated in 1906). At the close of its first financial year it had on the register 255 shares, and on the 31st July, 1921, 4,207 shares.

The amount at credit of Reserve Fund is now £2,700.

Subscription shares "A" and "B" are payable by monthly instalments of 4s and 2s 7d each for 84 and 120 consecutive months. Interest is credited on each share at the end of the financial year. Subscription shares participate in the Bonus of the financial year in which they become perfected and matured.

The Board of Directors accept deposits at interest at 4% per annum payable half yearly. The deposits amount to £23,685 12s. 6d.

The bonus declared on matured shares perfected in 1920-1921 was £2 4s. per share. The Net Surplus was £1,124 3s. 1d. and the amount at credit of "A" and "B" shares was £35,875 7s.

Interest on loans is charged at 7½ per cent. per annum.

Loans are effected on the mortgage of real estate and on the security of shares of the society and are contemporaneous with the shares. Interest on loans is payable monthly. The total amount of loans on the 31st July, 1921, was £56,089 1s. 6d.

Cash in hand £9,239 3s. 9d.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Austin H. Browne, Walter Fletcher, Hon. W. C. Kerr, Edmund Hart, S. P. Davidson, Gossett Howard, Rev. S. McDowell, David Mills, George P. Brown, F. M. Kerr-

Jarreet; *Arbitrators*, Rev. T. W. Halliday, Rev. Joseph Massiah; *Auditors*, R. P. Colymore, Clifford M. Clark; *Solicitor*, R. P. Rerrie; *Secretary*, F. M. Hoyt; *Asst. Secretary*, Frank Smith; *Bankers*, the Colonial Bank.

Office (Corner Market & Harbour Sts., Montego Bay, open for general business from 10 to 4

WESTMORELAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

This society was established in January, 1874, and was incorporated in December, 1907. During the forty-seven years ended in December, 1920, its receipts have amounted to £1,416,994 1s. 2d.. It has been the means of erecting and repairing a large number of houses in the parish of Westmoreland, and has considerably increased the value of land throughout the parish by affording facilities for sale and improvement, while its transactions have now extended all over the island.

The rate of interest on loans of under £250 is 9 per cent. From £250 and below £1,500 the interest is 7½ per cent., and from £1,500 upwards 7 per cent., and borrowers may repay a specified portion of the loan every year instead of taking shares if they prefer that arrangement. This society allows quarterly payments of shares and interest free of fines.

The price of a paid-up share is £15, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. or twelve shillings per annum, if drawn before maturity. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. Sums of any amount from fourshillings upwards are received on deposit at 5 per cent. interest on each completed pound. The present capital is £213,809 17s. 8d. The gross reserve fund amounts to £18,883 11s. 10d., with a clear nett surplus of £14,088 12s. 10d., after providing for interest accrued on shares, &c. The total amount of losses during the first 45 years was £329 8s. 2d., while for the past 24 years a bonus of 50s. per share has been paid on all matured shares.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman and Manager, Hon. Hugh Clarke, J.P.; *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. A. G. Kirkham, A. W. Aguilar, J.P., Stainton Clarke J.P., B. H. Segre, J.P., Dr. J. W. N. Hudson, J.P.; *Auditors*, R. H. Smith, M.A., Rev. R. C. Young, B.A.; *Bankers* the Colonial Bank; *Solicitors*, Messrs. Nash & Oppenheim; *Secretary*, H. A. Tate, *Cashier*, Eric Clarke; *Arbitrators*, Hon. W. A. S. Vickers, Custos, John W. Mennell, J.P., Rupert M. Ewen, J.P., Fred. M. Whitelocke, J.P., Dr. A. A. Isaacs, M.D. *Office*—Savanna-la-Mar.

ST. ELIZABETH BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

(INCORPORATED.)

This society was established in 1882. Its progress has been steady and successful. Its object is to provide for the purchase and for the erection, repair or improvement of freeholds in general and to provide improved dwellings for the working classes.

The report for the year ended 31st December, 1920 shewed that the subscription shares then amounted to £12,791 2s. 11d.; Deposits £3,679 0s. 2d.; Reserved Profits £112 16s. 7d.; Profit and Loss £960 0s. 5d.; Loans £17,942 4s. 2d.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, A. N. Williams; E. T. Forrest, C. H. A. Iver, T. E. Levy, George Sturdy, H. G. Hendriks, M. H. M. Farquharson; John Clarke; *Arbitrators*, John Cooper, H. P. Maxwell, R. B. Daley; *Auditors*, C. M. Farquharson, Septimus Nash; *Solicitor* J. M. MacGregor; *Secretary and Treasurer*, W. N. C. Farquharson; *Asst. Secretary*, J. Connacher; *Bankers*, Bank of Nova Scotia. *Office*—Black River.

HANOVER BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

The Society was established in 1893 and was incorporated in September, 1918.

The rate of interest on loans under £250 is 9%. From £250 and below £1,500 the interest is 7½%. The price of a paid up share is £15 with interest of 4%. The value to be £20 with the bonus in addition when matured. Sums of one Shilling and upwards are received on deposit at 4%. The Reserve Fund amounts to £924 8s. 6d.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Chairman, Hon. G. A. L. Sanftleben, Hugh A. L. Sanftleben, H. C. L. Sanftleben, R. Hogg, Frank Emanuel, Snr., L. N. Clare, A. J. McKenzie, D. W. Talbot, *Auditors*; James Casely and Frank Emanuel Jr. *Arbitrators*, C. W. Hewitt, M.L.C., J. D. Robertson. *Solicitors*: Brown and Thomson. *Bankers*, Colonial Bank. *Office*—Lucea.

II

ST. MARY'S BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.

This Society was established in 1915 and incorporated in 1919. Its founder was the Rev. E. J. Touzalin.

The Reserve Fund at the end of its fourth year was £201 18s.; the assets were £3,912 12s. 3d., the net profit for the year was £28 17s. 7½d. Mortgages have been increased from £1,983 10s. to £2,821 and temporary loans from £120 11s. to £200 1s.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Hon. Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G.; *Vice Chairman*, A. C. Westmorland, J.P.; J. H. Scarlett, J.P., Dr. H. Joslen, J.P., H. R. Cargill, J.P., Rev. W. E. Evelyn; Rev. W. S. Taylor, M. E. Henriques; *Auditors*, O. B. Cassidy, J.P., C. C. Langlois, Bankers, The Colonial Bank; *Solicitor*, Kenneth A. Robinson; *Secretary*, Rev. E. J. Touzalin; *Arbitrators*, C. D. Matthews, R. v. H. B. Walcott.

MODEL DWELLINGS, LIMITED.

The Model Dwellings Limited was incorporated in 1910 under the Companies Laws 1864 to 1908, with a capital of £2,000 divided into 2,000 shares of £1 each.

The principal objects for which the company is established are:—

To purchase and acquire from time to time parcels of land in the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew for the purpose of erecting thereon residences, rooms, cottages, or other buildings to be let to tenants, or sold to tenant-purchasers at such rental or upon such terms as may from time to time be decided upon by the company—the intention being that such residences, cottages, rooms, and other buildings, are to be occupied as dwellings of a better class than are at present available by working people of limited resource at a moderate rental, and the profits and dividends on shares are to be limited to 5% on the amount of capital paid up from time to time after payment of all necessary working expenses. The company purchased premises No. 47 Highholborn Street, and has erected buildings containing sixteen rooms. There are also provided kitchens and a washhouse for the use of the tenants. The buildings were opened in November, 1910. They are well ventilated and provided with extensive verandahs.

The company has paid two dividends of 2½ per cent. each, and three of 4 per cent.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, R. S. Gamble; *Vice-Chairman*, M. M. Alexander; R. W. Bryant, W. R. Durie, M. D. Farrier, D. Henderson, V. E. Manton, G. P. Myers, A. Munro, J. M. Nethersole, E. Nuttall, *Secretary*, — *Treasurer*, M. M. Alexander; *Bankers*, Colonial Bank.

THE WEST INDIA ELECTRIC COMPANY (LIMITED).

BOND ISSUE—\$600,000.

CAPITAL—\$800,000.

(£160,000).

This company, which is incorporated under laws 33 of 1897 and 38 of 1898, acquired the property of the Jamaica Street Car Company in December, 1897.

The company acquired property and rights for the development of water power on the Rio Cobre near Bog Walk. This power has been developed and is transmitted 21 miles to the transforming station in Kingston, where it is distributed to the trolley lines through Kingston and St. Andrew for tramway purposes.

Construction was commenced June 23rd, 1898, and the whole system came into operation on March 31st, 1899. The construction is of the most improved description, and the plant is up to date and standard. There are in all 25 miles of track supplying not only a complete service in the city but extending into the residential suburbs as far as Constant Spring, and Papine at the end of the Hope Road towards the north, and out to the Rock Fort Gardens towards the east. The cars are all open, with ample seating accommodation. The area covered is divided into three districts, and the fares charged are two-pence on one tramway in each district.

This company is also the lessee of the property and business of the Jamaica Light and Power Company, Ltd., of Canada, which company is the successor of the Jamaica Electric and Power Company, Ltd., and as such operates the electric lighting and power business of Kingston, St. Andrews, and St. Catherine.

OFFICERS.

President, J. S. Hutchison; *Vice-President*, G. J. Crowdy; *Manager*, David N. Barr; *Comptroller*, J. McIntosh Clark; *Supt. of Traffic*, David Peat. *Electrical Engineer*, Henry A. Campbell; *Auditor*, D. V. Hunt, C. A.; *Secretary*, H. Ross Engers.

Jamaica Office—151 Orange Street, Kingston.

Head Office—Bank of Toronto Building, Montreal, Canada.

PEOPLE'S DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE People's Discount and Deposit Company (Limited) was established in 1879 by the Rev. W. Clarke Murray, aided by a few gentlemen to whom he made his plan known. His main object was to provide help for a large class of industrious and enterprising people who, not having influence to secure them business relationships with the Colonial Bank, were reduced to the necessity of applying to private individuals for the means necessary to aid them in their business undertakings. A company was therefore formed to raise a capital fund, by the issue of shares, for the purpose of discounting island and other bills of exchange or promissory notes, or other obligations, making advances of money on mortgage and other securities, and otherwise transacting business as bankers save and except the issuing of a paper currency or bank notes, and also to receive deposits on current accounts or otherwise.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, Archibald Munro; *Vice-Chairman*, Arthur George; Thomas N. Aguilur, Jnc. Tillman, Leonard de Cordova, M. M. Alexander; *Secretary* A. M. Bonitto; *Auditors*, C. Arnold Malabre, E. G. Nixon; *Solicitor*, A. C. George; *Bankers*, Colonial Bank. *Office*—1 Orange St., Kingston. P.O. Box 198.

HOTEL COMPANIES.

THE necessity of providing hotel accommodation for visitors to the proposed international exhibition of 1891 caused the government to pass Law 27 of 1890, which law guaranteed the payment of interest at the rate of 3 per cent upon capital invested in the erection and maintenance of hotels "on such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Governor in Privy Council." All building materials and furniture required for such hotels were to be admitted duty free, and debentures and other documents were to be free of stamp duty.

The facilities given by this law induced the formation of companies by which the following hotels were constructed:—

Myrtle Bank Hotel, Harbour street, Kingston, by the Kingston Hotels Co.

Constant Spring Hotel, by the American Hotels Co.

Queen's Hotel, Heywood street, Kingston, by the Jamaica Hotels Co.

Hotel Rio Cobre, Spanish Town, by the St. Catherine Hotels Co.

Moneague Hotel, St. Ann, by the Moneague Hotels Co.

These Hotels were taken over by the Government under section 10 of the law, on failure to fulfil the conditions of the contract.

A stimulus was given to hotel development by Law 15 of 1904 which enabled persons erecting an hotel of more than 10 bedrooms to obtain an import license from the Governor whereby they might obtain the importation free of duty of all materials, fixtures and furniture necessary for the building and equipment of the hotel and were exempt for 10 years from increased taxation—attributable to hotel buildings. This law expired on the 30th June 1907, but was renewed by legislation to extend the facilities thereof (except as regards taxation) to the Titchfield Hotel at Port Antonio and to the Myrtle Bank and South Camp road Hotels in Kingston.

The Constant Spring Hotel was leased for some years to, but was finally bought by, the Elder Dempster Co., who closed it as a hotel but it was re-opened in March, 1920. The Rio Cobre Hotel has been offered for sale by the Government (1914).

The Myrtle Bank Hotel was also leased to the Elder Dempster Company but it was completely wrecked by the earthquake of 1907 and the lease fell in. The site was sold to a local Company who have erected a modern hotel thereon. It is now the property of the United Fruit Company.

In 1904 a large and commodious hotel was built at Port Antonio known as the Hotel Titchfield. This was destroyed by fire in January 1910, but it was rebuilt in 1911.

THE KINGSTON ICE-MAKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS company was established in 1884. The present capital is in 27 436 old shares of £1 each and 6,632 new shares on which there has been paid £29,850 15s. The company commenced operations with a 5-ton machine; in 1885 a 14-ton was added. The demand for ice having increased and the necessity being apparent for spare machinery to meet daily requirements in event of accident, a 20-ton machine was erected in 1888. In 1897 a machine of the latest improvements, capable of producing 60 tons ice per day was in-

stalled. Recently another machine of the same capacity has been installed as a safeguard against accidents. The plant and business of the Consumers' Ice Manufacturing Company were purchased by the Kingston Ice Making Company, which sells ice at 3s. per 100lb. wholesale, and retail at half penny per lb.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, M. Delgado, C. A. Malabre, Colonel O. H. E. Marescaux, L. A. Isaacs, Dr. F. H. Saunders, E. H. Sanguinetti, A. Munro, W. Baggett Gray; *Secretary*, E. R. Surridge, *Auditors*, A. A. Samuel & W. G. Surridge. *Office*—35 Harbour Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA TELEPHONE COMPANY (LIMITED).

1 PORT ROYAL STREET, KINGSTON.

This company works a Telephone Exchange in Kingston and as far as the following boundaries in the parish of St. Andrew, from Kingston Harbour at Greenwich Pen northward to Caesia Park and thence to a point in Constant Spring Estate half a mile from Constant Spring Old Works, thence eastward to Creighton Church and south-easterly to point in Dublin Castle where the boundary of the parish of St. Andrew crosses the Salt River, thence south-westerly to the Mona Great House, thence to the boundary of St. Andrew on the shore of Kingston Harbour, and thence along the shore of the said harbour to the starting point above mentioned.

The license under which the Company now operates runs from February 1, 1916, for ten years—under Law 10 of 1893.

915 telephones installed; 495 miles wire; 9½ miles aerial cable; 37 miles pole route. *Central Exchange and Local Office*, No. 1 Pt. Royal St., Kingston.

Branch Exchange, Cross Roads.

Chairman, L. Ashenheim; *Secretary*, E. L. Newman; *Supt.*, F. G. Fame.

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

THERE are two lines of cables connecting Jamaica with the outer world.

The West India and Panama Telegraph Company operate cables running to Cuba and thence to Key West in Florida, connecting with the Western Union and the Anglo-American Telegraph Companies, and to Porto Rico, the West India Islands and Demerara and the Isthmus of Panama.

The Direct West India Cable Company's cables are laid to Turks Islands, Bermuda and thence to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where they connect with direct cables to the United Kingdom, Europe, Africa, Australia, &c., and direct lines and cables to Canada, the United States and Newfoundland, &c.

WEST INDIA AND PANAMA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Tariff from Jamaica to West Indies, &c.

	Per Word.			Per Word.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Antigua ..	1	2½	Haiti, Mole St. Nicolas	2	10
Barbados ..	1	3	Haiti, Port-au-Prince and Cape Haitien	3	0½
British Guiana, Georgetown ..	1	3	Haiti, Other Stations	3	11
“ other stations	1	4	Martinique (via French Company Guadeloupe)	1	9
Colon ..	3	0	Porto Rico, San Juan and Ponce	1	11
Cuba—Santiago ..	1	2	“ other stations	3	8
“ Caimanera and Guantanamo	1	2	San Domingo (via Santiago Commercial messages via Ponce & Wireless	3	0
“ Havana, Cienfuegos, Casilda, Tunas, Jucaro, Santa Cruz and Manzanillo ..	1	2	St. Kitts ..	1	2
“ Inland Telegraph Station—Via Santiago	1	2	St. Lucia ..	1	3
“ Via Havana, &c. ..	1	2	St. Vincent ..	1	3
Curacao ..	5	8	St. Thomas and St. Croix	2	1
Dominica ..	1	3	Trinidad, Port of Spain	1	3
Dutch Guiana and French Guiana	6	3	“ San Fernando	1	3½
Grenada ..	1	3	Tobago (by Wireless from Trinidad)	1	6
G. adcloupe ..	3	5	Venezuela ..	4	11
			Deferred messages, half rate to Br. Colonies		

Tariffs to United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Europe, &c.

	Per Word.		Per Word.
	s. d.		s. d.
United States, East of Mississippi	1 6	France, Belgium & Holland	2 9
“ West of Mississippi	1 8½	Switzerland ..	2 11½
Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick,		Italy ..	3 0
Prince Edward's Island, Provinces		Austria ..	3 0
of Ontario and Quebec ..	1 6	Norway and Denmark	3 2
British Columbia and Manitoba	1 8½	Sweden ..	3 3
Newfoundland ..	1 6	Spain, Barcelona ..	3 3½
United Kingdom ..	2 6	“ Other stations ..	3 4½
Mexico—Mexico City, Vera Cruz	2 8½	Germany ..	3 0
“ Tampico ..	3 0½	Hungary ..	3 3
Mexico—Other Places ..	2 10		...

For messages addressed to stations in the East Indies and South America, *via* England, and for all stations on the Continent of Europe, the London rates are charged, plus the tariff from London to the place of destination.

Telegrams for stations in South America *via* Panama are forwarded by telegraph to Panama, thence by the Central and South American Company's cables to destination.

STAFF.

Manager, J. L. Quick, Spencer House, South Place, Finsbury, London, E.C.

General Superintendent, St. Thomas—M. Petit.

Manager, Jamaica—N. MacLeod, the Royal Mail Co's. Building, Port Royal Street, Kingston.

DIRECT WEST INDIA CABLE COMPANY, (LIMITED)

Office—Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Building, Port Royal Street, Kingston.

Supt.—A. Innes Pocock.

Rate per word from Jamaica to

	s. d.		s. d.
*United Kingdom	2 6	Venezuela ..	4 11
*Canada :—		Curacao ..	5 8
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick,		Europe and Beyond:—	
Ontario and Quebec ..	1 6	*Australia ..	4 2
Prince Edward Island ..	1 6	*Austria (German) ..	3 0
British Columbia, Manitoba	1 8½	Azores ..	2 9
Newfoundland ..	1 6	*Belgium ..	2 9
United States :—		*Denmark ..	3 2
Places East of Mississippi, in-		*France ..	2 9
cluding New Orleans, Hanni-		*Germany ..	3 0
ba ¹ , La., and St. Louis ..	1 6	*Gibraltar ..	3 6
Florida ..	1 6	*Greece ..	3 3
Places West of Mississippi, (ex-		*Holland ..	2 9
cepting New Orleans, Hanni-		*India ..	4 5½
bal and St. Louis Mo.) Gal-		*Italy ..	3 0
veston, Texas ..	1 8½	Japan (via San Francisco) ..	5 11½
Miquelon ..	1 11½	* “ (via Azores) ..	7 2
*Bahamas ..	2 9½	*Madeira ..	3 9½
“ (by wireless) ..	1 0½	*New Zealand ..	3 10
*Bermuda ..	1 6	*Norway ..	3 2
*Turks Island ..	1 0	*Portugal ..	3 4
Cuba ..	1 2	*Rhodesia, Northern ..	5 2½
Hayti, Mole St. Nicholas ..		“ Southern ..	4 11½
“ Cape Hayti and Port-au-		*Spain, Barcelona via Harve	3 3½
Prince ..	2 10	Other Offices ..	3 4½
“ Other Places ..	3 2½	*Sweden ..	3 3½
San Domingo, Republic of ..	3 8	*Switzerland ..	2 11½
Dutch Guiana ..	6 3	Syria (Cypher prohibited) ..	3 7
French “ ..	6 3	*Union of South Africa ..	4 9½

Any other rates may be ascertained at the Company's Offices.

* Deferred telegrams at half rate. Deferred telegrams at half rate to Japan via Azores only.

DEFERRED PLAIN LANGUAGE TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams in plain language at half rate are accepted for places to which the service applies and are forwarded on the condition that they may be subjected to such delay as may result through the cables being occupied by traffic upon which full rates have been paid, but they will not be deferred for more than 24 hours.

The sender must write before the address one of the following indications which is charged for as one word:—L. C. F. French, L. C. O. Language of the Country of Origin L. C. D. Language of the Country of Destination. Deferred telegrams without text are not admitted. Only plain language may be used.

Groups of letters forming commercial marks, or commercial or other analogous expressions in current use, are not admitted.

Numbers, except in the address, must be written in words.

Registered or abbreviated addresses may be used in the address: house and street numbers may be expressed in figures.

WIRELESS.

The Company have a ship to shore license for wireless working from their offices at Kingston, Jamaica (call signal "VQI"), for communication with ships at sea. Rate 10d. per word.

1. The Bermuda route is practically an All-Cable Connection between Jamaica and New York, Jamaica and Boston, and Jamaica and Ireland. There are two transmissions only, viz., at Halifax and Canso, as direct working from Jamaica to Halifax is secured by a special arrangement at Bermuda.

2. The Companies' arrangements secure to them several Atlantic cables, and telegrams to Canso for Great Britain pass over British territory only.

3. A complete land line and cable connection to all parts of Canada and the United States, &c., and the above Companies' working arrangements with the Canadian Pacific Railway Telegraph (Head Office, Montreal) and the Postal Telegraph and Commercial Cable Companies (Head Office, New York), provide them with collecting offices and agents in all parts of Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Ireland and the Continent of Europe.

4. The Joint Telegraph systems are the most complete in the world. They are entirely free of all outside control, and have established a name for accuracy, speed and economy.

To their combined efforts is due the existence of the present low rates now charged on telegrams passing between Great Britain, Canada, the United States and the West Indies.

JAMAICA CO-OPERATIVE FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THIS company was formed in July, 1873 (under the patronage of Sir John Peter Grant, then Governor of Jamaica, and under the chairmanship of Hon. L. Q. Bowerbank) with the object of reducing the rates of fire insurance in this island and of retaining in the island the large amount of money annually sent away as premiums;

Authorised Capital	..	..	£200,000
Claims Paid exceed	..	..	250,000

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, L. A. Isaacs, B.A.; *Deputy Chairman*, Archibald Munro; Hon. Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G. H. Cork, J. Macdonald, Dr. F. H. Saunders, E. Charley, E. H. Sanguinetti, T. N. Aguilar.

STAFF.

Secretary H. M. Burke; *Senior Clerk*, A. K. Butler, *Clerks*, L. C. Quinlan, E. M. Gaubout, L. Dufman, S. Shaw. *Office*—8 Duke Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Office—7 Church Street, Kingston.

THIS company was formed in November, 1877, with the object of insurance against loss on merchandize, coastwise and foreign.

By Law 47 of 1903 the articles of association were amended and enlarged to enable the company to carry on and transact every kind of insurance business (except life and health insurance).

Open Policies are taken to cover imports and exports, and coastwise shipments.

Policies on goods coastwise include fire risk for a limited period while on Docks in Kingston.

Policies on shipments to or from United Kingdom, Continent, United States and Canada include fire risk for a limited period at the Port of loading and a similar period at the port of discharge.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, John McDonald; *Deputy Chairman*, T. N. Aguilar; John Tillman, Alfred Pawsey, R. E. H. Melhado, E. H. Sanguinetti, M. M. Alexander. *Secretary and Manager*, A. A. Samuel; *Auditors*, W. G. Surridge and E. G. Nixon; *Bankers*, The Colonial Bank; *London Agent*, H. Leighton Piper, 4 Lloyds Avenue, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

THE JAMAICA MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

At the close of the year 1843, W. Wemyss Anderson, (a founder of the Society) Alexander Barclay, Edward Jordon, James Davidson, John Samuel Brown, Henry Franklyn and John B. Purrier, met for the purpose of forming a Life Assurance Society in Jamaica for the encouragement of systematic thrift and providence on a co-operative basis among the people of Jamaica. Having arranged the necessary preliminaries a public meeting was held at the Kingston Court House on the 26th January, 1844, when it was agreed that "The Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society be now formed." Application was then made to the House of Assembly for the necessary Law of Incorporation and the draft Bill was referred to a Committee of the House. In Committee it was proposed to receive the Society's moneys at 5 per cent. John S. Brown, also one of the founders of the Institution, and for twenty-two years its valued and highly esteemed Secretary, did good service in his place as a member of that Committee by proposing and carrying an amendment for 9 per cent. instead of 5, on the ground that 6 per cent. was the usual interest of the island, and that the project was in the nature of a Friendly Society. Charles Darling (afterwards Governor of the Colony) then a member of Assembly, seconded and ably supported Brown's amendment and it was carried.

On the passing of the Law a Board of Directors consisting of the gentlemen first named, with Alexander Barclay as Chairman, was appointed, and the first Policy was issued, on the 1st May, 1844. To the end of that year 53 policies were issued, assuring £31470.

The Society commenced business without capital—not a shilling! Provision was made that should any policy become a claim by death before the Society's funds had reached the amount interest should be paid to the claimant and the claim should be a first charge on the funds; this arrangement was never resorted to as the necessity never arose.

The success of the Society under the able and prudent management of the Directors during the past seventy-seven years has indeed been remarkable; it has experienced uninterrupted prosperity and this is strikingly demonstrated by the fact that in no instance have the Directors found it necessary to disturb the investments in order to meet any claims made on the society. It has also always declared a bonus every 3 years. The

early-supporters and subsequent upholders can with pleasurable pride refer not only to the prosperity that has attended the Society, but to the substantial benefits conferred on the families of deceased Assurers: and it is with no little gratification that the Directors have been able to announce that the operations of the Society in 1921 reached over one and a half million sterling.

Security.—Every three years a complete investigation of the Society's financial position is made by a qualified Actuary and the surplus divided amongst the policy-holders.

Protection.—Policies are protected in case of non-payment of premiums so long as the indebtedness does not exceed the cash surrender value.

Investment.—Policy No. 853 £300 0 0
has in 55 years had the option of adding to the sum assured .. 919 10 5

Total £1,219 10 5

DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G., *Deputy Chairman*, Col. A. H. Pincock, V. D., Simon Soutar, Lionel A. Isaacs, B.A., Hon. D. S. Gideon, T. N. Aguilar, Dr. Frank Saunders, A. H. D'Costa, L. deCoriova; *Secretary*, Ernest B. Nethersole, F.C.R.A.; *Auditors*, G. C. McCormack, E. G. Nixon and E. L. Newman, C.P.A.; *Actuary*, Alex. Fraser, F.F.A., F.I.A., F.R.S.E.; *Solicitors*, Harvey & Bourke.

Head Office, The Jamaica Mutual Buildings, Barry Street, Kingston.

INSURANCE COMPANIES WITH AGENCIES IN JAMAICA.

I.—LIFE AGENTS.

Barbados Mutual—T. P. Evelyn, Kingston.
Confederation Life Association—J. B. Kilburn, Kingston.
Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Ins. Co.—Ivanhoe Gadpaille, Kingston.
Gresham Life Office—A. deC. Myers, Kingston.
Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada—Manton & Hart, Kingston.
London Assurance—R. S. Gamble & Son, Kingston.
London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.—Harvey & Bourke, Kingston.
Manufactures—C. L. Robison, Kingston.
North American Life Assurance Coy.—Livingston & Alexander.
North British and Mercantile—Grace Ltd., Kingston.
Queen—Jno. Appleby.
Royal—J. E. Keir & Co.
Standard—Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone, Kingston.
Sun Life of Canada—W. J. Palmer, Kingston.

II.—FIRE.

Alliance Assee. Co., Ltd.	<i>Agents</i> —Morrison and Morrison, Kingston.
British Crown Assurance Corporation, Ltd.	" T. R. MacMillan.
British Oak Insurance Co.	" B. W. Boyd
Caledonian Insurance Co.	" Manton & Hart.
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	" Cargill, Cargill & Dunn, Kingston. Manton & Hart.
Jamaica Co-Operative Fire & General Insurance Co., Limited	<i>Secretary</i> —H. M. Burke, Kingston.
Legal Insurance Co., Ltd.	<i>Agents</i> —Harvey & Bourke, Kingston.
London Assurance Corporation	" R. S. Gamble & Son, Kingston.
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	" Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone, Kingston.
Lancashire Insurance Co.	<i>Agents</i> —R. E. Bonitto, Kingston.
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.	" Samuel & Samuel.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.	Grace, Ltd., Kingston.
Northern Assurance Co., Ltd.	" Alfred deC. Myers, Kingston.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd.	" Livingston & Alexander, Kingston.

Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.	Agent	J. E. Kerr & Co., Ltd., Bryden & Evelyn.
Palatine Insurance Co., Ltd.	"	B. W. Boyd.
Queen Fire Insurance Co. of England	"	John Tapley.
Queen Insurance Co., of America	"	Lascelles, DeMercado & Co, Ltd., Kingston.
Sun Fire Insurance Co.	"	George & Brandy.
World Auxiliary Insurance Co.	"	B. W. Boyd.
Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.	"	H. M. Orrett.

III.—MOTOR CARS.

Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd.	{ Manton & Hart. Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.
Lancashire Insurance Coy.—R. E. Bonitto.	
London and Lancashire Insurance Coy.—Milholland, Ashenheim & Stone.	
London Guarantee and Accident.—Harvey & Bourke.	
London and Provincial Marine and General—B. W. Boyd.	
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.—Cargill, Cargill & Dunn.	
United British Insurance Co, Ltd.—Samuel & Samuel	
Yorkshire Insurance Co.—H. M. Orrett	
Live Stock—Yorkshire Insurance Co.—Agent, H. M. Orrett.	
Accident & Fidelity Guarantee, Norwich Union—Agents, Livingston & Alexander.	
Marine—World Marine General Insurance Co.—Agent, B. W. Boyd.	

PART XVI.

CLUBS, SOCIETIES, &c.

FREEMASONRY.

THERE are at present in Jamaica three Grand Lodges, namely, the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica E.C., the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica S.C., and the District Grand Mark Masters' Lodge of England.

Under the District Grand Lodge of Jamaica E.C., are the Royal Friendly, Sussex, Phoenix, Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston and Moore-Keys; the Hamilton in Spanish Town, the Hope in Savanna-la-Mar, the Ewing at Mandeville, the Harmony at Lucea and The Friendly Montego Bay. There is a District Grand Mark Lodge with R. Wor. Bro. Hon. Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G., as District Grand Mark Master. Mark Masters Lodges are attached to the Royal, Sussex, Phoenix and Kingston Lodges. During the year 1903, a District Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter was formed, with the Hon. C. B. Mosse, D.G.M., as Grand Superintendent. On the 15 12 13 The Hon. Sir J. Pringle, K.C.M.G., was appointed Grand Superintendent. Royal Arch Chapters are attached to the Royal, Friendly, Sussex and Phoenix Lodges.

There are five Craft Lodges working under the Scottish Constitution, The Glenlyon, St. John, and Imperial Service are in Kingston, the Seville in St. Ann's Bay, and the Caledonian in Port Maria.

A Mark Masters' Lodge is connected with each of these Lodges and a Royal Arch Chapter is attached to the Glenlyon.

There are two Rose Croix Chapters in Kingston, No. 48, called the "Jamaica," and No. 86, called the "Kingston," under the Supreme Council of England. The Jamaica Masonic Benevolence is described in Part XIV.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGES OF JAMAICA.

Right Wor. Bro. Hon. Sir John Pringle, M.P., K.C.M.G., District Grand Master.
Wor. Bro. H. I. C. Brown, K.C., Deputy District Grand Master.
District Senior Grand Warden, Bro. N. N. MacGilechrist.
District Junior Grand Warden, Bro. G. W. Cooper.
District Grand Chaplain, Bro. Rev. J. I. Kirshmann.
District Grand Chaplain, Bro. Rev. M. H. Solomon.
District Grand Treasurer, Bro. F. E. Lyons.
District Grand Registrar, Bro. V. E. Manton.
District Grand President Bd. Bro. L. A. Crooks, M.D.
District Grand Secretary, Bro. Fred George Sale, (P.G.D. Stan/Bearer, England)
P.Gd.W.
District Grand Director of Ceremonies, Bro. Edmund Hart.
District Senior Grand Deacon, Bro. L. N. Clare.
District Junior Grand Deacon, Bro. T. P. Leyden.
District Grand Supt. of Works, Bro. Alt. Dolphy.
District Grand Assistant Director of Ceremonies, Bro. Alt. Delgado.
District Grand Sword Bearer, Bro. J. A. Miller.
District Grand Standard Bearer, Bro. A. T. Rowland.
District Grand Standard Bearer, Bro. A. J. Rowland.
District Grand Organist, Bro. J. S. Nash.
District Grand Assistant Secretary, Bro. O. K. Henriques.
District Grand Pursuivant, Bro. A. H. L. Simpson.
District Grand Assistant Pursuivant, Bro. D. A. McCorkell.
District Grand Steward, 1—Bro. R. Marley.
" " " 2—Bro. A. L. Evans.
" " " 3—Bro. H. G. DeLeon.
" " " 4—Bro. W. R. Durie.
" " " 5—Bro. R. G. S. Walcott.
" " " 6—Bro. W. J. Robinson.
District Grand Tyler, Bro. G. H. Magnus.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN JAMAICA.

District Grand Master	Right Wor. Bro. Adam Roxburgh
District Grand Master Deputy	Wor. Bro. J. Hartley Duff
Substitute District Grand Master	Wor. Bro. Geo. Symon
District Grand Senior Warden	Wor. Bro. W. A. James
“ Junior Warden	“ “ W. A. Logan
“ Secretary	“ “ Harold Cocking
“ Treasurer	“ “ John Barclay
“ Chaplain	“ “ Rev. E. A. Jones
“ Director of Ceremonies	Wor. “ J. E. Sreadwick
“ Senior Deacon	“ “ J. McP. Murray
“ Junior Deacon	“ “ E. M. Cresser
“ Architect	“ “ J. R. Walker
“ Jeweller.	“ “
“ Bible Bearer	“ “
“ Sword Bearer	“ “ Robt. Gillies
	“ “ J. Hutton
“ Stewards	“ “ W. Forsyth
	“ “
“ Inner Guard	“ “
“ Tyler	Bro. C. P. Hogarth

Meetings are held in the Sussex Hall on 3rd Thursday in February, May, August and November 30th (installation).

MASTER MASONS DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF JAMAICA FOR 1921-22.

Right Wor. Hon. Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G., District Grand Master.

Wor. Bro. H. I. C. Brown, Deputy District Grand Master,

Senior Warden	Wor. Bro. C. G. C. Kerr
Junior Warden	“ “ E. G. Eggins
Master Overseer	“ “ J. A. Miller
Senior Overseer	“ “ L. A. Hamilton
Junior Overseer	“ “ E. D. Soutar
Registrar	“ “ J. E. Gunter
Treasurer	“ “ W. J. Palmer
Secretary	“ “ E. S. Murray
Senior Deacon	“ “
Junior Deacon	“ “
Supt. of Works	“ “ F. E. Lyons
Director of Ceremonies	“ “ A. Delgado
Sword Bearer	“ “ W. T. Brown
Standard Bearer	“ “ G. V. G. Rowe
Inner Guard	“ “ W. J. Cleary
Steward	“ “ A. R. Suarez
do	“ “ D. McCorkell
do	“ “ G. C. Linton
do	“ “ A. L. Evans
Tyler.	Bro.

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.—CRAFT LODGES.

Royal, Kingston	No. 207	Wor. Bro. G. V. G. Rowe	Master
Friendly “	“ 239	“ A. deC. Myers	“
Sussex “	“ 354	“ E. H. O. R. Blackwood	“
Friendly, Montego Bay	“ 383	“ C. F. Crooks	“
Phoenix, Kingston	“ 914	“ P. C. Dewhurst	“
Hamilton, Spanish Town	“ 1440	“ Abt. Dolphy	“
Collegium Fabrorum, Kingston	“ 1836	“ G. A. Forbes	“
Kingston	“ 1933	“ E. V. Smith	“

UNDER ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.—CRAFT LODGES.

Moore-Keys	No. 2519	Wor. Bro.	W. J. Robinson	Master
Hope, Sav.-la-Mar	" 2813	"	M. H. Segree	"
Ewing, Mandeville	" 3253	"	G. H. Heron	"
Harmony. Lucea	" 3603	"	C. A. H. Donaldson	"

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal	..	Most Excell. Compn..	D. A. McCorkell	Principal Z.
Friendly	..	"	A. Delgado	"
Sussex	..	"	T. P. Leyden	"
Phoenix	..	"	A. T. Rowland	"

ROSE CROIX.

Jamaica	..	No. 48	{ Excell. Bro.	A. L. Evans
				W. A. James
Kingston		" 80	{ "	T. P. Leyden
				D. N. Barr.

UNDER SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

CRAFT LODGES

Glenlyon Lodge, Kingston	No. 346	Rt. Wor.	A. Chambers	Master
Seville, St. Ann's Bay	" 530	"	H. P. Rubie	"
Caledonia, Port Maria	" 554	"	A. D. Goffe	"
St. John, Kingston	" 623	"	J. W. Hutton	"
Imperial Service, Kingston	" 978	"	W. Forsyth	"

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER.

Glenlyon Royal Arch Chapter No. 62. Most. Ex. Comp. J. Huntley Duff, M.A.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex Mark Lodge, No. 42, Prov. No. 1, Kingston	}	Wor.	W. J. Palmer	Master
Royal Keystone Lodge, No. 240, Prov. No. 3. Kingston		"	G. V. D. Rowe	"
Phoenix Mark Lodge, No. 242, Prov. No. 4, Kingston		"	W. T. Brown	"
Kingston, Keystone, No. 368, Prov. No. 5		"	A. R. Soares	"

UNITED RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDERS OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR AND KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., G.C.T., Most Eminent and Supreme Grand Master.

Province of the West Indian Islands.

The Very Eminent Rev. Francis Bavin, F.R.S.A., Provincial Prior.
 The Eminent Knight Albert Henry Jones, J.P., Provincial Sub-Prior.
 The Eminent Knight Canon S. P. Hendrick, M.A., Provincial Prelate.
 The Eminent Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G., Provincial Chancellor.
 The Eminent Knights John B. Outram and G. F. Franks, Provincial Constables.
 The Eminent Knight Fred. George Sale, Provincial Registrar.

Preceptories in Jamaica.

The Jamaica Preceptory meets in the Masonic Temple, Kingston, Jamaica, last Wednesday in February, May, August, and November.

Preceptor—The Em. Kt. E. S. Murray.

Registrar—The Em. Kt. Harold Cocking, King Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

The Royal George Preceptory, No. 192, meets in the Masonic Temple, Kingston, Jamaica, second Monday in March, June, September and December.

Preceptor—The V. Em. Revd. F. Bavin, P.P.

Registrar—The Em. Kt. E. Haughton Saguinetti, Kingston.

RED CROSS OF CONSTANTINE K.H.S. AND ST. JOHN.

Deputy Intendent General for Jamaica—Geo. Patton Myers, J.P.

The Jubilee Conclave meets at the Masonic Temple, Kingston, on the 4th Tuesday in February, May, August and November.

M.P.S.—E. T. Moore

Recorder—G. V. Brandon

The Ninnis Conclave meets at the Masonic Temple, Hanover Street, Kingston.

M.P.S.—E. D. Soutar.

Recorder—A. T. Rowland.

DATES OF MEETINGS OF LODGES AND CHAPTERS IN KINGSTON, &c.
GRAND LODGES.

District Grand Lodge of Jamaica	..	Fourth Thursday in January and July.
District Grand Chapter of Jamaica	..	Last Tuesday in March and September.
District Grand Lodge of Scotland	..	First Thursday in February, May and August and on the 30th November.
District Grand Lodge Mark Master Masons	..	Second Monday, January and July.

CRAFT LODGES.

Royal, Kingston	..	..	First Monday in every Month
Phoenix	..	..	First Tuesday
Kingston	..	..	First Wednesday
Hamilton, Spanish Town	..	..	First Thursday
Hope, Sav.-la-Mar	..	..	First Thursday
Imperial Service, Kingston	..	..	First Thursday
Friendly, Kingston	..	..	Second Tuesday
Friendly, Montego Bay	..	..	Second Thursday
Glenlyon	..	..	Second Wednesday
Collegium Fabrorum	..	..	Second Thursday
Sussex	..	..	Third Wednesday
Moore-Keys	..	..	Third Thursday
Harmony, Lucea	..	..	Third Thursday
St. John's	..	..	Fourth Monday
Ewing, Mandeville	..	..	Fourth Wednesday

HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTERS.

Royal, Kingston	..	Fourth Wednesday in January, April, July and Oct.
Phoenix	..	Third Wednesday in February, May, August and Nov.
Friendly, Kingston	..	Fourth Thursday in February, May, August and Nov.
Sussex	..	Second Tuesday in Jan., April, July and Dec.
Glenlyon	..	Fourth Wednesday in March, June, Sep. and Dec.

MARK LODGES.

Sussex	..	Fourth Thursday in March, June and September, 2nd Thursday in December.
Royal Keystone	..	Third Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.
Phoenix	..	Second Monday Feb., May, Aug., Nov.
Kingston Keystone	..	Fourth Wednesday in March, June, Sep. and Dec.

The Board of Management of the Jamaica Masonic Benevolence meets once a month, on the third Thursday, (See p. 507.)

The Board of Directors of the Masonic Association of Jamaica, meets once a month on the third Tuesday.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, MANCHESTER UNITY.

The Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was established in Kingston under the jurisdiction of the Barbados District in the year 1885. Three Lodges, in that year, were opened, viz., the "Kingston Lily," the "Jamaica" and the "St. Lawrence." The "Jamaica" Lodge has since been closed. Since the formation of the Jamaica District 14 new Lodges have been opened.

The objects of the society are (a) to provide by entrance fees, contributions of the members, fines, donations and by interest on capital, for insuring a sum of money to be paid on the death of a member, or for the funeral expenses of any member's wife or child, or the widow of a deceased member; (b) for the relief or maintenance of the members (or in the cases in the general rules, or in the rules of branch provided) the wives, children, fathers, mothers, brothers, or sisters, nephews, nieces, or wards (being orphans) of members during sickness or other infirmity whether bodily or mental, in old age or in widowhood; (c) for the relief or maintenance of the orphan children of members during minority; (d) for providing proper medicine and medical attendance for members; (e) for granting temporary assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members; (f) for providing members with assistance when travelling in search of employment; and (g) for assisting members when in distressed circumstances.

The "Pearl of the Antilles," the "Lily," every 1st and 3rd Wednesday and "Pride of the North," every alternate Tuesday; the "St. Lawrence," every alternate Thursday.

The regular meetings of the Jamaica District are held on the first Thursday after the second day in the months of January, May and September. The annual meeting is held in January.

The Grand Lodge meetings are held in the months of January, May and September.

The following are the names of Presiding Officers and Secretaries of the District and Lodges.

JAMAICA DISTRICT.

Provincial Grand Master—G. A. Brown, Montego Bay.

Provincial Deputy Grand Master—H. V. Young, Morant Bay.

Past Provincial Grand Master—Kingston.

Provincial Corresponding Secretary—G. N. Allen, Kingston.

LILY LODGE—*Permanent Secretary*, Carney, Lunatic Asylum, Kingston.

ROSE OF SAINT JAGO LODGE, opened 1919.

Permanent Secretary—C. S. Soares, Spanish Town.

ST. LAWRENCE LODGE—*Permanent Secretary*, E. D. Soutar, Orange St., Kingston.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH LODGE—*Permanent Secretary*, F. Gray, Montego Bay.

PEARL OF THE ANTILLES LODGE—*Permanent Secretary*, D. L. Ogilvie, Falmouth.

GEM OF THE WEST—*Permanent Secretary*, J. S. Bernard, Lucea. Opened 1919.

ST. RICHARD.—Opened September, 1920, C. H. Collman, Port Antonio.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THERE are two Households of Ruth, one Past Grand Masters Council, one Patriarchie, one District, 9 Subordinate Lodges, in the Island ("Jamaica") and in Cuba. These Subordinate Lodges are under the control of the District Grand Lodge ("Jamaica.") a Sub-Committee of Management, America, and a Committee of Management, in England.

THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE NO. 16.

District Grand Master—Bro. J. M. Mamby, Park Lodge, Kingston.

District Deputy Grand Master—Bro. L. A. Rowe.

District Grand Secretary—W. J. Woolley, 67 Laws St., Kingston.

District Grand Treasurer—W. H. Forte.

District Grand Director—E. M. Russell.

The District Grand Lodge No. 16 meets annually. The office of the District Grand Secretary is at 67 Laws St., Kingston.

The following is a list of Lodges and their location:—

Surrey Lodge No. 1954 Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston.

Kingston Lodge No. 2042, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street, Kingston.

Concordia Lodge No. 2174, 39 Basson Street, Kingston.

Northern Rose Lodge No. 3834, Montego Bay.

Myrtle Lodge No. 4073, Port Antonio.

Imperial Lodge No. 4085, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street.

Excelsior Lodge No. 4244, Oddfellows' Hall, 78 King Street.

Rio Cobre Lodge No. 4576, Spanish Town.

Catalina Lodge No. 6651, Guantanamo, Cuba.

The Households of Ruth are composed of the female relatives of the members of the order, but other women of good character can also be admitted members on special vouchers of not less than five members in good financial standing.

The Households are:—

Concordia Lodge 39 Beeston Street.

Concordia Household No. 215, 39 Beeston Street.

Beauty of Surrey Household No. 1378, Oddfellows' Hall.

Past G. M. Council No. 112, 78 King Street—Grand Secretary, W. J. Woolley, 67 Laws Street.

LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS, (ASHTON UNITY)

(JAMAICA DISTRICT.)

The Jamaica branch of this society was inaugurated on the 18th March, 1886, and consist of a District Grand Lodge and nine subordinate lodges with a registered membership of over 500 at a value of £800. The objects of the society are to provide funds for the relief of members in distress, weekly payments to sick members and the payment of certain sums of money on the decease of a member, his wife and children under 14 years of age.

The principal Officers of the Jamaica District for the year are:—

J. A. Myers, Provincial Chief Shepherd.

Dep. Provincial Chief Shepherd.

R. A. Oliver, Past Provincial Chief Shepherd.

George T. Allen, Prov. District Secretary, Kingston P.O.

LODGES IN JAMAICA.

Sparkes the First, No. 2052, Kingston Rose of Kingston (Female) No. 2451, Kingston. Union, No. 2456, Annotto Bay, Ja Whitsuntide, No. 2463, Halfway Tree, St. Andrew. Sunflower, (Female) No. 2617, Halfway Tree, St. Andrew. Loyal George, No. 2620, Kingston. Golden Fleece, No. 2631, Kingston. Bethlehem Lodge, No. 2577, Spanish Town. Star of Bethlehem Lodge, (Female) No. 2775, Spanish Town.

The Grand Lodge or District meetings are held quarterly, in January, April, July and October.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA.

The objects of the Order are to forward the work of temperance, relieve the distressed, comfort and assist the fatherless and the widow, bury the dead, etc.

The first Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria was established in Kingston on the 4th October, 1882. The branches of the Order in this island at present are one Grand Lodge, 10 subordinate Lodges, three juvenile Lodges, 4 subordinate degree Lodges and one Past Officers Encampment Council.

Bro. Thomas A. Shand, Right Worthy Grand Chief, 21 Hampton Street, Campbell Town, Kingston.

Bro Alfred Jas. Myers, Right Worthy Grand Secretary, 26 Spanish Town Road, Kingston.

List of Subordinate Lodges in the District.

St. Luke's Lodge, No. 13.

St. Mary's Lodge, No. 15.

St. Matthews Lodge, No. 16.

St. Peter's Lodge, No. 18.

St. John's Lodge, No. 19.

Euodia Lodge, No. 23.

Rising Star Lodge, No. 26, Cuba.

Experience Lodge, No. 29, Cuba.

St. Martha's Lodge, No. 33.

Loyal Phillip's Lodge, No. 43, Morant Bay.

St. Stephen's Lodge, No. 57, Port Limon.

St. Michael's Lodge, No. 58.

Bethel Lodge, No. 59, Sequirres, C. A.

Mount Olive Lodge, No. 60, Madre DeDios, C. A.

St. David's Lodge, No. 61, Yallahs Bay.

The Grand Lodge meets annually in June; there are also quarterly sessions held in the months of January, April, July and October.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

Aims and Objects—To foster and create fraternity among its Members, to inculcate sympathy and charity by alleviating the conditions of such Members of the Order who through sickness or misfortune are unable to sustain themselves, to promote a more generous and filial respect for the spiritual authority of the Catholic Church, to infuse among its Members and all other good citizens a broader and purer patriotism and thus exert a wholesome and beneficial influence upon existing conditions.

The first Charter was granted to Jamaica on the 30th August, 1911, and known as St. Joseph's Commandery, No. 182.

Entrance fee, 10/ and 2/6 per month after passing medical test for 4/.

Benefits.—After membership of 6 months and not in arrears for 3 months: 16/ per week, not to exceed 15 weeks in any year of 12 months, and in case a Member continues ill, receives 5/ per week for a further period of 15 weeks. Upon the death of a Member in good standing the amount of £10 is paid for funeral expenses.

Meetings are held at Gordon Hall every second and fourth Sunday in each month at 4 p.m. The Administrative Officers are:—

Patron—Right Revd. W. F. O'Hare, S.J., D.D.

Spiritual Director—Revd. Father J. M. A. Kelly, S.J., *President*—B. O'Toole; *1st Vice President*—M. Aguilar; *2nd Vice President*—A. J. Falla; *Financial Secretary*—B. Brown. *Recording Secretary*—D. Graydon; *Treasurer*—S. N. Barnes,

LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The aims and objects are identical as the Knights of St. John.

Charter granted August of 1914 and known as St. Ann's Commandery, No. 174.

Entrance fee, 5/ and 2/ per month after passing medical test for one dollar.

Benefits.—6 weeks at 8/, per week, if illness continues; then a further 6 weeks at 6/ per week, if illness continues; then a further 6 weeks at 4/ per week, if illness continues; then a further 6 weeks at 2/6 per week until death. Upon the death of a member in good standing the amount of £6 is granted for funeral expenses.

Meetings are held at Gordon Hall every second and fourth Thursday in each month 6.30 p.m.

OFFICERS.

Patron—Right Revd. W. F. O'Hare, S.J., D.D.

Spiritual Director—Rev. F. X. Delaney, S.J.; *Lady President*—Miss M. Shreyer; *1st Lady President*—Miss M. Burton; *2nd Lady President*—Mrs. E. Sollas; *Recording Secretary*—Miss A. Daly; *Financial Secretary*—Mrs. P. Lopez; *Treasurer*—Miss A. Ross.

JAMAICA CLUB.

THE Jamaica Club—the successor of the Jamaica Club which existed in 1813 in Duke Street and in 1818 in North street—was first organized in the latter part of 1872 and was formally declared open on the 15th January of the following year at temporary and very circumscribed premises situated in King street. The present home of the club is at No. 59, 61 and 63 Hanover street, Kingston. The former club house, a massive brick structure, erected in 1891, was completely wrecked by the earthquake of the 14th January, 1907. The present club house is designed on a somewhat different plan, is less massive but in its construction all the known safeguards against earthquake effects have been introduced. No. 65 Hanover street has since been purchased, the building thereon taken down, and the land added to the club premises.

The club is managed by a committee consisting of 20 elected members, two of whom are by vote of the others chosen president and vice-president.

The election of candidates for membership is in the hands of the committee by ballot and every candidate must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, to both of whom he must be personally known. The names of candidates, their places of residence and professions, with the names of their proposers and seconders, must be recorded in the candidate's book at least 21 days prior to election, the book being placed for reference on the table of the reading room of the club.

The entrance fee is £7 7s. and the annual subscription is £8 8s. for members residing within a radius of 12 miles of Kingston, and £5 5s. 0d. for country members. For members residing permanently out of the Island, the subscription is 10s. 6d. Officers

of the army and navy are admitted, after the usual ballot, to membership on payment of an annual subscription of £4 4s. The Governor, the Commander of the Forces, and the officers of H.M. fleet visiting the station, are honorary members.

A gentleman on a visit to the island may be introduced once in any period of three months by a member as an honorary member, by entering the name of such gentleman and his own in the book kept for that purpose. On approval by the Committee at the next subsequent meeting, such gentleman may continue as honorary member, until the expiry of fourteen days from his introduction, without charge. Should he desire to have this period extended, the committee may, on application, accede thereto for a period not exceeding six months on payment by him of the sum of 21/ monthly in advance; but should he in the meantime become a permanent member of the club such payments shall be deducted from the regular subscription payable on election. The committee has power at any time to withdraw the privileges granted to an honorary member. No honorary member has the privilege of introducing a guest to the club. A member may not introduce as an honorary member any person who he shall have been notified is considered objectionable, by the committee. Games of hazard are not allowed, and the removal from the club house of books and newspapers is strictly forbidden.

President, E. W. Lucie Smith; *Vice-President*, W. Baggett Gray;
Treasurer, E. Haughton Sanguinetti.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Arthur W. Farquharson, William Baggett Gray, Leonard J. Stone, Otto Crowden, Lionel DeMercado, William Morrison, William H. Griffiths, E. Haughton Sanguinetti, Hon. D. S. Gideon, Alfred H. da Costa, W. H. Silver, N. B. Livingston, C. S. Morrison, Sir John Pringle, R. E. H. Melhar'o, Percy Lindo.

Secretary, E. A. Poole.

ST. ANDREW CLUB.

This club was formed in the early part of 1895 by 40 proprietary members at £10 each, and by certain other gentlemen as ordinary members.

The club premises, which are approached from the Marescaux road, and by a private road from Cross Roads, consist of 170 feet by 330 feet of land on the Up-Park Villa estate, with a suitable and commodious club house, sufficient for the present needs of the club and capable of addition and improvement.

The present club house consists of large and airy billiard and card rooms, a reading and a committee room with wide and comfortable verandahs and a ladies' room. The grounds afford space for six tennis courts.

Candidates for membership are elected by ballot by the committee and every candidate must be proposed by a member of the club and seconded by another member, and the proposer and seconder must vouch for the candidate from personal knowledge. The names of candidates must be recorded in the book kept for that purpose in the club house at least fourteen days prior to election.

The entrance fee is £2 2s and the annual subscription £2 2s. for town members, and £1 1s. for country members and 21/ entrance fee and 21/ subscription for lady members, while £1 1s. is paid by officers of the army and navy and mercantile marine, admitted after the usual ballot to membership. Special members elected by the committee for a period not exceeding three months pay a fee of 15s.

The committee have the power to elect any distinguished visitor to the island as an honorary member.

Members have the privilege of introducing a friend residing at a distance exceeding ten miles from the club house as a privileged member for a period not exceeding two weeks. The names of such friend and his introducer, and also that of a member of the committee as seconder, must be entered in a book kept in the club house for the purpose.

A member may introduce visitors to the club. Such visitors may not, however, be introduced more than twice in any one month, and their names must be recorded in the visitor's book on entering the club. Games of hazard are not allowed.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

President, H. V. Alexander, H. V. Myers, I. Gadpaille, L. deCordova, B. DeS. Bell, N. B. Livingston, H. A. Lake, J. M. Nethersole, E. G. Nixon, T. P. Evelyn, E. A. H. Haggart, A. C. Mais, D. J. Williams, M. M. Alexander, C. A. Squire, W. Gamble.
Secretary and Treasurer, A. R. Dignum.

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ST. GEORGE CATHOLIC CLUB.

THIS Club was formerly opened on 1st December, 1920. The club premises are situated at Winchester Park, Kingston, and consist of about five acres of land with a club house which contains a lounge, card, billiard, reading rooms; a spacious north verandah and accommodation for residential members.

There are lawn tennis courts, cricket and football fields. There is also a Gymnasium.

The club is purely social and non-Catholics are admitted.

Entrance fees, £1 1s. Subscription: Kingston members, £2 2s., Country members, £1 1s., Associate or Junior members (under 19 years of age) £1 1s. per annum, payable in advance.

Over-seas members, Officers of H. M. Ships, U. S. Ships and other ships calling here as well as visitors to the Island are provided for.

Patron—Charles Louis Latham, Consul for the United States of America.

President—Rt. Rev. I. His Lordship Bishop W. E. O'Hare, v.a.

Vice-President—Very Revd. Father F. X. Delaney, s.j.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Bernard O'Toole, *Vice-Chairman*—C. E. Burton; Fred. W. Kennedy, Ivanhoe Gadpaille, F. Victor Sale, C. H. Burton, H. Duval, J. R. Brandon, L. A. G. Meau, J. L. Pietersz, C. C. Cruchley, W. Spooner, Lambert Lewis, V. A. Desnoes, A. M. Bonitto, Charles E. Ramson, W. G. Ewins, Braham Judah, Julius Burger, H. Cocking, F. L. Casserly, A. A. Fleming, H. M. Watson, Lucien D'Aguilar, *Hon. Secretary*, A. M. Bonitto.

TRUSTEES.

Rt. Revd. His Lordship Bishop W. F. O'Hare, v.a., Very Revd. Father F. X. Delaney, s.j., V. A. Desnoes, Fred. W. Kennedy.

LIGUANEA CLUB.

THIS proprietary club was formed in the early part of the year 1910 and was opened by Sir Fielding Clarke, the then Chief Justice, the first president of the club, on the 22nd November, 1910. It is situated at Knutsford Park in the parish of St. Andrew and stands on over 35 acres of land. The club house contains, besides the usual billiard and card rooms and lounge accommodation for residential members, and the grounds are laid out with tennis courts, croquet grounds and a nine-hole golf course.

Ladies are admitted as members for the purposes of lawn tennis, golf and croquet.

The entrance fee is £3 3s. and the annual subscription is £4 4s. for ordinary members residing within a radius of 14 miles of the club house, £1 10s. for country members, and £3 3s. for commissioned officers of H. M. regular forces, Sub-Inspectors of the Jamaica Police, also officers of the mercantile marine. For ladies £2 2s. 0d., those residing outside the radius of 24 miles £1 1s.

There is an open swimming bath, 60 feet long by 30 feet wide with a depth of from 3 to 8 feet.

The committee of the club consists of 21 members; 15 of whom must be proprietary members.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

President, A. W. Farquharson, *Vice-President*, A. L. Keeling; M. M. Alexander, F. Davies, S. R. Cargill, Col. Marescaux, J. H. Cargill, R. E. H. Melhado, O. Crowden, B. Edwards, W. G. Ewins, A. W. Bourke, V. E. Manton, W. Wilson, Dr. G. H. K. Ross, M. P. Tennant, Major C. C. Mitchell, G. H. Deerr, J. C. Sharp, L. J. Stone. *Secretary & Treasurer*, Sydney A. Gooch.

ROYAL JAMAICA YACHT CLUB.

THE objects of the club are the encouragement of yachting and boating. The club consists of about 230 members. The ensign is the blue ensign of H. M. Fleet with the island's crest (crocodile) in gold surmounted by a crown on the fly. The burgee is white.

with blue St. George's cross and crown in centre. The subscription is two guineas per annum for members residing beyond 10 miles from Kingston—three guineas per annum for members residing within that distance, and 10s. 6d. per annum for junior members (under 21 years of age), payable in advance. The members of the club are elected by the committee of management, two black balls excluding. Naval and military commissioned officers on the station may be service members or may be elected members in the ordinary way and may be allowed to enter the boats under their command in club races, subject to the approval of the Sailing Committee. Club boats competing for a race must be steered throughout the match by a member of the club. Boats that are employed in trade are excluded from competition in club races or from being entered on the list of club yachts. All prizes sailed for by club boats must be given in plate or other suitable articles but not in money.

The club house stands on a site in Rae Town commanding a splendid view of Kingston Harbour. Several rowing boats are kept by members.

The annual regatta is generally held in May, and other regattas are held at various times. Hospitality is also shown to foreign ships of war and yachts visiting the port. An annual dinner is held at such time and place as the committee may appoint.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Commodore—His Excellency the Governor.

Vice-Com.: W. Baggett Gray, *Rear-Com.*: Dr. O. D. F. Robertson; H. M. Orrett, J. A. B. Clarke, R. P. Simmonds, O. L. Samuel, Julius Burger, Captain J. Johnson, W. P. Thomson, G. V. Livingston, V. C. Alexander, Eugene Desnoes, Lt. J. H. Owen, R.N., R. K. Nunes; *Trustees*: R. W. Bryant, E. B. Nethersole, F. C. Henriques; *Hon. Secretary*: B. O'Toole; *Hon. Asst. Secy.*: G. R. Orrett; *Hon. Treasurer*: G. Hart; *Measurers*: J. A. B. Clarke and G. R. Orrett.

The following is a List of the Club Craft:—

Name.	Owner.	Rig.
Corinthian ..	Capt. Johnson & H. M. Orrett ..	Sloop
Sirene ..	Eugene Desnoes, et al ..	"
Royal ..	W. Baggett Gray ..	"
Mite ..	Dr. O. D. F. Robertson ..	"
Pert ..	Julius Burger ..	"
Viper ..	E. J. Jacobs ..	"
Ivy ..	J. B. Tayler ..	"
Swallow ..	H. McGlashan ..	"
Joyce ..	H. Tayler ..	"
Babs ..	W. P. Thomson ..	"
Eurodyce ..	G. Walcott ..	"
Bug ..	O. K. Henriques ..	Motor boat
Iris ..	R. P. Simmonds ..	"
Pink Lady ..	G. G. C. McCormack ..	"

KINGSTON ATHENÆUM.

THE Kingston Athenæum is a literary society, the object of which is "the promotion of the moral, intellectual and social welfare of its members." It was founded on the 1st March, 1899, in connection with St. Andrew's Kirk, Kingston, but was subsequently reconstituted on a wholly independent basis. The society holds its meetings at the lecture hall of the Institute of Jamaica and keeps its library on the upper floor of 116 Harbour Street.

The library is open daily from 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. It now contains over 4,337 volumes.

There are 1,084 members.

Payment of subscriptions for at least one quarter in advance entitles members of the Athenæum to be admitted on application as members of the Institute of Jamaica without any further payment. The subscription is eight shillings per annum.

Hon. President. His Excellency the Governor; *President,* Dr. O. D. F. Robertson; *Vice-Presidents,* Mrs. D. H. Hall, N. B. Livingston. *Secretary,* J. L. Pietersz, *Treasurer,* Dr. O. D. F. Robertson, *Librarian,* Miss Rose Geddes. *Committee*—Miss Bridge, Mrs. E. R. Rouse, Mrs. T. H. Geddes, I. Poooc, Major Caws, R. H. Fletcher.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Liberal Men's Association was formed in June, 1915, but in order to permit the enrolment of women as members, the name was subsequently changed to "The Liberal Association."

The object of the Association (which is neither political nor sectarian) is set forth in its Constitution as follows:—By means of discussions, papers, lectures and such other methods as may from time to time be determined to encourage in its members and others the study and consideration of social, economic, political, ethical, scientific, philosophical, theological, and religious questions, with the simple desire to obtain reliable and accurate information thereon, and with a view to the intellectual improvement and general betterment of all.

The Association has as its motto, "Truth for Truth's sake."

Meetings are held at 19 Laws Street, Kingston, every Tuesday evening.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

President—E. Milner; *Vice-President*—U. M. Henry; *Secretary*—A. Leo. Rankin; J. G. Coverly, A. S. Clarke, S. A. Barnes.

JAMAICA LEAGUE.

THE Jamaica League was founded on Emancipation Day, 1914, in order to get Jamaicans, of all colour, of all creeds and of all classes, to work together for the good of Jamaica. Its motto is "Jamaica's Welfare First."

The objects of the League are to promote patriotic sentiment and mutual interest, to encourage unity of aim and effort among all sections of the community, and to stimulate and foster individual and co-operative ventures tending to the intellectual, economic, social and moral improvement of the people of this island.

The League has held three exhibitions and promoted a Loan Bank which is now being worked as "The Jamaica League People's Co-operative Loan Bank, Ltd.," with C. E. Milbourn as President, S. M. Kitchen as Secretary and A. W. Burke as Treasurer.

There are now six Branch Leagues affiliated with the parent society at Kingston, Port Maria, St. Ann's Bay, Mandeville, Montego Bay and Halfway Tree.

The officers of the Jamaica League for the year 1920-21 are:—

President—Rev. T. Gordon Somers, 1st *Vice-President*—J. T. Munroe, 2nd *Vice-President*—C. E. Milbourn, 3rd *Vice-President*—T. C. Golding, *Treasurer*—S. M. Kitchen, *Secretary*—Rev. C. A. Wilson, *Asst. Secretary*—Miss R. V. Bish.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

Dr. O. E. Anderson, J. Hume Stewart, Miss B. E. Forbes, Dr. G. D. B. Gordon.

Branches Representatives.

Nath. Parker, Kingston; A. B. Lowe, Montego Bay; J. Thomson Palache, Mandeville; H. Gordon Tennant, St. Ann's Bay.

BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION, JAMAICA.

THE movement, which has its headquarters at 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W., was started in Jamaica soon after the parent association at Wolmer's School by the late Lt. D. P. Stephenson, who was then an Assistant Master at the School, and Mr. Harry Mills, an ex-Scoutmaster of a troop in Brighton, England. lately employed at the Jamaica Government Railway now serving as Lieut. R.G.A.

The first Troop, viz., 1st Kingston Troop, was registered in May 1911, and became the pioneer Troop in the island.

In November, 1911, Scoutmaster Mills was removed to May Pen in connection with work on the Chapelton Branch Railway and Mr. Duncan A. McCorkell, accepted the appointment of Scoutmaster and took charge of the Troop.

In January 1912, the Chief Scout, Lt. General Sir R. S. Baden-Powell, visited Jamaica whilst on a world-tour and was met at the Royal Mail wharf by a party of Scouts under Scoutmaster McCorkell.

The Chief Scout's visit was followed by that of Major T. Featherstonhaugh, a Commissioner appointed to organize the over seas Scouts.

The Major lectured to a large audience at the Conversorium in Kingston and also at Port Antonio. Monday 26th May, 1913, saw the inauguration of the 1st Spanish Town Troop. The history of scouting since then was one of hard work and active propaganda on the part of Scoutmasters McCorkell, of Kingston, and Messias of Spanish Town, with the result that the movement has become more and more popular.

A great deal of the success of the movement is also due to Brigadier-General L. S. Blackden and Lt. L. E. Ottley, former President and Commissioner, respectively, for their enthusiastic support and active help.

The following appeared in the "Jamaica Gazette" of January, 1915.

"In view of the public services which have been rendered by the Boy Scouts Association to the military authorities and offers of further services, which it is proposed to take advantage of, the uniform of the Boy Scouts is recognized by His Excellency the Governor as the uniform of a Public Service non-military body."

The movement shows signs of increasing popularity and steady progress, its great educational value being fully recognized.

Scouts rendered services to the military at the Contingent Camp, and in connection with recruiting.

Over 50 Scoutmasters and Scouts joined the several Contingents and several went to England on their own account and enlisted in English Regiments.

Twenty-four Scouts, chosen from troops in various parts of the Island, went to England in August, 1920 to attend the Jamboree or International gathering of Scouts at Olympia. Scoutmaster Duncan McCorkell was in charge of the Contingent and Mr. A. Noel Crosswell, Assistant Commissioner and Secretary for the Jamaica Scout Association also attended. The Scouts visited Liverpool, Sheffield and the battlefields in France and Belgium, and won the highest praise for their conduct and general services from all the Headquarters Officials with whom they were associated in Richmond Park.

Local associations are being formed in various centres of the Island.

A Successful Camp was held at Montpelier in August 1921.

OFFICERS OF THE JAMAICA ASSOCIATION.

Chief Scout for Jamaica.—His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn.

President.—Colonel Commandant H. Pringle, D.S.O.

Vice-Presidents.—Their Lordships Bishops deCarteret and O'Hare

Commissioner.—Major Ed. T. Dixon

Assistant Commissioner & Hon. Secretary.—A. Noel Crosswell.

Hon. Treasurer.—E. Townsend.

GIRLS GUIDES' ASSOCIATION.

In 1921 there were three country troops each nearly 50 strong, at (a) the Brown's Town Diocesan High School (Guidemistress, Miss Turner); at the Westwood High School (Miss M. Jeffrey-Smith); and at Montego Bay (Miss J. Kerr). In Kingston the chief four are All Saints (Guidemistress, Sister Miriam); St. Michael's (Miss Thompson); and the Technical School (Misses Stedman and Ranby Smith). The town troops consist of 30 to 40 girls each. There is a local Committee at Montego Bay. There is a Girls Guides Council in Kingston which meets monthly to receive detailed reports from all the Guidemistresses.

Commissioner.—Mrs. Dixon; *President.*—Lady Probyn; *Island Secretary.*—Mrs. H. C. Bourne.

ROYAL JAMAICA SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE AND MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Office: Upstairs of the Bank of Nova Scotia, King Street.

A Jamaica Chamber of Commerce existed about 1810. The present society was established in May, 1885, its objects being as follows: 1. To take action in all matters connected with the agriculture and trade of the colony. 2. To offer facilities for considering and discussing all schemes or proposals having for their object the increased development of the industrial resources of the colony by means of improved methods of cultivation, scientific process of manufacture, new implements or appliances of husbandry, or any other available agency. 3. To promote interchange of experiences among the members of the Society with reference to the improvement of the breed of stock, the opening up of new markets for the sale of cattle, horses, etc., as well as of the agricultural products of the colony and the practicability of enlarging the area of minor products. 4. To co-operate with kindred Associations in the West Indies and elsewhere, in constitutional efforts for the removal of all unjust fiscal or other disabilities such as foreign export bounties, which deprive the colony of the natural advantages of soil and climate, and exert an injurious influence on every department of commercial and industrial activity. 5. To afford opportunities for reading papers, delivering lectures, or holding discussions upon subjects of general interest and importance in connection with the general welfare of the colony. 6. To aid the holding and conducting of agricultural shows, fairs and competitions in different parts of the island. 7. To perform in its capacity of a regularly constituted responsible Association the functions of a recognized medium of communication with the Government, conducting the correspondence and representing the interests of its members in all matters falling within the province of the Society. 8. To exercise the province of Arbitrators (when solicited so to do by contending parties) in all matters agricultural or commercial, with a view to an economical and peaceable solution of differences.

The government of the society is vested in a council chosen from the general body of members in the month of October in each year. The election of members is entrusted to the council. Gentlemen residing outside the island are eligible for membership. The roll of to-day numbers 300 members. The society is now in communication with most of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the world to which its annual reports are regularly forwarded. Correspondence is regularly maintained with the West Indian Committee and the West Indian Section of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool. Subscriptions £1 ls. annually are received thereto by the Secretary of this Society.

On the 1st February, 1886, the Society opened for the use of members "The Merchants' Exchange," where the latest shipping intelligence may be obtained. The arrival and departure of vessels, the nature of their cargoes the market quotations of imports and exports, are all recorded for the use and convenience of members. Corresponding Agents are also appointed at the outports who forward regularly to the Exchange valuable information. A signal station is maintained at Kingston, and by the courtesy of the Agent of the United Fruit Company at Bowden reports are received of vessels passing Port Morant.

Books are kept in which are posted the daily arrivals and departures of vessels from Kingston and the outports of the island, also of the imports into the island and exports therefrom, together with a record of passengers arriving at Kingston and departing therefrom by steamers, etc., and also a book of casualties in connection with which, through the courtesy of the Collector General, arrangements have been made for advising the "Exchange" immediately of all wrecks, strandings, etc., around the coast. These statistics form a valuable addition to the general information which the Merchants Exchange endeavours to supply to the public in fulfilment of the objects for which it was instituted.

The annual minimum subscription entitling the subscriber to the privileges of the Exchange is one guinea, which includes membership of the Society of Agriculture and Commerce. The Society also publishes statistics to Commercial men:—"The Weekly Confidential Records," the annual subscription to which is also one guinea.

THE COUNCIL.

President, S. Soutar; Vice-Presidents, Philip C. Cork, C.M.G., R. S. Gamble; Honorary Treasurer, S. Soutar. Country Members, Henry Cork, St. Margaret's Bay; Hon. D. S. Gideon, Port Antonio; R. E. H. Melhado, Old Harbour; R. P.

Simmonds, Port Maria; *Town Members*, D. Henderson, L. DeMercado, F. C. Henriques, J. B. Stiven, H. I. C. Brown, B.A., LL.B., K.C., Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, Altamont DaCosta, C. A. Malabre, Thos. Leahong, E. A. H. Haggart, the Director of the Government Railway, the Collector General. *Representative in London*, E. A. DePass, *Secretary*, J. L. Ashenheim *Clerk*, Allan Gibson.

LAND SURVEYORS ASSOCIATION OF JAMAICA.

53, Church Street, Kingston.

THIS Association was founded in 1913. Its object is to promote the interests of Commissioned Land Surveyors. The Council elected annually consists of six members among whom are the President, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary. The Association consists of members, associates, honorary members and articulated pupils.

OFFICERS.

A. C. Bancroft, F.S.I., *President*; S. H. Whittingham, A. S. Byles, J.P., E. G. Reid, F.S.I., W. B. Sangster; Geo. D. Myers, A.M.L.C.E., A.M.I.E.E., *Hon. Secretary & Treasurer*.

JAMAICA BEE KEEPERS UNION.

THE Jamaica Bee Keepers Union owes its origin to the discovery of foul brood in Jamaica in December, 1918.

In January, 1919 the Kingston and St. Andrew Bee Keepers and the Bee Keepers throughout the Island with the Government's assistance overcame foul brood, and in March, 1919 the Union was formed. The chief objects of the Union are :—

1. To further the industry in Jamaica in all respects.
2. To consider measures necessary for the prevention of diseases among bees.
3. To promote a spirit of co-operation and unity among individual Bee Keepers for the common good.
4. To protect the name of Jamaica honey in the foreign market.
5. To issue publications to the members from time to time on all matters concerning the industry.

OFFICERS.

President—C. Noel Eddowes, Halfway Tree; *Vice-President*—Jasper Thompson, Halfway Tree; *Secretary and Treasurer*—Theodore A. Gayle, Kingston.

JAMAICA PHARMACISTS ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Pharmacists Association was founded in 1920. Its objects are to unite together the Qualified Pharmaceutical Chemists (Dispensers) of the island with a view to concentrated action in matters affecting the interests of the profession.

OFFICERS.

President, R. E. H. Nelson; *Vice-President*, H. A. Thomas; *Treasurer*, S. R. Gordon; *Auditor*, S. A. Johnson; *Trustees*, Arnold McKay, E. H. Hewitt, Dr. R. M. Stimpson *Secretary*, C. H. Cole.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION SOCIETY.

A BRANCH of the Proportional Representation Society in Jamaica was inaugurated on the 23rd of September, 1920. Its object is to disseminate knowledge of the meaning of proportional representation.

Between the 7th and 12th of January 1921 model elections were held in different parishes of the Island when all the votes taken on 12 historical names were counted in Kingston on the 12th January, 1921 by the method of the Single Transferable Vote, and the order of preference of the twelve names by the voters was thus determined.

OFFICERS.

President, Hon. Major Dixon; *Secretary*, Mrs. Van Cuylenburg; *Treasurer*, Capt Dawson.

COMMITTEE.

Hon. Major Dixon, Mrs. Van Cuylenburg, Capt Dawson, G. D. Robertson, E. B. Hopkins, Rev. Gordon Hay, Mrs. E. Rouse.

THE JAMAICA IMPERIAL ASSOCIATION.

85-87 Barclay Street, Kingston.

THIS Association was founded on December 19th, 1917, as a result of a circular sent out by Mr. A. W. Farquharson to planters, professional men and merchants of this island. The objects for which the Association is established are:—

- (a) To support the objects of The West India Committee, The Royal Colonial Institute and the British Empire Producers' Organization, and to work in concert with them or other similar bodies with the special object of ensuring that Jamaica shall play a worthy part in the consolidation and development of the British Empire.
- (b) To consider, debate and deal with all matters which may affect the economic, social, agricultural, industrial or commercial welfare and development of Jamaica or any part thereof.
- (c) To create and foster a sound public opinion in connection with such matters.
- (d) To represent the views of the Association to the Local or Imperial Governments or to any Governments or other Public Bodies in any part of the British Empire.
- (e) To secure the co-operation and support of the West India Committee, the Royal Colonial Institute, the British Empire Producers' Organization, or any other Institution or person, in advancing the views of the Association.
- (f) To do all such other things as are in the opinion of the Association necessary, proper, or advisable for the advancement generally of the interests of the Island or which are incidental or conducive to the attainment of any of the above objects.

The affairs of the Association are administered by a Council, of not more than 20 members of the Association, which is selected from amongst its members and an Executive Committee consisting of not less than 5 nor more than 10 persons. This Executive Committee has full powers to carry on the business of the Association

COUNCIL.

Chairman: A. W. Farquharson, Kingston and Clarendon; *Hon. Treasurer*: L. deMercado, Kingston; James Dougall, St. Ann; W. H. Farquharson, James Charley, Westmoreland; John C. Farquharson, St. Andrew; W. Baggett Gray, William Wilson, O.B.E., Kingston; Hon. J. H. Philipps, St. Thomas; S. S. Stedman, Portland; R. P. Simmonds, Ernest H. Kerr, St. Mary; Hon. F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, St. James; Hon. Chas. W. Hewitt, Hanover; Hon. A. E. Harrison, B.A., St. Elizabeth; Alex. C. L. Martin, Manchester; Clarence Lopez, Clarendon and Trelawny; George Taylor, Trelawny; Percy H. Lindo, St. Catherine; P. C. Cork, C.M.G.

Executive Committee.

Chairman: A. W. Farquharson, Lionel deMercado, James Dougall, John C. Farquharson, W. Baggett Gray, Hon. A. E. Harrison, B.A., F. M. Kerr-Jarrett, Ernest H. Kerr, Hon. J. H. Philipps, S. S. Stedman, William Wilson, O.B.E.

General Secretary.—Herbert G. deLisser. C.M.G.

SUGAR INDUSTRY AID BOARD.

Headquarters House.

A Law for affording temporary aid for the preservation of the Sugar Industry of the Island, and to enable Loans to be raised and used for the purpose was passed by the Legislative Council in 1921.

The Law authorised the Governor to raise a Loan not exceeding Four Hundred Thousand Pounds to be used and applied in making Loans to Owners of land under the provisions of this Law, and for no other purpose. Such loan to be raised by borrowing the whole or any part thereof from any Bank or Banks carrying on business in the Island, and such Loan to bear Interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum from the date on which the Loan is made, and to be repayable within fifteen months from that date, or in such extended period as might be arranged between the Government and the Lender.

The monies raised under the provisions of this Law were placed at the disposal of and vested in a Board of not less than seven members appointed to carry out the provisions of the Law, four of which members including the Chairman were appointed by the Governor, and three by the Legislative Council.

The Board received applications from owners and receivers for Loans for carrying on the cultivation and management of Sugar Estates in the Island, and having duly considered applications made Loans at interest in such amounts and to such owners and receivers as it thought fit. The total amount of Loans so made were advanced in such instalments from time to time as the Board thought fit.

Loans made by the Board bore interest at a rate not more than one per centum over the rate payable in respect of the Loans raised by the Government pursuant to the power conferred by the Law.

Before any money was lent by the Board under the provisions of this Law to any Owner, it was necessary for such Owner to first obtain the consent in writing of the several Incumbrancers against the land to such Loans, or to cause an advertisement to be inserted in three consecutive issues of the "Gazette," and at least one newspaper of this Island giving notice to the persons holding Liens against such land of his intention to obtain such loan. If any Incumbrancer within 48 hours after the publication of such advertisement lodged an objection to any such loan being made, the Governor in Privy Council held the power to decide if in their opinion the consent of any Incumbrancer was unreasonably withheld, and such loan might be made by the Board on the authority of the Governor in Privy Council.

Board.

Hon. F. C. Wells-Durrant, K.C., M.A., *Chairman*; Hon. Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G., Hon. R. Nosworthy, R. P. Simmonds, Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., E. W. Lucie-Smith, Hon. Guy S. Ewen; W. Chevallier Syer, *Secretary*.

PERMANENT EXHIBITIONS COMMITTEE.

A Permanent Exhibition Committee was appointed in 1911 by His Excellency the Governor with the object of arranging for the participation of Jamaica in Exhibitions held abroad.

It was desired to form a collection of exhibits of a two-fold nature: (1) as an index of the products and industries of the Island, suitably displayed for the information of the public and of visitors to the Island; (2) as a nucleus of a collection to be drawn upon when Jamaica is participating in exhibitions. in order to supplement the exhibits sent by merchants and others; but a total lack of funds of recent years has prevented action being taken.

COMMITTEE.

J. Barclay, *Hon. Secretary*. E. A. H. Haggart—Representing the Jamaica Agricultural Society
S. Soutar, *Chairman*; J. L. Ashenheim—Representing the Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce and Merchants Exchange.
H. G. deLisser, C.M.G.; Frank Cundall—Representing the Institute of Jamaica.
W. Cradwick—Representing the Department of Agriculture.
A. W. Farquharson; Lionel deMercado—Representing the Jamaica Imperial Association.
Hon. & Rev. A. A. Barclay; Hon. A. G. Nash; Hon. & Rev. W. T. Graham—Representing the Elected Members of the Legislative Council.

JAMAICA UNION OF TEACHERS.

THE objects of the Union, which was founded in 1891 are to create local associations of primary school teachers in the island and to unite and concentrate their interests and influence by affiliation with a central body; to obtain the benefit of the collective experience of teachers on practical educational questions; to promote improved legislation on the subject of popular education; to improve the qualifications and status of teachers; to help teachers in finding employment in schools, and managers in filling vacancies therein; to establish a provident fund for the benefit of teachers.

The Union is affiliated to the National Union of Teachers of Great Britain. There are at present thirty-eight associations of teachers affiliated with the Union, with a membership of 523.

OFFICERS.

J. J. Mills, *President*; Hon. and Rev. G. L. Young, *Ex-President*; E. S. Jarrett, *Vice-President*; D. N. Ricketts, *Treasurer*; P. A. Williams, *General Secretary*, Kingston; B. O. Johnson, *Assistant Secretary*.

MONTEGO BAY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Montego Bay Citizens Association was formed on the 7th of April, 1908, on the suggestion of Mr. H. M. Doubleday, the American Consular Agent at Montego Bay, and has for its objects:—(a) To bring before strangers the many natural attractions of Montego Bay as a health and pleasure resort for Tourist and Visitors (b) To endeavour to improve and beautify the town.

The Committee of management makes representations on various matters to the governmental and parochial authorities with a view of securing improved conditions. Locally the association has assumed the functions of a vigilance committee, and its endeavours to draw attention to the charms of the place have resulted in the imparting of useful information to enquirers from abroad.

The Committee of Management has organized a well equipped band of music.

OFFICE BEARERS.

President, H. M. Doubleday; *Vice-President*, Hon. W. Coke Kerr, M.B.E., *Secretary*, C. M. Clark.

WESTERN ST. MARY CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Western St. Mary Citizens Association was formed on the 26th October, 1916 when a representative gathering of the people of Gayle and the surrounding districts met at the then Bank Office, now the Court House, on the invitation of the Rev. A. A. Barclay to consider the desirability of organizing an association that should deal effectively with communal questions. The association aims at fostering and developing the industrial, intellectual, social, moral and spiritual welfare of the people of Jamaica in general and of Western St. Mary in particular. A regular monthly meeting is held at Gayle, the headquarters of the association, on the second Wednesday of every month at noon. Local improvements that will tend to the advancement of Western St. Mary have been placed at the forefront of the association's programme; and the re-establishing of a Court House at Gayle; the launching forth of a Lands Settlement Scheme by which two fine properties, Pembroke Hall and Donnington, have been purchased through the help of the Agricultural Society Board and are now being sold in lots to the people; organized social work among the girls of the community, a Post Office at Lucky Hill; the inauguration of a motor mail service, Gayle and Linstead, the rebuilding of the Lucky Hill school room, the formation of the first Fruit Exchange in Jamaica and the splendid case made out for Railway Extension to Gayle all go to prove the success that has already attended the efforts of the association.

OFFICE BEARERS.

John Sinclair, *President*; S. M. Roche, Claude Roper, H. A. Webster, Rev. C. S. Brown, *Vice-Presidents*; H. Lindo, *Treasurer*; A. A. Barclay, *Secretary*; W. B. Cummings, *Assistant Secretary*.

Executive Members, A. E. Silvera, H. J. Crooks, C. S. Cadien, C. S. Boyd, S. March, E. F. Burton, Rev. H. A. Cover, W. H. W. Westmoreland, H. A. Fowler.

EAST PORTLAND CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was founded at Manchioneal, Portland, on the 15th November, 1917 by the Rev. R. A. Evelyn.

The aim of the Association is to stimulate a healthy public opinion on matters concerning the No. 1 division of Portland, in particular, and the island of Jamaica in general.

As a result of the active interest of the Association a Daily Motor Mail service between Port Antonio and Kingston via Morant Bay has been established. A Public Works Department pay Station set up at Hector's River, a Government Savings Bank opened at the Post Office, Manchioneal, the Grange Hill Haining Road started and the salary and a suitable residence secured for a D.M.O. for Manchioneal.

During the past year the Association has arranged a series of lectures which brought before its members, many prominent men, representing the religious, professional, business and political life of the Colony.

OFFICERS.

President—F. M. Jones, J.P., M.P.B.

Second Vice-President—T. A. Grey, J.P.

Recording Secretary—D. J. Powell

First Vice President—Rev. M. S. Hinckle

Corresponding Secretary—M. E. Hoffman,
B.A.

WESTMORELAND CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Westmoreland Citizens Association was formed on the 29th September, 1921. Its object is to stimulate a healthy public opinion in all matters that concern the welfare of Savanna-la-Mar, the parish of Westmoreland and the Island of Jamaica generally and to co-operate with or bring pressure to bear on the Parochial Board and other bodies, and the Government for public good.

The Entrance Fee is 1s. and the Annual Subscription 2s. 6d. The Headquarters of the Association is Savanna-la-Mar.

OFFICE BEARERS.

Presidents—Hon. Hugh Clark, Rev. I. A. Dell.

Vice-Presidents—A. H. Spence, Albert Hylton.

Corresponding Secretary—J. Manderson Jones.

Treasurer—Rev. R. C. Young.

The Committee of Management consists of the aforementioned officers, along with twenty others elected at general meetings.

SOUTH ST. ELIZABETH CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE South St. Elizabeth Citizens Association was formed on the 11th November, 1921.

Its objects are to improve the industrial, social, educational and economic life of the community in particular and the island in general.

OFFICERS.

President—Rev. E. P. Williams, J.P., *Vice-Presidents*—E. J. Smith, J.P., H. C. Laidlaw, L. C. Hibbert, *Treasurer*—R. D. Binns, M.P.B., *Secretary*—R. W. O'Neil Speid; *Asst. Secretary*—V. S. Blair.

THE JAMAICA PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

THE object of the Association, which was founded in 1922, is to form a closer union among those who are working in this colony to secure her highest good.

OFFICERS.

President—Hon. A. G. Nash,

Vice Presidents—Hon. and Rev. A. A. Barclay, Hartley Duff, M.A., W. Fitz-Ritson.

Secretary—Hon. D. Theo. Wint.

Treasurer—Dr. Oswald Anderson.

There is also an Executive Council of 28 members:.

Adviser to the Association—Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E.

NORTHERN ST. CATHERINE CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE BEARERS.

President, Rev. J. G. Peterkin, *Acting Secretary*, H. G. Boothe.

HANOVER CITIZENS ASSOCIATION.

THE Hanover Citizens Association was formed in August, 1920 at Lucea. Its aim is to co-operate with other Citizens Associations in fostering and developing the industrial, intellectual, social, moral and spiritual welfare of the people of Hanover in particular and of Jamaica in general.

OFFICERS.

President, Rev. J. I. Kirschman; *Vice-President*, P. E. Corinaldi; *Treasurer*, James Reid; *Secretary*, Rev. F. Gordon Veitch; *Assistant Secretary*, M. N. Christie.

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION AGAINST PRÆDIAL LARCENY.

Secretary, Rev. F. Wilson Coore, Clonmel P.O.

THE TURNER'S CO-OPERATIVE LAND PURCHASE SCHEME.

THIS Scheme is one of genuine co-operative purchase of lands, the first in the island encouraging self-help and good-will among holders of lands.

It began in October, 1918, when Colonel Blagrove sold a run of 381 acres of land, known as "Turner's" within two miles of Browns Town, St. Ann, to be re-sold to small settlers, and seven men forming the Executive, undertook voluntary, and without individual gain to operate the Scheme. All the land was taken up within the first year of purchase, by thirty-two persons holding not less than five acres, and not more than thirty.

A road is constructed through the property to link up the Kingston Main Road with the Buxton Parochial Road a distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Five acres of land is reserved for Communal purposes, and a sufficient quantity is offered the Parochial Board and Government for a public tank, to meet the needs of adjacent dry districts which suffer acutely from water famine. Loans are made to purchasers and also to members of the branch Agricultural Society, Brown's Town.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

L. W. Levy, *Chairman*; Rev. G. E. Henderson, A. E. Murray, *Solicitor*, T. A. Bramwell, J. A. Saumuls, J. B. Gabbadon; C. Owen Cover, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

KINGSTON GLEE SINGERS SOCIETY.

THE Kingston Glee Singers Society was founded in September 1909, its object being the study of unaccompanied vocal part-music.

The Subscription is eight shillings per annum.

Conductor: George D. Goode, Hope Gardens, Kingston.

Secretary: S. M. Kitchin, 29 Highholborn Street, Kingston.

JAMAICA TOURIST ASSOCIATION.

THE object of the Association is to advance and foster the claims of Jamaica as a health and pleasure resort, both within the Island and abroad. The annual subscription is 12/.

OFFICERS

President, R. W. Bryant, O.B.E.; *Vice-President*, E. A. H. Haggart, J.P., *Secretary and Treasurer*, A. Innes Pocock, *Assistant Secretary*, Miss M. Small.

COMMITTEE.

H. A. Evelyn, W. G. Eiggins, Easton Muirhead, J. B. Stiven, Hon. H. V. Myers, O.B.E., Wm. Heard, J. G. Kieffer, E. H. Bell, G. M. Hunt, Crawford Gordon, Captain A. N. Dawson, R.N.

VICTORIA LEAGUE OF JAMAICA.

THE Jamaica Branch of the Victoria League was formed at a meeting held at Wolmer's Girls School on February 4th, 1910.

The aim of the Victoria League is to promote mutual understanding between all citizens of the British Empire. Its work has been called the "organization of sentiment." Few people are without some feeling of sympathy with and interest in the distant lands which equally with their own, make up the King's dominions; and there are few who would not do something however small, to increase good feeling and serve the great cause of Imperial unity. The League is the outcome of an attempt to focus these feelings and aspirations, and to promote an organization through which members of the Empire may come into personal touch with one another and obtain the understanding which comes of mutual service. The Victoria League is absolutely outside of all party politics, comprising men and women of every shade of political opinion, and is so constituted that while carrying on a permanent organization for hospitality and educational work it can readily form a special committee to deal on non-party lines with any Imperial question which may be of interest at the moment.

To become a member of the Victoria League means to join a large body of people, living in all parts of the world, who are seeking to study the problems of the Empire, to exchange hospitality, and to become acquainted with all the aspects of life and the different points of view of the citizens of both mother country and daughter lands. The League provides opportunities for every one of its members to do something to attain these great ends, and to give practical expression to the feeling of Imperial responsibility.

The chief work done by the Jamaica Branch of the League is that carried out by the sub-committee known as the Hospitality Committee. This undertakes to entertain in some suitable form the men of the various ships of war of allied nations which visit Jamaica from time to time. There is a special fund open for this purpose as it is felt that the Officers do not want any entertainment while the men do.

Some children correspond with other children in different parts of the Empire.

Committee meetings are held quarterly or more frequently if necessary.

The subscription to the Jamaica Branch is one shilling per annum; but larger subscriptions are accepted in order to assist the Branch to carry out its objects. The membership is 201.

PATRON—H. E. The Governor.

President—The Bishop of Jamaica.

Vice-Presidents—Ven. Archdeacon Simms, Mrs. Bryan.

Hon. Treasurer—J. R. Smith. *Hon. Assistant Treasurer*—Mrs. H. G. deLisser.

Hon. Secretary—Mrs. A. Spooner, Constant Spring P.O.

Committee.

Mrs. Charlton Thompson—*Chairman*; Miss F. Burke, Sister Madeline, Mrs. H. de Lisser, Miss Howson, B.A., Miss Hollar, B.A., Mrs. W. A. S. Vickers, Rev. J. F. Gartshore, K. N. Phillips, J. Tapley, H. G. deLisser, C.M.G., Mrs. Spooner, Mrs. Roots, W. J. Palmer, W. J. Wilson.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

THE West India Committee is an incorporated Association of British subjects interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras whose object is, by united action, to promote the interest of the industries and trade, and thus increase the general welfare of those Colonies.

The *West India Committee Circular* (containing a Review of the Work of the West India Committee, Notes on West Indian Affairs, Statistics as to Cacao, Sugar, Molasses, Rum, Cattle-foods, Molascuit, Coffee, Cotton, Rubber, Nutmegs, Mace, Pimento, Ginger, Arrowroot, Lime Juice, Lozwood, Oil, Copra, Bananas, Balata, etc., and Home Arrivals and Departures by the Mail Steamers,) is posted to members fortnightly.

Lectures on matters of interest in connection with the West Indies are delivered periodically at the West India Committee Rooms situated upon the first floor of 15 Seething Lane, London, E. C., next to Mark Lane Station (Metropolitan and District Electric Railways). These rooms form a useful rendezvous for gentlemen and ladies from the West Indies when they visit their merchants in the City. Writing materials are provided there is a telephone (Minories 2200-2201), and in addition to the Official Gazettes, and Parliamentary Papers, all the West Indian newspapers are, through the courtesy of their editors, filed. There is also a comprehensive library of West Indian Books for the use of members.

The minimum annual subscription is £1 1s. or \$5. 00 and there is no entrance fee.

Particulars as to membership may be obtained from the Secretary.

President, The Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, K.C.V.O.; *Chairman*, Robert Rutherford; *Deputy Chairman*, ————; *Treasurers*, William Gillespie, E. A. dePass, T. Greenwood, and H. F. Previte; *Bankers*, the Colonial Bank and the Union of London and Smith's Bank Ltd.; *Secretary*, Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G., Barrister-at-Law, *Assistant Secretary*, Captain Gifford Knight, M.A., Barrister at Law. *Honorary Correspondents in Jamaica*; The Jamaica Imperial Association; Royal Jamaica Society of Agriculture and Commerce and Merchants' Exchange, Agricultural Society, Kingston; Hon. Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G., Messrs. J. E. Kerr & Co.; Hon. D. S. Gideon, Hon. J. H. Phillips, Beresford Gosset.

WEST INDIAN CLUB, LTD.

Whitehall Court, London, S. W.

THE objects of the Club are:—1. To bring persons interested in the West Indies and British Guiana together in order to promote the discussion and consideration of questions affecting those colonies. 2. To further the interests of the West Indies and British Guiana by providing head quarters for associated action, not political, but social. 3. To afford facilities for organising, in connection with the West Indies and British Guiana, cricket matches and other kindred amusements recognised by our English universities and public schools. 4. The doing of all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Members resident within a radius of 50 miles of London (Charing Cross)	£4	4	0
Members resident in the British Isles outside a radius of 50 miles of London	3	3	0
Members resident abroad	..	..	1 11 6
Entrance fee	..	..	3 3 0

Subscriptions are payable on election and thereafter on January 1st of each year. The subscriptions of members elected after September 30th in any year cover the subscriptions payable in the following year. The names of members whose annual subscriptions are six months in arrear may, at the discretion of the Committee, be publicly posted on the Club premises. The liability of Members which arises only in the event of winding up is limited to a guarantee of £2.

Members are elected by ballot by the Committee. All further information may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary.

Applications for membership should be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, or to the local correspondents, or to any member of the Committee.

Vice Presidents, The Right Hon. the Earl of Harewood, K.C.V.O., H. E. Sir H. Hesketh-Bell, K.C.M.G., Sir Charles T. Cox, K.C.M.G., Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Hodgson, K.C.M.G., V.D., Sir Owen Phillips, K.C.M.G., M.P., W. Gordon Gordon, J. Rippon, O.B.E., R. Rutherford, W. P. B. Shepherd, M.A.

COMMITTEE.

R. Rutherford, *Chairman*; Algernon E. Aspinall, c.m.g., P. M. Davson, Harold DePass, Alexander Elder, Sir W. A. M. Goode, k.b.e., G. E. A. Grindle, c.b., c.m.g., G. C. Hampton, A. N. Lubbock, G. Hudson-Lyall, m.b.e., m.a., Dr. G. B. Mason, Allan. E. Messor, Cpt. F. F. C. Messum, F. J. Morris, Sir J. Roper Parkington j.p., d.l. H. F. Previte, J. Rippon, o.b.e., R. Rutherford; *Hon. Treasurers* A. N. Lubbock, Algernon Aspinall, c.m.g.; *Hon. Secretary*, Gapt. F. F. C. Messum; *Bankers*, Messrs. Coutts & Co.

CRICKET.

THE fine old English Game is exceedingly popular in Jamaica, and cricket clubs exist in all the parishes of the island.

The best known clubs are the Kingston, Lucas, Garrison, Kensington, Melbourne, Clovelly in Kingston, the St. Catherine C.C., the Middlesex C.C. in St. Mary, the Port Antonio C.C. in Portland, the Brown's Town C.C. in St. Ann, the Montego Bay C.C., and the Guild C.C. in St. James, and some newly-formed clubs in Savanna-la-Mar and in Clarendon.

In Kingston there are several yearly competitions, the most important being the Senior Cup Competition. There are also the Minor Competition, the Junior Competition and the Sunlight Competition for school boys. The winners for 1921, Senior; Kingston C.C.

There are also several competitions in the country parishes. All the competitors possess their own committees by whose rules and decisions they are governed, the most important of these is the Senior Cup Committee of which Mr. C. H. Burton is President and Mr. E. A. Andrews is Secretary.

The Jamaica Cricket Council was formed some years ago to foster and improve Cricket in Jamaica. Up to the present time their functions have been confined to bringing foreign teams here and entertaining them.

Teams composed of prominent English cricketers have from time to time made visits to the island and contributed greatly to the improvement in the standard of play. The last of these visited the colony in March, 1911, under the auspices of the M.C.C.: Mr. A. F. Somerset captained the team. Two matches were drawn and the third resulted in a tie after some exciting cricket.

Jamaica had two representatives on the team of West Indian cricketers which visited England in 1906 under the auspices of the West Indian Club.

The Kingston Cricket Club, the premier club, recently increased its monthly subscription to 6s. The Melbourne and Kensington to 5s; entrance fees remaining the same. Country members pay yearly 12s.

In almost all the clubs football is played, and in the Kingston Hockey is provided for. Lawn Tennis is played on every week day on all grounds except when cricket matches are being played.

A system of club prizes exists in all clubs, which are awarded at the close of each season to those who have excelled in the various departments. The Melbourne Club also provides for its members at Melbourne Park a hall in which there is a piano, magazines, billiard table and bridge tables.

OFFICERS OF THE PRINCIPAL CRICKET CLUBS IN KINGSTON.

Kingston C.C.—*President*, Wm. Morrison, *Captain*, C. S. Morrison, *Secretary*, G. M. Da Costa.

Kensington C.C.—*President*, A. E. Motta, *Captain*, R. C. B. Foster, *Secretary*, Dr. E. V. Smith.

Garrison C.C.—*Captain*, Captain J. R. S. MacKay, *Secretary*, Sergeant B. Beck, 1st W.I.R.

Melbourne C.C.—*President*, Hon. Horace V. Myers, *Captain*, G. S. Cox, *Secretary* F. C. Mercier, M.A.

Lucas C.C.—*President*, E. S. Pirley, *Captain*, J. K. Holt, *Secretary*, T. A. Aikman.

Clovelly C.C.—*President*, J. M. Nethersole, *Captain*, J. Casely, *Secretary*, S. C. Chisholm.

FOOTBALL.

FOOTBALL is very popular in Jamaica. The official season lasts from 1st August to 31st March, but the game is really played from October to February. It has been

thought advisable to permit the game to be played for a minimum time of 40 minutes instead of 60 minutes, the usual duration.

A Football Club was formed in Kingston in 1893 and for some years played against Military teams from Camp, Newcastle and Port Royal.

The Jamaica Association Football Challenge Shield Competition (commonly known as the "League") was inaugurated in 1898, and the Championship has always been won by Military Teams, except in 1907-08, and 1914-15, and 1919-20, when it was secured by the Kingston Club.

In 1913-14, this competition was, by mutual consent, placed under the direct control of the Jamaica Football Association.

The association is governed by a Committee consisting of the officers and eight other members annually elected. All past presidents are *ex-officio* members of this Committee.

Referees are examined and receive an honorarium to cover travelling expenses whilst several medical gentlemen have accepted appointments as honorary surgeons.

The Association also manages the Martinez Cup competition for civilian clubs only. This takes the place of a previous Martinez competition started in 1906 and ended in 1913-14 by the Kingston C.C. team winning the trophy outright.

A new Martinez trophy was presented to the Association for competition,

In 1909, the Governor, Sir Sydney Olivier, presented a Shield for competition confined to teams from secondary schools. At present it is held jointly by Munro College and St. George's College. St. George's College is the holder in the competition for a cup presented by Sir W. H. Manning for competition amongst secondary schools in and near Kingston.

A new trophy was presented to the Association in 1920 by Messrs Wilson & Co., (Chicago) through their local representatives Messrs. Cecil DeCordova and Co. This cup is to be played for annually in connection with the Martinez Competition and is to be won by the team having the best goal average for the season. Won by Jamaica College the first year of Competition, and Kingston 1920-21.

Winners for Season 1920-21:—

Jamaica Association Football Challenge Shield Competition:—Port Royal Games Club.

Martinez Cup Trophy—Kingston.

The following are the affiliated clubs:—

LIST OF AFFILIATED CLUBS.

<i>Club.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>	<i>Ground.</i>
Kingston Cricket Club	G. M. daCosta	Sabina Park
Melbourne	F. C. Mercier, M.A.	Melbourne Park
Kensington	H. S. Campbell	Kensington Park
Jamaica College	Sports Master	Hope
Wolmer's School	O. G. Brown	Wolmer's
Calabar High School	Sports Master	Calabar
Munro College	G. K. Roberts	Malvern
St. Catherine Dist. Prison	H. A. Carnegie	Spanish Town.
Port Royal Games Club F.T.	Lieut. A. Palmer	Port Royal Garrison
St. Georges Catholic Club	E. Watson	Winchester Park.
St. Peters	J. M. Hall	—

EXECUTIVE.

President, Alfred DeC. Myers; *Vice-Presidents*, P. J. O'L. Bradbury, Major G. S. Cox, M.C., *Secretary and Treasurer*, K. D. Andrews; *Members of Committee*, Lieut. G. T. W. Horne, R.G.A., H. S. Campbell, R. H. Brandon, *Sports Officers*, East Lancashire Regiment, H. Hill, E. Delgado, G. M. daCosta, F. E. Mercier.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE Jamaica Lawn Tennis Association is affiliated to the Lawn Tennis Associations England, and is composed of the following clubs:—The Kingston C.C., the St. Andrew Club, the Garrison Club, the Melbourne C.C., the Liguanea Club, the Country Club and the Kensington C.C. All these clubs possess excellent grass courts.

A yearly inter-club competition for a cup, and an annual "All Jamaica" Tournament have been held since the year 1904. These tournaments have been very successful and have proved beneficial in improving the standard of play in the island. The Tournament is also open to certain visitors to the Island and advantage thereof has been taken by visitors each year.

No tournament was held in 1915 or 1916, owing to the war but the Committee decided to hold that for 1917 late in the year and devote the proceeds to the Red Cross Funds. Only souvenirs were given and the result of the Tournament was a success in every respect; in particular adding a sum of well over £100 to the funds. The Tournament was held in 1918 for the same object and resulted in a sum of well over £400 being added to the Red Cross Fund. The tournament now takes place under the old conditions. The present holders of the annual Cup are the Kingston Cricket Club.

COMMITTEE OF THE JAMAICA LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

S. R. Cargill, (*President*) and S. A. Gooch, Liguanea Club; H. V. Alexander, (*Vice-President*), and T. P. Evelyn, St. Andrew Club; H. A. Lake and K. D. Andrews, Kingston C.C.; W. H. Coke and J. M. McGregor, Country Club; C. S. Brandon, and G. C. Cox, Melbourne C.C.; Major T. B. Nicholson and Capt. G. B. Groom, Garrison L.T.C.; Dr. E. V. Smith, and J. L. Campbell, Kensington C.C. W. C. Syer, *Hon. Secretary*.

GOLF.

GOLF owes its introduction in Jamaica to the little Mandeville course which in about 1891 consisted of six holes at Brumalia, the property of Mr. Lewis. The course was later extended to nine holes. The natural beauty of the position with the delightful climate at such an altitude, renders these links almost ideal, while the course itself, consisting of a rolling close cropped sward of pimento grass, gives naturally good lies.

In 1896 various leading gentlemen combined to inaugurate a club near Kingston. The result was the formation of the Kingston and St. Andrew Golf Club on the 10th October, 1896—being registered under the English Golf Clubs Association. A site for links was chosen at Solomon's Pen. In 1902 it was decided to accept the offer of a site round the Constant Spring Hotel, which was offered free to the club. The course of nine holes was laid out, the club house was removed to the new course.

In June 1908 the old name of the club was changed to the Jamaica Golf Club.

A course was laid out in 1910 at the Liguanea Club at Knutsford Park, in St. Andrew, to which the Blue Mountains provide a beautiful background, particularly in the late afternoon. The ground is level and the hazards are mostly artificial, though there are traps in the form of gullies, trees, a pond and the race course. The greens of Bahama grass are exceptionally large and good and the total length is about one and three quarter miles, the holes varying in length from 650 to 135 yards. The record for the 18 holes is 74, made by Mr. M. P. Tennant in 1917.

For the past few years a Canadian professional has been engaged for the winter months.

The annual competition for the Challenge Cup presented by the late Sir Augustus Hemming, which is practically the Amateur Golf Championship of Jamaica, is played for over the Liguanea Links in the month of April. The holder for 1921 is Mr. M. P. Tennant. There is also a Ladies Championship. The holder for 1921 is Mrs. Orpen.

There are also two other cups—one presented by the late Colonel Ward, which are played for under handicap rules yearly.

POLO.

POLO has been played in the Island for many years, there being before the war, seven recognized clubs of which the Garrison, Kingston and St. Ann were the oldest. During the war no Polo was played as many of the players were serving at the front, amongst others:—

W. G. Clark, H. E. Pittam, Dr. C. R. Edwards, S. C. Burke, C. Pringle, J. T. Calder, K. W. Calder, Captain A. M. Furber, E. M. Larnder (killed in action); Major Fink, R. H. L.; G. A. W. Wolferstan, Alec. M. Henderson, C. L. Roper, Dr. F. H. Cook, G. Cook, C. A. Grant, J. S. Powell, Dr. C. H. D. Farquharson, Otto Crowden, T. Dixon, H. S. McGrath, A. Roxburgh, T. Roxburgh, A. C. Paton, L. H. Peach, Earl Kitchener, Capt. H. C. Stuart, D.S.O., Colonel Bryan, Major R. R. Leader, Lt. Col. J. P. Bliss.

On several occasions teams from Jamaica have visited other West Indian Islands and Costa Rica, when they have invariably been victorious. A cup presented by Sir Thomas Dewar was competed for, for some years prior to 1906, when the All Jamaica Polo Association was formed and a Challenge Cup called the All Jamaica Polo Cup, was subscribed for by the several clubs. The Cup was originally played for in December of each year, but from 1903 till 1914 the competitions were held twice annually. In 1908 Sir John Pringle, presented a Cup to the Association for competition among junior teams. In 1911 the Handicap Points tournaments were inaugurated but they in common with the cup competitions lapsed after the summer of 1914.

Polo was revived in January 1920, and is now being played by the Garrison, Kingston and St. Ann Polo Clubs. In December 1921, the Senior Cup was won by St. Ann, and the Junior by St. Ann.

The Rules of the All Jamaica Polo Association are issued in book form, and can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary.

ALL JAMAICA POLO ASSOCIATION.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Garrison Polo Club	..	Col. H. A. Pringle, D.S.O. Major R. R. Leader
Kingston Polo Club	..	Col. H. H. Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O. A. L. Keeling
St. Ann Polo Club	..	E. C. Pratt C. C. C. Ider

Hon. Secretary, Capt. A. M. Furber.

JOCKEY CLUB.

THE Jamaica Jockey Club, Limited, was in May, 1905, incorporated with a capital of £8,000, with the following among the chief objects for which the company was established:—

To restore racing in Jamaica as a sport, and to promote and carry on such racing on the principle of and subject to the rules governing racing in Great Britain with such modifications only as the directors shall resolve to be necessary to meet the local circumstances and the exigencies of any meeting. To promote inter-colonial racing. To undertake, promote and develop horse-breeding and to improve the breed of horses in Jamaica. To carry on in Jamaica the business of a race course company in all its branches and to conduct, hold and promote race meetings and athletic sports, polo, lawn tennis and other matches, agricultural horse, flower, and other shows and exhibitions, and otherwise utilise the company's property and rights and to give and contribute towards prizes, cups, stakes and other rewards.

In the autumn of 1905 Knutsford Park property, near Kingston, was acquired and a racing track of one mile, a chain wide, was laid out with an inner exercise track $\frac{1}{2}$ a chain wide, the inaugural meeting being held in December, 1905.

The fixed annual meetings are 1st and 2nd January, Easter Monday and Tuesday, 1st August and the day after, and a three day's meeting in the second week in December.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman, A. L. Keeling. Vice-Chairmen, Otto Crowlen, H. E. Bolton.

Colonel O. H. E. Marescaux, L. L. Roper, Alt. Dophy, A. C. L. Martin, A. R. McGrath, T. N. Aguilar, Dr. C. R. White, K. Mallet-Pringle, C. C. Calder. *Bankers* the Colonial Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia and Royal Bank of Canada; *Auditor, H. E. Lillman; Secretary and Treasurer, J. L. Ashenheim, Office upstairs Bank Nova Scotia, King Street, Kingston.*

JAMAICA SCHOOLS MINIATURE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Schools Miniature Rifle Association was formed in 1906 in order to promote miniature rifle shooting in the secondary schools of the island. Mr. A. E. Perkins took a great interest in the movement and presented the Perkins Shield for annual competition: this trophy has been won four times by Wolmer's School and nine times by Jamaica College.

The late Dr. G. C. Henderson was for many years president of the association and in order to perpetuate the memory of his connection therewith, the gold medal awarded annually (on certain conditions) to the boy who makes the best score in the competition for the Perkins Shield is now called the Henderson Medal.

In 1921 the Perkins Shield was won by Wolmer's School, and the Henderson Medal was awarded to D. T. Girvan of Wolmer's School.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

President, F. F. Reed, B.A.; *Vice-President*, Rev. J. L. Ramson, M.A.; *Secretary and Treasurer*, R. M. Murray, M.A., M.B.E.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

THE West Indian Club, in its efforts to forward and encourage sport in the West Indies, arranged in 1910 with the various authorities there, to shoot annually on Empire Day, or within fourteen days before or after that day, and concurrent with the "Daily Mail" or any other competition. The cup is held by the winning team for one year and if not competed for within the fourteen days, it is deposited at the Colonial Bank in the Colony in which it is held. The competition is open to teams of ten, the best eight scores to count from either the Militia, Local Defence Force, Police, Volunteers, Rifle Club or Rifle Associations of at least one year's standing or a team made from a combination of those forces, of any island of the British West Indies including the Bahamas, the Bermudas, British Guiana and British Honduras, and is a home and home shoot, and members of H.M. regular forces, whether attached to any unit qualified to compete or not, are ineligible to be included in a team.

Distances, number of shots, targets, and conditions are the same as the King's 1st stage, as specified for the previous year's National Rifle Association meeting at Pisleigh.

General rules are laid down for the pattern of rifle, time limits, dress, score sheets, status of range officer and other details.

The following competitions have been held.

YEAR.			WINNERS.
1910	..	..	Barbados Volunteers
1911	..	..	" "
1912	..	..	British Guiana Volunteer Rifle Club
1913	..	..	Barbados Volunteers
1914	..	..	British Guiana

THE great war stopped all further progress, but in 1921 notice of the resumption of the competition was sent to all the West Indian Colonies, and it is intended that this sport will be continued regularly in future.

Honorary Secretary—F. F. C. Mossum.

SWETTENHAM CUP RIFLE COMPETITION.

THE Swettenham Cup, of solid silver of Chinese workmanship, was presented by Sir Alexander Swettenham, then Governor of British Guiana for Annual Competition by Teams of eight Riflemen each in the various West India Colonies, and was first shot for in the year 1903. It has been won as follows:—

Barbados, in 1903, 1904, 1905, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.

Jamaica, in 1906, 1907, 1908, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1920, 1921.

Trinidad, in 1918, 1919.

The highest team score recorded is 751 (the highest possible being 840) which was made by Barbados in 1911. The highest Jamaica Team score is 748 made in 1913. The highest individual score is that of Dr. Ernest Murray of the Jamaica Team, who in 1920 made 100 points out of a possible 105. The winning Jamaica Team for 1921, was composed of A. F. Dunnett, C. Watson, Dr. E. E. Murray, H. H. Dunn, Rev. J. L. Ramson, (Captain) Dr. O. D. F. Reber sen, W. P. Hall, Sergt.-Major Parker.

The Cup is when (as now) held by Jamaica, kept in the History Gallery of the Institute of Jamaica.

MOTOR CARS.

THE use of motor cars in Jamaica is regulated by Law 26 of 1905, amended by Law 9 of 1911 which gives power to the Governor in Privy Council to make regulations for the control of Motor Cars, the same to have the force of law.

Regulations of the Governor in Privy Council under these Laws were published in *Gazette*, February 1, 1912, and January 8, 1914, and a pamphlet has been issued containing these regulations and extracts from the laws from the Government Printing Office.

A "motor car" must not exceed 3 tons weight unladen.

A "Motor cycle" is defined as a motor carriage having not more than three wheels, weighing not more than 3 cwt.

Reckless driving is an offence. Every car must have a registration letter and a number for identification. The letters assigned to the several parochial registries are:—Kingston A; St. Andrew B; St. Thomas C; Portland D; St. Mary E; St. Ann F; Trelawny G; St. James H; Hanover K; Westmoreland L; St. Elizabeth M; Manchester N; Clarendon O; and St. Catherine P. [*Jamaica Gazette*, 8th January, 1914.]

Refusal to stop and give name and address or giving a false name and address is punishable.

All motor cars must be registered with the Collector of Taxes and have a registered number on 2 plates—one in front and one at the back of the car—figures or letters 3 inches in height, white on a black ground.

The fee for registering motor cars is 10s., for motor cycles, 5s.

Drivers of motor cars must be licensed by the Collector of Taxes, fee 5s.—duration of license 12 months.

Forging or altering a license, or allowing it to be used by others than the licensee is an offence.

Proper lamps must be used and horns or other means of giving audible warning must be carried.

Motor cars are taxed the same as any other wheeled carriages.

Offences may be tried summarily before a Resident Magistrate or two justices of the Peace.

The following amended regulation was published in November, 1913:—

Visitors to the island may bring in their auto cars, gasoline launches, carriages, horses, bicycles, guns, fishing tackle and such like articles for *personal* use without payment of import duty. Thirty per cent. of the amount of duty payable at time of importation must, however, be deposited, by way of guarantee, with the Collector who will return it on the article being taken away from the island within two months, and on receipt of a declaration made by such visitor to the effect that such auto cars, &c., have during that time been used solely for their personal use and not for gain or reward. Auto cars, carriages, horses and bicycles coming under this privilege may be used on the public roads free of taxes for six weeks. Should an auto car or other article admitted free under this rule be not exported within two months of importation the Collector shall withhold a sum equal to 5% of the duty for each month or part of a month during which such article is kept in the island beyond the specified period of two months up to the limit of the thirty per cent. deposited. If sold or not exported within eight months of date of importation the car or other article shall be deemed to have been finally imported and must be entered and duty paid according to law on value at time of importation, allowance being made for any interim payments already made under this rule. Articles not so entered and duty paid on being sold or kept in the island beyond eight months are liable to be seized as "uncustomed" goods under the provisions of section 156 of Law 18 of 1877, or duty may be recorded under section 32 of Law 24 of 1885.

The term "Visitor" for the purpose of this rule shall mean a person not domiciled in the island but one who is a temporary sojourner in search of health, pleasure, change of climate or some investment of capital or business.

JAMAICA MOTOR CLUB.

The Club was founded in 1911 and is affiliated with the Royal Automobile Club to take the place of the Jamaica Motor Union which has ceased to exist. Its principal objects are the encouragement of the use of mechanically propelled road vehicles; the discouragement of inconsiderate driving; the supplying of

information on general subjects connected with motoring; the opposing of public and private bills introduced in the Legislative Council and local by-laws embodying proposals restrictive of automobilism; and the negotiating with local authorities for the improvement of roads and the removal of dangerous corners.

There are 92 members. Cable "Jamotor," Jamaica.

OFFICERS.

President.—Vacant. *Vice-President*, Colonel O. H. E. Marescaux.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, H. H. Dunn, 4 Duke street, Kingston.

SOLICITORS COMMITTEE.

Prior to the year 1896, persons wishing to enter the legal profession (Solicitor branch) in this island had to pass a preliminary examination in certain prescribed subjects conducted by some local examiner appointed by the Supreme Court, or if they had passed the University of Cambridge local examination, or such like examinations, they were exempted from preliminary examination and were allowed to enter into articles. At the expiry of due service under articles they were examined in Law by papers set by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

On the passing of Law 36 of 1896 the conduct of all the examinations was placed in the hands of a committee constituted under that Law, two of whom, namely, the Attorney General and the Crown Solicitor, are *ex-officio* members, and the other members (5 in number) practising solicitors appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Court. In addition to the preliminary and final examinations article clerks are required to pass an intermediate examination (Book-keeping being one of the subjects) as in England. The preliminary examination is conducted by the committee locally, but the intermediate and final papers are set by the Law Society's examiners in England, and transmitted to the committee in this island through the Government. The syllabus of subjects for Intermediate and Final examination each year are published in the Jamaica Gazette.

In addition to the conduct of the above examinations, the committee has entrusted to it the investigation of complaints of parties alleging professional misconduct against any solicitor. Should the complainant establish a *prima facie* case of misconduct against the Solicitor a report is then made to the judges of the Supreme Court and the matter brought before that Court by motion and dealt with.

Under the Imperial Act (Colonial Solicitors Act, 1900) in certain cases mentioned in the Act and the Order of Council made in pursuance thereto on May 16, 1901, Jamaica solicitors who have been in practice before the Supreme Court of the island for not less than 3 years, and being male British subjects, on complying with certain prescribed requirements, may be admitted solicitors in any part of the United Kingdom, viz.: England, Scotland or Ireland, or in any two of those parts only, on application to the Master of the Rolls in England, to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in Ireland and for admission as a law agent in Scotland to the court of sessions in Scotland. (A perusal of a copy of the Order in Council may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.)

English solicitors are admitted to practice as solicitors in Jamaica on payment of a stamp duty and on satisfying the Supreme Court or a Judge of that Court as to identity, character, and that such applicant is a duly admitted solicitor in England.

Persons desirous of entering into articles are advised to refer to Laws 9 of 1869 and 36 of 1896, and the regulations made under the latter Law. The same can be had on application to the Secretary to the Solicitors Committee.

SOLICITORS COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. C. Wells Durrant, K. C., Attorney-General; A. J. Corinaldi, Crown Solicitor; William Morrison, J. H. Allwood, R. W. Bryant, Lewis Ashenheim, V. E. Manton, S. R. Cargill, *Secretary and Solicitor to the Committee*.

Address: Kingston P.O.

JAMAICA LAW SOCIETY.

In December 1919, the Jamaica Law Society was formed with the following objects:

(a) To support and protect the character, status and interest of the Legal Profession generally and particularly of Solicitors practising in the Island of Jamaica. (b) To pro-

more honourable practice, to repress malpractice, to settle disputed points of practice and to decide all questions of professional usage or courtesy between or amongst Solicitors. (c) To consider all questions affecting the interests of the profession and to initiate and watch over general measures affecting the profession and if necessary to petition the Government and Legislature of Jamaica, the Judges and other persons and bodies and to promote deputations in relation thereto and to procure every degree of Law or practice, and the promotion of improvements in the principles and administration of the Law. (d) To encourage the study of Law by articled clerks of solicitors. (e) To promote information on legal subjects by such means as may appear expedient. (f) To create and maintain a benevolent fund for the benefit of poor and needy members of the profession and (or) their families. (g) To acquire hold and deal with such property real or personal and in such manner as may appear to be necessary or desirable for the objects of the society. There are sixty-four members. The annual subscription is £2 2s.

Council—A. J. Corivaloi, *Chairman*; W. Baggett Gray, W. Morrison, S. R. Carrill, V. E. Newton, L. Asherheim, Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., R. W. Bryant, H. H. Dunn.
Secretary, H. H. Dunn.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Jamaica Branch of the British Medical Association, the first colonial offshoot of the parent association, itself incorporated in 1874 and now numbering over 18,000 members, was founded at Kingston in December, 1877.

The objects of the Branch, like those of the home association as declared in the articles of association, are the "promotion of medical and the allied sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interest of the Medical Profession." The laws of the branch are based upon those of the Reading Branch, Buckinghamshire.

The Executive consists of a President, a President elect, an Honorary Secretary (and Treasurer) and seven members of Council. The office bearers are elected annually.

All legally qualified and registered medical practitioners are eligible for admission, the election being determined by a majority at a general meeting. Applicants for membership must be proposed by three members, to two at least of whom they are personally known, and are required to fill in a form of application which is to be obtained from the secretary. The elections take place at the general meeting following that at which the candidates are nominated. Members of the Association in England are admitted members of the branch on signifying to the Honorary Secretary their desire to have their names enrolled as such. The members of the branch number 54.

The general meetings are held on the last Wednesday in January, March, May, July, September and November when papers are read and discussed and notes of interesting cases are brought to the notice of the members. At the meeting in December the retiring President delivers a valedictory address and the President-elect assumes office.

There have been 21 Presidents since the foundation of the Branch, in the following order:

Thomas Clark, M.D., Edin.	J. W. Plaxton, M.R.C.S., Eng.
D. P. Ross, M.D., F.R.C.S., Edin.	Geo. Cooke, F.R.C.S.I.
C. Gayleard, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P.	Henry Strachan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Edin. (twice)	H. E. Maunsell, M.B., Dublin
Hon. J. C. Phillipppo, M.D., Edin. (4 times)	G. F. DaCosta, M.B., Aberd.
James Ogilvie, F.R.C.S., Edin.	E. E. Bronstorff, L.R.C.P.
A. R. Saunders, M.B., Lon., F.R.C.S., Eng.	London.
M. Stern, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Lon.	H. L. Clare, M.D., Dublin
J. Cargill, L.R.C.P., Lon.	G. H. Peck, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Edin
J. F. Donovan, M.B., Dublin	A. A. Robinson, M.B., Edin
F. H. Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng.	J. A. Allwood, M.B., Aberd.
G. C. Henderson, M.D., Lon.	

COUNCIL.

J. Alfred Allwood, M.B., Aberdeen, *President*; D. J. Williams, M.R.C.S., England, *President Elect*; G. F. DaCosta, M.B., Aberdeen, *Secy. & Treas.* E. E. Bronstorff, I.R.C.P., London, L. Gifford, M.B., Edin., J. R. McCrindle, M.B., Glas., C. H. Thomson, M.B., C.M., Cantab.

MEDICAL COUNCIL OF JAMAICA.

THIS Council was established by Law 47 of 1872 and consists of five registered medical practitioners, appointed for three years by the Governor and eligible for re-appointment.

The appointment of a president and the election of a secretary are placed by the law in the hands of the Council.

The business of the Council includes—

- a. The framing of rules, &c., which have the effect of law after having been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- b. The consideration of the diploma, license, or certificate of any person claiming to be registered as a medical practitioner in this island.
- c. The removal from the register of any registered practitioner convicted of felony or misdemeanor, or who might be guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect.

Law 28 of 1885 requires the registration of any person who holds a diploma, license or certificate "conferring or evidencing the possession by him of any qualification entitling him to registration." Any person not qualified to be registered but who holds a diploma, or license or certificate granted to him by any university, or by any college or faculty of physicians or surgeons, after and in consequence of his having passed through the course of study and examinations prescribed by such college or faculty of physicians or surgeons and who wishes to become qualified and to be registered as a medical practitioner in this island, may become so qualified and be so registered on passing a satisfactory examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery. Such examination must be conducted by a Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Governor from the Medical Council, and "shall be practically as searching as the least searching final examination required to be passed in the United Kingdom prior to, and as a condition of, the obtaining of a qualification entitling the person examined to be registered in the United Kingdom."

If the Board of Examiners find the candidate sufficiently informed or sufficiently skilled, they shall give him a certificate entitling him to be registered under the medical laws of this island. The fees for examination amount to £12 12s. and must be deposited before hand with the secretary. A fee of three guineas is given to each member of the Board of Examiners and three guineas to the Secretary of the Medical Council who is *ex officio* Secretary to the Board of Examiners. A fee of one pound is to be paid to the Registrar-General in every case of registration in ordinary cases [See article on Registration Department, page 201 as to the registration of Medical and Surgical Practitioners and also Law 26 of 1896, "The Medical Laws Amendment Law, and Law 49 of 1908."]

MEDICAL COUNCIL.

President, Francis Henry Saunders, M.R.C.S., Eng.; L. Gifford, M.B., M.S., Edin; Hon. E. L. Hunt, C.M.G., L.R.C.P.; G. V. Lockett, F.R.C.S.; L. M. Moody, M.B., Lond., J. A. Abbott; *Secretary*—G. F. DaCosta, M.B.

SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH IN JAMAICA.

THIS Society was formed in January, 1914, at a meeting of Medical Officers of Health held at Kingston, when officers were appointed and rules were drawn up.

Meetings are held from time to time in the different Parishes of the Island, when papers are read and important matters are discussed connected with the Public Health of the Colony.

All Medical Officers of Health, District Medical Officers, and Medical Practitioners are eligible to be members. Members of Local Boards of Health, Sanitary Officers and other persons interested in Sanitary matters can be Associate Members.

The Society in 1918 published a volume entitled "The Jamaica Public Health Bulletin," edited by Doctors E. R. C. Earle and L. Oliver Crosswell.

Patron. His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.

President: Sir John Pringle, M.B., K.C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents: Dr. E. Langley Hunt, C.M.G., (Superintending Medical Officer); Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G., Dr. H. H. Howard, Director for the West Indies International Health Board.

Honorary Secretary Dr. L. Oliver Crosswell, Superintending Inspector, Hookworm Campaign.

Honorary Treasurer: Dr. Lewis A. Crooks, M.O.H. St. Andrew.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN JAMAICA.

(Affiliated to the National Council of Y. M. C. A., London.)

THE Jamaica Y. M. C. A. Advisory Council was formed on December 17th, 1919, when the Field Secretary of the National Council of Y. M. C. As. (Mr. R. D. Pringle) laid proposals before a representative body of citizens.

This Council issued an appeal for funds and received in cash, during the eight months following, the sum of £3,570, together with promises, payable in 1921 and 1922, amounting to over £1,000. The Legislative Council also voted the sum of £1,000.

Spacious and central premises (formerly the Jamaica Hotel) in Hanover street, were purchased, structurally improved at a cost of some £700, fully equipped, furnished and repainted, dedicated to the use of the young men of Jamaica, and opened by H. E. the Governor (Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G.) on the 15th September, 1920.

Estate Welfare work by the Y.M.C.A. was started in Vere in December 1920. The Amity Hall Co. Ltd., and the Vere Estates Ltd., undertaking the necessary expenses. The Managing Director, Mr. A. W. Farquharson is President of this new branch of work.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

President, the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica; *Vice-President*, T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G.; *Hon. Treasurer*, Archibald Munro, J.P.; *Hon. Recording Secretary*, Rev. L. Tucker, M.A.; *Organizing Secretary*, R. D. Pringle (while in Jamaica.) Col. H. Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O., Sir John Pringle, K.C.M.G.; Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., Hon. J. H. Philipps, Rev. J. L. Ramon, M.A., Wm. Morrison, E. B. Hopkins, Hon. Hugh Clarke, Sav-la-Mar. The Advisory Council is the Central Y.M.C.A. body in the Island.

KINGSTON Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Kingston was formally established on April 9th, 1920. Its Headquarters are at Y.M.C.A. House, Hanover Street, Kingston, (as referred to above) where spacious Reading, Recreation, Dining and other rooms are provided for the members. There are also very comfortable residential quarters for the use of a limited number of young men. All young men, of respectable character, are, upon being introduced, eligible for membership, entirely irrespective of race or religion. The affairs of the Association are managed by a Board of Directors, who are required to be Communicant Members of a Christian Church, but the various sub-committees (Literary, Social, Billiard, Athletic, etc.) are largely appointed by the members themselves.

Y.M.C.A. House is open daily from 9.0 a.m. to 10.30 p.m. (Sundays 3.0 p.m. to 10.0 p.m.) Among the various activities are frequent Concerts, Lectures and Debates. There is a Bible Study Circle and also Classes for Swedish Drill. In connection with the Association there are Chess, Photographic and Stamp Clubs as also two Orchestras, the "Y.M.C.A." and the "Red Triangle."

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President, Col. H. Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O.; *Vice President*, J. Hartley Duff, M.A.; *Hon. Treasurer*, Hon. Major E. T. Dixon; *Hon. Recording Secretary*, W. A. Logan; *General Secretary*, — — — — —, Revs. R. E. Wade, G. T. Armstrong, L. Tucker, M.A., Messrs. D. Balfour, C. G. H. Davis, R. H. Fletcher, W. R. Gillis, E. B. Hopkins, K. N. Philipps, A. N. Vaz, the Senior Representative in Jamaica of the English National Council of Y.M.C.As. and the Recording Secretary of the Jamaica Advisory Council.

AMITY HALL AND DISTRICT Y.M.C.A.

FORMED in December, 1920 in conjunction with the estate Welfare Work promoted by the above named companies. Premises Y.M.C.A. House, Alley (Billiards, Library, Cricket, Ping Pong, etc.) also a large schoolroom at Alley, in which a cinema is being installed, used for concerts, lantern services, etc., and as a Red Triangle Club.

OFFICERS.

President, A. W. Farquharson, Esq., *Chairman*, J. C. Elliott, Esq., J.P., *Hon. Treasurer*, R. C. Campbell, Esq., *Hon. Sec.*, Mr. L. G. Wright, *General Secretary*, Mr. Edgar B. Hallett, who is also Senior Representative in Jamaica of the English National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s

JAMAICA YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

In January 1921, Miss Grace H. Saunders on the invitation of the Upward and Onward Society came from England, sent by the World's Young Women Christian Association Committee.

After preliminary enquiries she at a meeting at Kings House called by Lady Probyn, on February 8th, explained the object of the Association, which Association throughout the world numbers over eight hundred thousand members, and it was resolved to establish a Y.W.C.A. in Jamaica.

An Advisory Council was appointed and until June, when she was obliged to return to England had the guidance and assistance of Miss Saunders.

In view of the then general business depression no special appeal was made for funds, but some hundreds of pounds were collected.

Lady Probyn interested herself in raising the funds needed for the purchase of premises and invited the assistance of ladies and associations, too numerous to mention throughout the island, and Montague House was purchased.

In February 1922, Miss E. Picton-Turberville, O.B.E., representing the World's Y.W., came to Jamaica, and her appeal week resulted in the collection of nearly £1,000.

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

The Rt. Rev. The Bishop of Jamaica, *Chairman*; Col. H. Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O. *Vice-Chairman*; Hon. Major E. T. Dixon, M.A., *Treasurer*; Mrs. Hugh Clarke, Mrs. R. S. Gamble, Rev. G. O. W. Hicks, B.A., Mrs. Lionel A. Isaacs, Mrs. Stiebel Jackson, Miss W. Lambert, Sister Madeline, Mrs. G. H. Lepp, Rev. E. Price, B.A., B.D., Mrs. W. Priestnall, F. E. Reed, B.A., Rev. R. E. R. Wade, Mrs. Percy Duff, Mrs. J. Reinko, Rev. L. Tucker, M.A., Mrs. Ansell Hart.

JAMAICA SCOTTISH SOCIETY.

In the days when Sugar Cane was King in Jamaica, when the price of sugar was high, and there were many sugar estates in Jamaica, mostly small, but mostly prosperous, many hundreds of young Scotsmen were brought out as Field Overseers and Engineers in the works. There was then a strong Caledonia Society in Jamaica, whose chief functions were to hold highland games and a Dinner once a year. With the advent of cricket and football, and their increasing popularity, the Highland Games were discontinued. For some years the Caledonia Society was moribund, but again was enthusiastically re-established as "The Jamaica Scottish Society" on new lines. It holds an Annual Dinner on St. Andrew's Day (30th November) and is also a Benevolent Society, having a fund to assist stranded or other unfortunate Scotsmen.

During the war period, substantial amounts were sent to "The Scottish Red Cross Society" the fund to aid Scottish Prisoners of War in Germany, etc.

Joint-Secretaries: J. B. Stiven, 13-17 Orange Street, Kingston.

John Barclay, 11 North Parade, Kingston.

JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

The Jamaica Philatelic Society was organized on April 14th, 1920 from the dormant elements of the "Jamaica Philatelic Association." and the "Kingston Philatological Society." The objects of the Society are, the study and practice of Philately, the prevention and detection of forgeries, the publication of articles on Philatelic subjects, the bringing of all collectors and others interested in Philately in touch with each other.

Patron and Honorary President—Lady Emily Probyn.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Fred. J. Melville—*President Junior Philatelic Society.*

W. Buckland Edwards, B.Sc. K.P.S., Revd. C. S. Merton.

Eugene Ezley—*President Leeds Philatelic Society.*

Dr. Stanley Taylor, Harry E. Huber.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

President—G. C. Gunter, N.R.P., 233.

Vice-President—Mrs. F. M. Ross.

Treasurer—A. C. Tomayo.

Secretary—H. Cooke, Cross Roads P.O.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

THE Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) is the clearing house for information to British Traders. Trade Commissioners are at present established in India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, East Africa, Straits Settlements and the British West Indies. They are a part of the overseas organization of the Department of Overseas Trade which, under the joint control of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade, collects and distributes commercial intelligence for the benefit of the manufacturers and exporters of the United Kingdom. It is the duty of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners to report to the Department on the following, amongst other matters:—(a) Contracts open to tender; (b) Demand for particular goods; (c) Lists of Importers of various goods (d) Suitable agents for British manufacturers and merchants; (e) Best methods of marketing and distribution, Credit Conditions, Terms of payment, Nature of competition, and the best way of combating it; (f) Customs tariffs and regulations, etc.; (g) Statistics of imports and exports; (h) Shipping and Transport; (i) Sources of supply of raw materials and of goods not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

West Indian firms are invited to use the services of H.M. Trade Commissioner in obtaining from the United Kingdom quotations for their special requirements and in being placed in touch with British exporters generally. The Trade Commissioner is also glad to assist West Indian firms by obtaining information as to the markets for West Indian commodities in other parts of the world.

The British Industries Fair, which is held annually in London and Birmingham during the last week in February and the first week in March, is organized by the Department of Overseas Trade. It is a valuable means of bringing together manufacturers and buyers, and West Indian merchants are invited to time their visits to the United Kingdom so that they may have the opportunity of visiting the Fair.

Through the wide ramifications of its overseas intelligence service the Department receives a constant flow of valuable information from all important overseas markets, covering all commercial subjects of interest to British traders.

The aim of the department is to co-operate as closely as possible with the commercial community in its efforts to rebuild, and where feasible, to increase its pre-war export trade.

Representatives of British firms when travelling abroad can obtain much valuable information from a man who is in close daily contact with the commercial life of the country concerned. The Imperial Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies was first appointed in 1918.

Imperial Trade Correspondent in Jamaica—The Canadian Trade Commissioner, 17 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

H. M. Trade Commissioner to the British West Indies—Officer in charge, 12 Broadway (P.O. Box 225) Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

Head Office of the Department—4 Queen Anne's Gate Building—Old Queen St., London, W.I.

CANADIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Canadian Government maintains a Commercial Intelligence Service throughout the world, which assists in the marketing of Canadian Products. There are Trade Commissioners in all the principal countries of the world.

The Trade Commissioner for the Caribbean was formerly situated in Havana, but the extreme depression in Cuba together with the increased liaison between Canada and Jamaica led the Dominion Government to transfer its Caribbean office from Havana to Kingston. From Kingston the Commissioner covers the entire area of the Caribbean (with the exception of the Windward Islands.)

Canadian Trade Commissioner—G. R. Stevens.—17 Port Royal Street, Kingston.

PART XVII.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

TRAVELLING IN JAMAICA.

By way of introduction to the information about means of travelling in Jamaica it will be useful to give a brief outline of the main roads of the island, these being the means usually adopted for through travel, although some of the better kept parochial roads are used to a considerable extent.

The island has been divided physically by nature, into the northside and the southside, the existence of the central mountainous country being the cause of the division. In the eastern end of the island the lofty range of the Blue Mountains extending from north of Kingston to the sea coast near Manchioneal accentuates the division. In the central and western portion it is by no means so marked, in fact in the very centre of the island there is a stretch of country running east and west of about 30 miles in length occupied by the valleys of three rivers, each of these sinking into the limestone soil and with no visible connection with the sea.

On account of the conformation of the island as above described, the system of main roads, until comparatively recent years, consisted of a belt line running round the island, with few exceptions along the sea coast, with loop lines on the plains of St. Andrew, St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth, and with three cross connections from the south to the north; one by way of Stony Hill from Kingston to Annotto Bay; a second, from Spanish Town to St. Ann's Bay, by way of Mount Diablo, and the third from Savanna-la-Mar to Mont-go Bay via Mackfield; these three roads crossing the central range of hills at elevations of about 1,350 feet, 1,800 feet, and 1,000 feet, respectively. Commencing at Kingston and going to the east-end, then turning westerly along the northside until Green Island is reached and then returning by the southside to Kingston, the old system of main roads passed through all the principal ports and towns in the island. Founded on it as a basis, there have been, either constructed as new roads, or more generally taken over from parochial roads and reconstructed, a very large number of other main roads, creating with the original roads a network over the whole of the inhabited portion of the island, and affording communication between the old northside and southside lines by some fifteen different routes, the whole length of main roads aggregating at the present time 1,944 miles, of which nearly the whole are driving roads, of a width nearly everywhere sufficient for a double line of traffic, and generally maintained in very good condition, although necessarily liable in times of excessively heavy weather to severe damage from flooded rivers and landslips, and from the heavy scouring effect of the rains on the surface of the roads, especially those on steep gradients. On some of the roads, especially on some of the parochial roads recently taken over, heavy gradients are to be encountered, but it has been the aim in recent years to improve the roads in this respect. Many improvements in this direction have taken place, and in new roads steep gradients have been very carefully avoided.

Some of the main roads of recent construction attain much greater elevations than those of the original system. In St. Elizabeth the road over the Santa Cruz mountains reaches a height of 2,200 feet at Malvern; in Manchester the road from Shooter's Hill through Christiana to Ulster Spring touches the 3,000 feet level at Coleyville; the driving road up the Blue Mountain Valley in St. Thomas attains 2,750 feet at Arntully Gap; while the road from near Gordon Town via Newcastle to Buff Bay crosses the main ridge of the Blue Mountain at Hardware Gap at a height somewhat over 4,000 feet; and the road to Mavis Bank rises to a height of 2,800 ft. at the gap at Guava Ridge. All of these roads, as also many others in various parts of the island, afford exquisite views to the traveller, but the Newcastle road gives a succession of views of hills, plains and sea, which are surpassingly striking and beautiful.

THE JAMAICA GOVERNMENT RAILWAY

Length of line in miles—200

Capital cost, including Rolling Stock	£2,989,018
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Particulars for the year —

Gross Revenue	351,557
Gross Expenditure	345,136

Particulars for the year 1921-1922. *contd.*—

Net Profit	£6,421
Interest and Sinking Fund	161,413
Deficit	154,992
Percentage of Total Expense to Gross Revenue	98.17
Percentage of ordinary Working Expenses to Gross Revenue	91.12

Return for years during which the Railway has been in the possession of Government.

	Year.	Gross Annual Receipts.	Working expenses.	Debt Charges
		£	£	£
Original line from Kingston to Old Harbour with a branch to Angels (3 miles) purchased from Jamaica Railway Company (April 1879) for ..		£93,932		
Repairs and improvements ..		107,260		
		£201,192		
Loan raised (Law 12 of 1879)		£140,000		
Length of line—25 miles and 40 chains.	1879-80	27,628	17,393	4,478
	1880-81	22,137	12,490	5,197
	1881-82	26,034	12,776	6,323
	1882-83	25,839	14,112	6,317
	1883-84	27,086	12,048	6,337
	1884-85	32,019	18,017	23,603
Line extended from Old Harbour to Porus and from Angels to Ewarton opened for traffic in 1885. Length of line—38 miles and 31 chains				
Loans raised for construction and equipment of these two extensions:—				
(Laws 8 and 17 of 1880)		£400,000		
(“ 17 of 1884)	b.	183,000		
(“ 14 of 1886)		52,000		
		635,000		
	1885-86	34,824	27,424	31,095
	1886-87	49,095	33,050	37,217
	1887-88	55,685	32,064	38,763
	1888-89	60,860	33,167	40,984
	1889-90	19,126	9,798	19,121
Loans raised under Law 16 of 1887 chiefly for surveys for proposed extensions £30,100 and under Law 36 of 1888 chiefly for additional rolling stock £28,000	(31 Dec) ½ year			
Railway sold to a Company 1st January, 1890 for c £100,000 cash and £700,000 in 2nd Mortgage Bonds. Company in terms of Agreement of sale extended lines from Porus to Montego Bay and from Bog Walk to Port Antonio. New line to Montego Bay opened in 1894 and new line to Port Antonio opened in 1896. Guaranteed by Government d. £8,000 per mile	1890-91	75,970	48,250	41,751
	1891-92	71,486	55,023	41,178
	1892-93	71,021	54,956	41,438
	1893-94	74,924	55,532	40,385
Length of line—120 miles 37 chains.				

b. Of this £61,192 was to cover excess of expenditure over amount provided for re-construction of the old line.

c. The greater portion of £100,000 has been used in providing the track for the line. £700,000 has since been written off as a bad debt.

d. The Government also granted the cost of providing the track (£100,000 approximately) and one square mile of Crown land for each mile constructed. Under this agreement some 74,000 acres of land were conveyed to the Company.



ON THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY
Between Orange Bay and Hope Bay



LOGWOOD
At the Dye Works, Spanish Town

Railway Returns, continued.

	Year	Gross Annual Receipts.	Working expenses.	Debt Charges.
Owing to default in payment of interest on 1st Mortgage Bonds, Trustees on behalf of Bondholders assumed possession of the Railway in 1898	1894-95	£80,791	£56,493	£42,598
	1895-96	93,739	63,924	41,240
The Government resumed possession on 16th August, 1900, when a final order of the Supreme Court was signed vesting the Railway in the Government.	1896-97	98,268	69,471	41,715
	1897-98	102,170	76,401	41,391
	1898-99	115,647	98,481	40,957
	1899-00	116,348	96,486	41,807
Borrowed under Law 12 of 1889, for Redemption of Railway Bonds	1900-01	f 109,128	86,482	151,646
£1,482,085 and under Law 1 of 1900 for arrears of interest and additional equipment £198,000	1901-02	118,214	77,961	107,892
	1902-03	142,305	80,341	119,037
	1903-04	126,838	92,019	121,969
Railway Second Mortgage Bonds	1904-05	114,851	90,165	121,845
Chapelton Extn. .. £45,000 0 0	1905-06	g 134,569	78,470	146,308
Purchase of lands, W. I. Impt. Co. .. 62,250 0 0	1906-07	148,421	79,047	116,840
	1907-08	153,169	101,692	117,020
	1908-09	144,181	100,642	117,685
	1909-10	h 163,847	110,564	117,691
	1910-11	161,632	103,948	117,681
	1911-12	190,007	97,829	117,807
	1912-13	184,279	95,157	117,734
	1913-14	176,677	112,529	117,691
	1914-15	179,381	107,265	118,089
	1915-16	154,721	127,288	119,905
	1916-17	141,571	132,455	121,967
	1917-18	142,899	136,388	121,956
	1918-19	174,044	173,399	122,336
	1919-20	308,244	302,959	122,366
	1920-21	402,173	406,810	135,577
	1921-22	351,587	345,136	

e. Loan exclusive of £38,000	£1,462,000
Less First Mortgage Bonds redeemed before the issue of stock—	
By the Company	£6,400
“ Government	200
	£1,455,400

(£2,100 of Inscribed Stock on account of First Mortgage Bonds was claimed at 31st March, 1906.)

f In addition a balance taken over of £48,701 in cash and Miscellaneous Store £15,097.

g In addition a sum of £30,417 0s. 8d. paid to the Crown Agents by the Colonial Bank in connection with judgment given against the latter on 5th July, 1905.

h Gross Annual Receipts for 1909-10 are inclusive of £9,250, Insurance of No. 2 Pier, Kingston, destroyed by fire 18.5.09, and £789 12s. 9d., credit for coal overcharged to Locomotive Department during 1907-08 and 1908-09.

Working expenses for 1900-10 are inclusive of £8,710 rebuilding No. 2 Pier.

Since the final Order of the Supreme Court vesting the Jamaica Railway in the Government of the Island, the railway has been administered as a Government Department.

By a resolution passed on March 30th, 1911, the Legislative Council approved of a branch railway being built at an estimated cost of £92,250. This branch starts from May Pen station and runs up the valley of the Rio Minho to Danks, near Chapelton, (the station is called Chapelton) a distance of 13 miles. It was opened on Sept. 4th, 1913.

In April 1921, a further length of line of 2½ miles, from Linstead to New Market, was opened to traffic.

The following tables give the times of departure from the several stations of the Trains on the Railway Line and the rates of fares between the Stations at the date of the printing of the Handbook but they are liable to alteration.

TIME TABLES (liable to alteration without notice.)

MONTEGO BAY LINE.

Stations.	Departure. Daily except Sunday.	Departure. Daily except Sunday.	Departure. Daily except Sunday.	Distance from Kingston. Miles.
Kingston	7 25 a.m.	10.45 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	—
Gregory Park	7.42 "	11.05 "	4.32 "	6½
Grange Lane	7.50 "	11.13 "	4.40 "	9½
Spanish Town	* 8 03 "	11.25 "	* 4.51 "	11½
Hartlands	8 15 "	11 35 "	5.02 "	15
Bushy Park	8 27 "	11.47 "	5.14 "	20
Old Harbour	8 39 "	11.58 "	5.25 "	22½
May Pen	9 01 "	12.28 p.m.	5.56 "	32½
Four Paths	9 21 "	12.40 "	6.03 "	37
Clarendon Park	9.40 "	1.00 "	6.26 "	42½
Porus	Ar. 9.52 "	1.13 "	6.39 "	46½
Williamsfield (for Mandeville)	..	1.44 "	7.15 "	53
Kendal	..	1.55 "	Ar. 7.23 "	55
Greenvale	..	2.20 "	..	61
Balaclava	..	3.03 "	..	70½
Appleton	Wed'dys only	3.27 "	..	77
Maggotty	..	3.38 "	..	80
Ipswich	..	4.01 "	..	86
Stonehenge siding	..	4.28 "	..	90½
Catadupa	8.15 a.m.	4.42 "	..	94
Cambridge	8.40 "	5.00 "	..	98
Montpelier	9.02 "	5.25 "	..	103
Anchovy	9.15 "	5.38 "	..	106
Montego Bay	Ar. 9.40 "	Ar. 6.00 "	..	112½
Montego Bay	Wed'dys only	7.30 a.m.	..	
Anchovy	4.53 "	7.56 "	..	
Montpelier	5.20 "	8 13 "	..	
Cambridge	5.44 "	8.31 "	..	
Catadupa	Ar. 6.00 "	8.54 "	..	
Stonehenge siding	..	9.06 "	..	
Ipswich	..	9.26 "	..	
Maggotty	Daily except Sundays	9.49 "	..	
Appleton	..	10.05 "	..	
Balaclava	..	10.37 "	..	
Greenvale	..	11.21 "	..	
Kendal	6 00 a.m.	11.51 "	..	
Williamsfield (for Mandeville)	6 12 "	12.09 p.m.	..	
Porus	6.37 "	12.37 "	3.20 p.m.	
Clarendon Park	6.53 "	12.54 "	3.36 "	
Four Paths	7.07 "	1.08 "	3.50 "	
May Pen	† 7.25 "	† 1.23 "	† 4.11 "	
Old Harbour	7 52 "	1.55 "	4.39 "	
Bushy Park	8 00 "	2.03 "	4.47 "	
Hartlands	8.12 "	2.18 "	5.03 "	
Spanish Town	8 26 "	† 2.31 "	5.22 "	
Grange Lane	8.35 "	2 41 "	5.31 "	
Gregory Park	8.44 "	2 50 "	5 39 "	
Kingston	Ar 9 00 "	Ar 3 05 "	Ar 5 55 "	

* Re-book for Ewarton Line.

† Re-book for Rio Minho Valley Branch.

‡ Re-book for Ewarton and Port Antonio Lines.

These Tables are liable to alteration without notice.

RIO MINHO VALLEY BRANCH.

Trains from Kingston.	Daily except Sunday.	Daily except Sunday.	Distance from Kingston. Miles.
Kingston	Dep. 7.25 a.m.	Dep. 4.15 p.m.	—
Gregory Park	7.42 "	4.32 "	6½
Grange Lane	7.50 "	4.40 "	9½
Spanish Town	8.03 "	4.51 "	11½
Hartlands	8.15 "	5.02 "	15
Bushy Park	8.27 "	5.14 "	20
Old Harbour	8.38 "	5.25 "	22½
May Pen	9.15 "	6.00 "	32½
Suttons	10.00 "	6.45 "	42½
Chapelton	Ar. 10.12 "	Ar. 6.57 "	46
Trains to Kingston.			
Chapelton	Dep. 6.20 a.m.	Dep. 3.10 p.m.	
Suttons	6.40 "	3.30 "	
May Pen	7.25 "	4.11 "	
Old Harbour	7.52 "	4.39 "	
Bushy Park	8.00 "	4.47 "	
Hartlands	8.12 "	5.03 "	
Spanish Town	8.26 "	5.22 "	
Grange Lane	8.35 "	5.31 "	
Gregory Park	8.44 "	5.39 "	
Kingston	Ar. 9.00 "	Ar. 5.55 "	

These Tables are liable to alteration without notice.

PORT ANTONIO LINE AND EWARTON BRANCH.

Station.	Departure Daily except Sun- day.	Departure Daily except Sun- day.	Departure Saturdays only.	Sundays only.		Distance from Kingston. Mile.
Kings'on ..	2.15 p.m.	..	..	7.15 a.m.	2.20 p.m.	—
Gregory Park ..	2.32 "	..	..	7.32 "	2.37 "	6½
Grange Lane ..	2.42 "	..	..	7.42 "	2.47 "	9½
Spanish Town ..	2.54 "	..	..	7.54 "	2.59 "	11½
Bog Walk ..	3.22 "	..	..	8.22 "	3.27 "	20½
Riversdale ..	3.39 "	..	..	8.39 "	3.44 "	27
Troja ..	3.57 "	..	..	8.58 "	4.02 "	31
Richmond ..	4.20 "	..	..	9.20 "	4.25 "	36
Highgate Siding ..	4.30 "	..	..	9.30 "	4.35 "	38½
Albany ..	4.47 "	..	..	9.47 "	4.52 "	42½
Belfield Siding ..	4.58 "	..	..	9.58 "	5.03 "	46
Annotto Bay ..	5.13 "	..	..	10.13 "	5.18 "	50
Windsor Castle Sdg ..	5.27 "	..	..	10.27 "	5.32 "	54½
Buff Bay ..	5.40 "	..	8.36 a.m.	10.40 "	5.45 "	58½
Orange Bay ..	5.50 "	..	8.47 "	10.50 "	5.55 "	61½
Hope Bay ..	6.05 "	..	9.04 "	11.05 "	6.10 "	66½
St. Margaret's Bay ..	6.16 "	..	9.16 "	11.16 "	6.21 "	69½
Port Antonio ..	6.35 Ar.	..	9.35 Ar.	11.35 Ar.	6.40 Ar.	74½
Daily except Sunday						
Kingston ..	7.25 a.m.	2.15 p.m.	4.15 p.m.	..	..	—
Gregory Park ..	7.42 "	2.32 "	4.32 "	..	..	6½
Grange Lane ..	7.50 "	2.42 "	4.40 "	..	..	9½
Spanish Town ..	8.30 "	2.54 "	5.35 "	..	..	11½
Bog Walk ..	8.58 "	3.26 "	6.15 "	..	..	20½
Linstead ..	9.10 "	3.39 "	6.40 "	..	..	24
Ewarton ..	9.25 Ar.	3.53 Ar.	7.00 Ar.	..	..	29
Saturdays only						
Port Antonio ..	..	7.00 a.m.	4.20 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	..
St. Margaret's Bay ..	..	7.19 "	4.41 "	6.34 "	2.19 "	..
Hope Bay ..	..	7.29 "	4.53 "	6.44 "	2.29 "	..
Orange Bay ..	..	7.44 "	5.10 "	6.59 "	2.44 "	..
Buff Bay ..	..	7.55 "	5.19 Ar.	7.10 "	2.55 "	..
Windsor Castle Sdg ..	..	8.07 "	..	7.22 "	3.07 "	..
Annotto Bay ..	..	8.22 "	..	7.37 "	3.22 "	..
Belfield Siding ..	..	8.38 "	..	7.51 "	3.36 "	..
Albany ..	..	8.48 "	..	8.03 "	3.48 "	..
Highgate Siding ..	..	9.07 "	..	8.22 "	4.07 "	..
Richmond ..	..	9.21 "	..	8.36 "	4.21 "	..
Troja ..	..	9.42 "	..	8.57 "	4.42 "	..
Riversdale ..	..	9.59 "	..	9.14 "	4.59 "	..
Bog Walk ..	..	10.19 "	..	9.34 "	5.19 "	..
Spanish Town ..	..	*10.46 "	..	10.01 "	5.46 "	..
Grange Lane ..	..	10.56 "	..	10.11 "	5.56 "	..
Gregory Park ..	..	11.04 "	..	10.19 "	6.04 "	..
Kingston ..	..	11.20 Ar.	..	10.35 Ar.	6.20 Ar.	..
Daily except Sunday						
Ewarton ..	9.46 a.m.	4.15 p.m.	6.15 a.m.	..	..	..
Linstead ..	10.04 "	4.33 "	6.40 "	..	..	..
Bog Walk ..	10.19 "	4.48 "	7.12 "	..	..	..
Spanish Town ..	10.46 "	5.22 "	8.26 "	..	..	..
Grange Lane ..	10.56 "	5.31 "	8.35 "	..	..	..
Gregory Park ..	11.04 "	5.39 "	8.44 "	..	..	..
Kingston ..	11.20 Ar.	5.55 Ar.	9.00 Ar.	..	..	..

* Re-Book for Montego Bay.

PASSENGERS FROM MONTEGO BAY LINE TO RIO MINHO VALLEY BRANCH, PORT ANTONIO AND EWARTON BRANCH.

The train leaving Kendal at 6.00 a.m. is timed to arrive at May Pen at 7.18 a.m. Passengers for Rio Minho Valley Branch should re-book by train timed to leave May Pen at 9.15 a.m. and passengers for the Ewarton Branch should re-book at Spanish Town by train timed to leave there at 8.30 a.m.

The train leaving Montego Bay at 7.30 a.m. is timed to arrive at May Pen at 1.19 p.m. Passengers for the Rio Minho Valley Branch should re-book by train timed to leave May Pen at 6.00 p.m. Passengers for the Port Antonio Line and Ewarton Branch should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 2.54 p.m.

The train leaving Porus at 3.20 p.m. is timed to arrive at May Pen at 4.01 p.m. Passengers for Rio Minho Valley Branch should re-book by train timed to leave May Pen at 6.00 p.m. This train does not connect with train for Port Antonio Line. Passengers for the Ewarton Branch should re-book by mixed train (second class accommodation only) timed to leave Spanish Town at 5.35 p.m.

PASSENGERS FROM PORT ANTONIO LINE TO EWARTON, MONTEGO BAY LINE AND RIO MINHO VALLEY BRANCH.

The train leaving Port Antonio at 7.00 a.m. is timed to arrive at Bog Walk at 10.14 a.m. Passengers for the Ewarton Branch should re-book by train leaving Bog Walk at 3.26 p.m. This train is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 10.43 a.m. Passengers for the Montego Bay Line should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 11.25 a.m.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON BRANCH TO MONTEGO BAY LINE AND RIO MINHO VALLEY BRANCH.

The mixed train (2nd Class accommodation only) leaving Ewarton at 6.15 a.m. is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 7.40 a.m. Passengers for Montego Bay Line as far as Porus and Rio Minho Valley Branch should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 8.03 a.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 9.16 a.m. is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 10.43 a.m. Passengers for the Montego Bay Line should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 11.25 a.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 4.15 p.m. does not connect with the train for the Montego Bay Line or Rio Minho Valley Branch.

PASSENGERS FROM EWARTON BRANCH TO PORT ANTONIO LINE.

The mixed train (2nd Class accommodation only) leaving Ewarton 6.15 a.m. is timed to arrive at Bog Walk at 6.55 a.m. Passengers for Port Antonio Line should re-book by train timed to leave Bog Walk at 3.22 p.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 9.46 a.m. is timed to arrive at Bog Walk at 10.14 a.m. Passengers for Port Antonio Line should re-book by train timed to leave Bog Walk at 3.22 p.m.

The train leaving Ewarton at 4.15 p.m. does not connect with train for the Port Antonio Line.

PASSENGERS FROM RIO MINHO VALLEY BRANCH TO MONTEGO BAY LINE, EWARTON AND PORT ANTONIO LINE.

The train leaving Chapelton at 6.20 a.m. is timed to arrive at May Pen at 7.15 a.m. Passengers for Montego Bay Line as far as Porus should re-book by train timed to leave May Pen at 9.09 a.m. Passengers for Ewarton Branch should re-book by train leaving Spanish Town at 8.30 a.m. and passengers for the Port Antonio Line should re-book by train timed to leave Spanish Town at 2.54 p.m. Passengers for Montego Bay Line should re-book by train timed to leave May Pen at 12.28 p.m.

The train leaving Chapelton at 3.10 p.m. is timed to arrive at May Pen at 4.05 p.m. Passengers for the Montego Bay Line as far as Kendal should re-book by train timed to leave May Pen at 5.56 p.m. This train is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 5.12 p.m. and does not connect with train for the Port Antonio Line; but passengers for the Ewarton Branch can re-book by mixed train (second class accommodation only) timed to leave Spanish Town at 5.35 p.m.

Note.—The train leaving Kingston at 4.15 p.m. is timed to arrive at Spanish Town at 4.43 p.m. Passengers for Ewarton Branch can connect with mixed train (second class accommodation only) timed to leave Spanish Town at 5.35 p.m.

SEASON TICKET RATES.

Distance in Miles not exceeding..	First Class.			Second Class.		
	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.	1 Month.	3 Months.	6 Months.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6 ..	1 19 5	3 18 9	7 1 9	1 6 3	2 12 6	4 14 6
12 ..	3 5 8	6 11 3	11 16 3	1 19 5	3 18 9	7 1 9
24 ..	5 10 3	11 0 6	19 17 3	3 5 8	6 11 3	11 16 3
36 ..	8 15 0	17 10 0	26 5 0	5 5 0	10 10 0	15 15 0
48 ..	9 12 6	19 5 0	28 17 6	6 2 6	12 5 0	18 7 6
60 ..	10 10 0	21 0 0	31 10 0	6 11 3	13 2 6	19 13 9
80 ..	10 18 9	21 17 6	32 16 3	7 0 0	14 0 0	21 0 0
100 ..	11 7 6	22 15 0	34 2 6	7 8 9	14 17 6	22 6 3
113 ..	11 16 3	23 12 6	35 8 9	7 17 6	15 15 0	23 12 6
All Lines	11 17 6	28 17 6	43 15 0	9 12 6	19 5 0	28 17 6

SEASON TICKETS—TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ISSUE.

(a.) Season tickets entitle the holders, for the period named therein, to travel, subject to the regulations, between the stations, and in the class of carriage for which the tickets are issued, by any of the ordinary passenger trains (exclusive of Sunday excursion and other special trains) stopping at such stations, and are issued for periods of one, three and six months.

(b.) Applications for season tickets must be made to the Accountant, Kingston, at least three clear days before they are required.

(c.) Season tickets are issued subject to the ordinary contingencies, and the holders are not entitled to any rebate of price or allowance of any kind in the event of their being, from illness or any other cause, unable to use such tickets during any period of time for which they are issued.

(d.) The right is reserved to alter and vary the trains without liability to the holders of season tickets. The railway will not be held accountable for want of accommodation in the trains, or for any stoppage or delay arising from any cause.

(e.) Holders of season tickets must produce their tickets when called upon to do so by officers or servants of the railway.

In case of default, the holder must pay the ordinary single fare for the journey he has made or is making.

Such amounts may be refunded on application, but the right is reserved to decline such in cases of wilful, habitual or unreasonable refusal on the part of the holder to produce his ticket when called upon to do so.

(f.) Season tickets are not transferable, and if used by any other person than the one in whose favour they are issued, they will be forfeited and the ordinary fare must be paid.

(g.) In the event of a season ticket being lost, notice must at once be given to the Accountant, Kingston, who will issue a new one upon payment of 2/6.

(h.) Season tickets will be issued at quarter rates to school children under 14, and at half rates to persons under 18 years of age, who are in employment, or are apprenticed apprentices, or who are travelling for the sole purpose of receiving instruction in any day school, upon production of a certificate duly signed by the employer, master or mistress, as the case may be, also to school teachers at half rates, subject to their *bona fides* being satisfactorily proved.

(i.) Season tickets at half rates will be issued to vendors of books and magazines, subject to the approval of the Director (and subject to such season tickets being cancelled at any time for any breach of the regulations or rules of the railway) for the purpose of selling newspapers, books and magazines on the trains. The maximum weight of books, periodicals and newspapers which such vendors are allowed to carry free is 28 lbs.

(j.) Season ticket holders who wish to renew their tickets, must give at least three clear days' notice in writing to the accountant, Kingston.

All expired season tickets must at once be sent to the accountant.

(k.) The Government reserves the right to refuse to issue a new ticket except upon production of the old one.

(l.) It is to be understood that the contract for conveyance does not include baggage of any description for which the Government reserves the right to make an additional charge.

SPECIAL TRAINS.

(a.) On not less than 24 hours previous notice being given to the Director of the Railway, special trains may be provided on the following conditions:—

(b.) For a Single Journey—Minimum 60 1st Class, or 120 2nd Class, ordinary fares. This entitles the number of passengers as above to travel. Any excess of passengers over 40 1st Class, or 80 2nd Class, must pay the ordinary fare.

(c.) For a Return Journey.—(1) If the return journey is commenced within 24 hours from the starting of the outward journey, the same minimum and rates as for a single journey plus 50 per cent.

(2) If the return journey is commenced after 24 hours from the time the outward journey was started, the rate will be double the charge for the single journey.

(d.) At night or on Sundays.—For Journeys made after 8 p.m. or before 6 a.m. or on Sundays, 25 per cent. additional will be charged. The additional 25 per cent. will be charged only on the proportion of the time occupied after 8 p.m. or before 6 a.m. or on Sundays, in making the journey, (delays on account of accident or unavoidable causes not charged for.)

(e.) Empty Miles.—The distance a train or engine has to run empty to commence a service will, in addition to the above, be charged for at 2s. 6d. per mile, subject to 25 per cent. additional for the proportion of the time after 8 p.m. or before 6 a.m. or on Sundays

(f.) Detention.—The charge for a special train not starting at the time fixed or detained through no fault of the Railway beyond the time occupied in the running is 20s. per hour or part thereof.

(g.) Cancelling Order for a Special Train.—A charge of £3 will be made for a special train ordered and cancelled, and in addition any empty miles run in either direction in connection with the same as per paragraph (e.) unless sufficient notice is given of the change so as to prevent the Railway from incurring any expense thereby.

(h.) Minimum Charge.—The minimum charge for any special train run on week days between 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. for a single journey is £12 and for a return journey is £18 plus 25 per cent. additional as per paragraph (d.) for the night or on Sundays

The minimum charge for the running of a special train must be lodged in advance when the train is ordered.

Special trains will be run only at the option of the Government.

The right is reserved to the Government to forward any of its ordinary traffic by any special train, but no reduction of the special train rates will be made on account of the train being so utilized.

(m.) Servants and waiters on special trains will be conveyed free of charge to the following extent: 1 to every 10 First Class or 1 to every 20 Second Class passengers.

(n.) Special charges will be made for running special trains on Christmas Days and Good Fridays.

PARCELS—RATES.

Miles not exceeding	7lbs. and under.	Over 7lbs. and up to 14lbs.	Over 14lbs. and up to 28lbs.	Over 28lbs. and up to 42lbs.	Over 42lbs. and up to 56lbs.	Over 56lbs. and up to 70lbs.	Over 70lbs. and up to 84lbs.	Over 84lbs. and up to 98lbs.	Over 98lbs. and up to 112lbs.	Every additional 28lbs. or part thereof.
20	1/1	1/1	1/1	1/7	2/1	2/7	3/1	3/7	4/1	1/
40	1/1	1/7	1/7	2/7	3/1	4/1	4/7	5/7	6/1	1/6
60	1/1	1/7	2/1	3/7	4/1	5/1	6/1	7/1	8/1	1/6
Over 60	1/1	2/1	3/1	4/7	6/1	7/1	8/1	9/1	10/1	2/

Note—100% is included on the above now.

STORAGE CHARGES.

Baggage and other articles to be conveyed by passenger train will be accepted for storage on payment of the following charges.

Weight.	For 24 hours or part.	Over 24 hours and not exceeding 48 hours.	Over 48 hours and not exceeding 7 days.	For each week or part of a week over 7 days.
Each article not exceeding 56lbs ..	2d.	3d.	6d.	3d.
Each article over 56lbs. but not exceeding 112lbs. ..	3d.	5d.	9d.	4d.
Each article not exceeding 112lbs. and measuring over 6 cubic feet ..	4d.	6d.	1/	6d.
Each article over 112lbs. but not exceeding 336lbs. ..	4d.	6d.	1/	6d.
Perambulators, Bicycles, Bathchairs, Rocking horses, Cradles, etc. ..	3d.	5d.	9d.	4d.

Baggage unclaimed after 24 hours after arrival at destination will be subject to storage charges at above rates.

See Conditions and Regulations exhibited at all Stations relating to conveyance of traffic by Passenger trains.

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM KINGSTON.		FROM GREGORY PARK.		FROM GRANGE LANE.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
Kingston	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gregory Park	1 9	0 11	1 9	0 11	2 8	1 4
Grange Lane	2 8	1 4	1 9	0 11	1 9	0 11
Spanish Town	3 6	1 9	1 9	0 11	1 9	0 11
Hardlands	4 5	2 3	2 8	1 4	1 9	0 11
Bushy Park	6 2	3 1	4 1	2 1	3 3	1 8
Old Harbour	7 9	3 6	5 3	2 8	4 1	2 1
May Pen	9 8	4 10	7 7	3 10	7 0	3 6
Suttons	12 7	6 4	10 6	5 3	9 11	5 0
Chapelton	13 5	6 9	11 5	5 9	10 10	5 5
Four Paths	10 10	5 5	9 1	4 7	8 2	4 1
Clarendon Park	12 7	6 4	10 6	5 3	9 11	5 0
Porus	14 0	7 0	12 0	6 0	11 1	5 7
Williamsfield	15 6	7 9	13 9	6 11	12 10	6 5
Kendal	16 1	8 1	14 4	7 2	13 5	6 9
Greenvale	17 10	8 11	16 1	8 1	15 2	7 7
Bakelava	20 9	10 5	19 0	9 6	18 1	9 1
Appleton	22 6	11 3	20 9	10 5	19 10	9 11
Maggotty	25 1	12 7	23 4	11 8	22 6	11 3
Ipswich	25 1	12 7	23 4	11 8	22 6	11 3
Catadupa	27 5	13 9	25 8	12 10	24 10	12 5
Cambridge	28 7	14 4	26 10	13 5	26 0	13 0
Montpelier	30 1	15 1	28 4	14 2	27 5	13 9
Anchovy	30 11	15 6	28 11	14 6	28 4	14 2
Montego Bay	31 6	15 9	31 3	15 8	30 4	15 2
Bag Walk	6 2	3 1	4 1	2 1	3 6	1 9
Linstead	7 0	3 6	5 3	2 8	4 5	2 3
Ewarton	8 9	4 5	6 9	3 5	5 10	2 11
Riversdale	7 11	4 0	5 10	2 11	5 3	2 8
Troja	9 1	4 7	7 4	3 8	6 5	3 3
Richmond	10 6	5 3	8 9	4 5	7 11	4 0
Highgate	12 3	6 2	10 6	5 3	9 8	4 10
Albany	12 3	6 2	10 6	5 3	9 8	4 10
Annotto Bay	14 7	7 4	12 10	6 5	12 0	6 0
Buff Bay	17 3	8 8	15 2	7 7	14 7	7 4
Orange Bay	18 1	9 1	16 1	8 1	15 6	7 9
Hope Bay	19 3	9 8	17 6	8 9	16 8	8 4
St. Margaret's Bay	20 5	10 3	18 5	9 3	17 10	8 11
Port Antonio	21 0	10 6	20 2	10 1	19 3	9 8

First Class Return Tickets at fare and a half are available for a fortnight. Fractions of one penny to be counted as one penny.

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM SPANISH TOWN		FROM HARTLANDS.		FROM BUSHY PARK.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
Kingston ..	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 1 9	s. d. 4 5	s. d. 2 3	s. d. 6 2	s. d. 3 1
Gregory Park ..	1 9	0 11	2 8	1 4	4 1	2 1
Grange Lane ..	1 9	0 11	1 9	0 11	3 3	1 8
Spanish Town ..	..	..	1 9	0 11	2 8	1 4
Hartlands ..	1 9	0 11	..	..	1 9	0 11
Bushy Park ..	2 8	1 4	1 9	0 11	..	..
Old Harbour ..	3 6	1 9	2 4	1 2	1 9	0 11
May Pen ..	6 2	3 1	5 3	2 8	3 10	1 11
Suttons ..	9 1	4 7	8 2	4 1	6 9	3 5
Chapelton ..	9 11	5 0	9 1	4 7	7 7	3 10
Four Paths ..	7 7	3 10	6 5	3 3	5 0	2 6
Clarendon Park ..	9 1	4 7	8 2	4 1	6 9	3 5
Perus ..	10 3	5 2	9 4	4 8	7 11	4 0
Williamsfield ..	12 3	6 2	11 1	5 7	9 8	4 10
Kendal ..	12 7	6 4	11 8	5 10	10 3	5 2
Greenvale ..	14 7	7 4	13 5	6 9	12 0	6 0
Balaclava ..	17 3	8 8	16 4	8 2	14 11	7 6
Appleton ..	19 0	9 6	18 1	9 1	16 8	8 4
Maggotty ..	21 7	10 10	20 9	10 5	19 3	9 8
Ipswich ..	21 7	10 10	20 9	10 5	19 3	9 8
Catadupa ..	24 3	12 2	23 1	11 7	21 7	10 10
Cambridge ..	25 1	12 7	24 3	12 2	22 9	11 5
Montpelier ..	26 10	13 5	25 8	12 10	24 3	12 2
Anchovy ..	27 5	13 9	26 7	13 4	25 1	12 7
Montego Bay ..	29 6	14 9	28 7	14 4	27 2	13 7
Bog Walk ..	2 8	1 4	..	..	..	..
Linstead ..	3 6	1 9	..	..	..	..
Ewarton ..	5 3	2 8	..	..	..	..
Riversdale ..	4 5	2 3	..	..	..	..
Troja ..	5 7	2 10	..	..	..	..
Richmond ..	7 0	3 6	..	..	..	..
Highgate ..	9 1	4 7	..	..	..	..
Albany ..	9 1	4 7	..	..	..	..
Annotto Bay ..	11 1	5 7	..	..	..	..
Buff Bay ..	13 9	6 11	..	..	..	..
Orange Bay ..	14 7	7 4	..	..	..	..
Hope Bay ..	16 1	8 1	..	..	..	..
St. Margarets Bay ..	16 11	8 6	..	..	..	..
Port Antonio ..	18 8	9 4	..	..	..	..

Week-end return at fare and a half. Sunday return, at fare and a half. Fractions of one penny to be counted as one penny.

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM OLD HARBOUR		FROM MAY PEN.		FROM SUTTONS	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kings'ton	7 0	3 6	9 8	4 10	12 7	6 4
Gregory Park .. .	5 3	2 8	7 7	3 10	10 6	5 3
Grange Lane .. .	4 1	2 1	7 0	3 6	9 11	5 0
Spanish Town .. .	3 6	1 9	6 2	3 1	9 1	4 7
Harlands .. .	2 4	1 2	5 3	2 8	8 2	4 1
Bushy Park .. .	1 9	0 11	3 10	1 11	6 9	3 5
Old Harbour .. .	..	..	2 11	1 6	5 10	2 11
May Pen .. .	2 11	1 6	..	..	2 11	1 6
Suttons .. .	5 10	2 11	2 11	1 6	..	..
Chapelton .. .	6 9	3 5	3 10	1 11	1 9	0 11
Four Paths .. .	4 5	2 3	1 9	0 11	..	..
Clarendon Park ..	5 10	2 11	2 11	1 6	..	..
Porus .. .	7 0	3 6	4 5	2 3	..	..
Williamsfield .. .	9 1	4 7	6 2	3 1	..	..
Kendal .. .	9 4	4 8	6 9	3 5	..	..
Greenvale .. .	11 5	5 9	8 6	4 3	..	..
Balaclava .. .	14 0	7 0	11 5	5 9	..	..
Appleton .. .	15 9	7 11	13 2	6 7	..	..
Maggotty .. .	18 5	9 3	15 9	7 11	..	..
Ipswich .. .	18 5	9 3	15 9	7 11	..	..
Catadupa .. .	21 0	10 6	18 1	9 1	..	..
Cambridge .. .	21 11	11 0	19 3	9 8	..	..
Monteplier .. .	23 8	11 10	20 9	10 5	..	..
Anchovy .. .	24 3	12 2	21 4	10 8	..	..
Montego Bay .. .	26 3	13 2	23 8	11 10	..	..
Bog Walk .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linstead .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ewarton .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riversdale .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Troja .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richmond .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Highgate .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albany .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annotto Bay .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buff Bay .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orange Bay .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hope Bay .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Margaret's Bay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Antonio .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Week-end return at fare and a half. Sunday return, at fare and a half. Fractions of one penny to be counted as one penny.

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM CHAPELTON		FROM FOUR PATHS		FROM CLARENDON PARK	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kingston	13 5	6 9	10 10	5 5	12 7	6 4
Gregory Park	11 7	5 9	9 1	4 7	10 6	5 3
Grange Lane	10 10	5 5	8 2	4 1	9 11	5 0
Spanish Town	9 11	5 0	7 7	3 10	9 1	4 7
Harlands	9 1	4 7	6 5	3 3	8 2	4 1
Bushy Park	7 7	3 10	5 0	2 6	6 9	3 5
Old Harbour	6 9	3 5	4 5	2 3	5 10	2 11
May Pen	5 10	1 11	1 9	0 11	2 11	1 6
Suttons	1 9	0 11	..	..	..	..
Chapelton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four Paths .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1 9	0 11
Clarendon Park .. .. .	..	..	1 9	0 11	..	..
Porus .. .. .	..	..	2 11	1 6	1 9	0 11
Williamfield .. .. .	..	..	4 8	2 4	3 3	1 8
Kendal .. .. .	..	..	5 3	2 8	3 10	1 11
Greenvale .. .. .	..	..	7 0	3 6	5 7	2 9
Balaclava .. .. .	..	..	9 11	5 0	8 6	4 3
Anpiston .. .. .	..	..	11 8	5 10	10 3	5 2
Maggotty .. .. .	..	..	14 3	7 2	12 10	6 5
Inswich .. .. .	..	..	14 3	7 2	12 10	6 5
Catadupa .. .. .	..	..	16 8	8 4	15 2	7 7
Cambridge .. .. .	..	..	17 10	8 11	16 4	8 2
Monpellier .. .. .	..	..	19 3	9 8	17 10	8 11
Anchovy .. .. .	..	..	20 2	10 1	18 8	9 4
Montego Bay .. .. .	..	..	22 2	11 1	20 9	10 5
Bog Walk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lipstead .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ewarton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riversdale .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Troja .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richmond .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Highgate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albany .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annotto Bay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buff Bay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orange Bay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hope Bay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Margaret's Bay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Antonio .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Week-end return, at fare and a half. Sunday return at fare and a half. Fractions of one penny to be counted as one penny.

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM PORUS.		FROM WILLIAMSFIELD.		FROM KENDAL	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st	2nd.
Kingston	s. d. 14 0	s. d. 7 0	s. d. 15 6	s. d. 7 9	s. d. 16 1	s. d. 8 1
Gregory Park	12 0	6 0	13 9	6 11	14 4	7 2
Grange Lane	11 1	5 7	12 10	6 5	13 5	6 9
Spanish Town	10 3	5 2	12 3	6 2	12 7	6 4
Hartlands	9 4	4 8	11 1	5 7	11 8	5 10
Bushy Park	7 11	4 0	9 8	4 10	10 3	5 2
Old Harbour	7 0	3 6	9 1	4 7	9 4	4 8
May Pen	4 5	2 3	6 2	3 1	6 9	3 5
Suttons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chapelton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four Paths	2 11	1 6	4 8	2 4	5 3	2 8
Clarendon Park	1 9	0 11	3 3	1 8	3 10	1 11
Porus .. ..	..	..	2 1	1 1	2 4	1 2
Williamsfield	2 1	1 1	..	..	1 9	0 11
Kendal	2 4	1 2	1 9	0 11	..	..
Greenvale	4 5	2 3	2 4	1 2	2 1	1 1
Balaclava	7 0	3 6	5 3	2 8	4 8	2 4
Appleton	8 9	4 5	7 0	3 6	6 5	3 3
Maggotty	11 5	5 9	9 8	4 10	9 1	4 7
Ipswich	11 5	5 9	9 8	4 10	9 1	4 7
Catadupa	14 0	7 0	11 11	6 0	11 8	5 10
Cambridge	14 11	7 6	13 2	6 7	12 7	6 4
Montpelier	16 8	8 4	14 7	7 4	14 4	7 2
Anchovy	17 3	8 8	15 6	7 9	14 11	7 6
Montego Bay	19 3	9 8	17 6	8 9	16 11	8 6
Bog Walk .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linstead .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ewarton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riversdale .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Troja .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richmond .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Highgate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albany .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annotto Bay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buff Bay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orange Bay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hope Bay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Margaret's Bay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Antonio .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Week-end return, at fare and a half. Sunday return at fare and a half. Fractions of one penny to be counted as one penny.

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM GREENVALE.		FROM BALACLAVA.		FROM APPLETON.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary. Single.		Ordinary. Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kingston	17 10	8 11	20 9	10 5	22 6	11 3
Gregory Park	16 1	8 1	19 0	9 6	20 9	10 5
Grange Lane	15 2	7 7	18 1	9 1	19 10	9 11
Spanish Town	14 7	7 4	17 3	8 8	19 0	9 6
Hartlands	13 5	6 9	16 4	8 2	18 1	9 1
Bushy Park	12 0	6 0	14 11	7 6	16 8	8 4
Old Harbour	11 5	5 9	14 0	7 0	15 9	7 11
May Pen	8 6	4 3	11 5	5 9	13 2	6 7
Suttons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chapelton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four Paths	7 0	3 6	9 11	5 0	11 8	5 10
Clarendon Park	5 7	2 9	8 6	4 3	10 3	5 2
Porus	4 5	2 3	7 0	3 6	8 9	4 5
Williamsfield	2 4	1 2	5 3	2 8	7 0	3 6
Kendal	2 1	1 1	4 8	2 4	6 5	3 3
Greenvale .. ..	..	..	2 11	1 6	4 8	2 4
Balacava	2 11	1 6	..	..	1 9	0 11
Appleton	4 8	2 4	1 9	0 11	..	..
Maggotty	7 4	3 8	4 5	2 3	2 8	1 4
Ipswich	7 4	3 8	4 5	2 3	2 8	1 4
Catadupa	9 8	4 10	7 0	3 6	5 3	2 8
Cambridge	10 10	5 5	7 11	4 0	6 2	3 1
Montpelier	12 3	6 2	9 8	4 10	7 11	4 0
Anchovy	13 2	6 7	10 3	5 2	8 6	4 3
Montego Bay	15 2	7 7	12 3	6 2	10 6	5 3
Bog Walk .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linstead .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ewarton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riversdale .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Troja .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richmond .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Highgate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albany .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annotto Bay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buff Bay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orange Bay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hope Bay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Margaret's Bay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Antonio .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Week-end return, at fare and a half. Sunday return, at fare and a half. Fractions of one penny to be counted as one penny.

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM MAGGOTTY.		FROM IPSWICH.		FROM CATADUPA.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
Kingston	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 12 7	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 12 7	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 13 9
Gregory Park	23 4	11 8	23 4	11 8	25 8	12 10
Grange Lane	22 6	11 3	22 6	11 3	24 10	12 5
Spanish Town	21 7	10 10	21 7	10 10	24 3	12 2
Hartlands	20 9	10 5	20 9	10 5	23 1	11 7
Bushy Park	19 3	9 8	19 3	9 8	21 7	10 10
Old Harbour	18 5	9 3	18 5	9 3	21 0	10 6
May Pen	15 9	7 11	15 9	7 11	18 1	9 1
Suttons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chapelton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four Paths	14 3	7 2	14 3	7 2	16 8	8 4
Clarendon Park	12 10	6 5	12 10	6 5	15 2	7 7
Porus	11 5	5 9	11 5	5 9	14 0	7 0
Williamsfield	9 8	4 10	9 8	4 10	11 11	6 0
Kendal	9 1	4 7	9 1	4 7	11 8	5 10
Greenvale	7 4	3 8	7 4	3 8	9 8	4 10
Balaclava	4 5	2 3	4 5	2 3	7 0	3 6
Appleton	2 8	1 4	2 8	1 4	5 3	2 8
Maggotty .. ..	..	..	2 8	1 4	5 3	2 8
Ipswich	2 8	1 4	..	..	2 8	1 4
Catadupa	5 3	2 8	2 8	1 4	..	..
Cambridge	6 2	3 1	3 6	1 9	1 9	0 11
Montpelier	7 11	4 0	5 3	2 8	2 8	1 4
Anchovy	8 6	4 3	5 10	2 11	3 6	1 9
Montego Bay	10 6	5 3	7 11	4 0	5 7	2 10
Bog Walk .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linstead .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ewarton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riversdale .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Troja .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richmond .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Highgate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albany .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annotto Bay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buff Bay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orange Bay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hope Bay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Margarets Bay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Antonio .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Week-end return at fare and a half. Sunday return, at fare and a half. Fractions of one penny to be counted as one penny.

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM CAMBRIDGE.		FROM MONTPELIER.		FROM ANCHOVY.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
Kingston	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gregory Park	28 7	14 4	30 1	15 1	30 11	15 6
Grange Lane	26 10	13 5	28 4	14 2	28 11	14 6
Spanish Town	26 0	13 0	27 5	13 9	28 4	14 2
Hartlands	25 1	12 7	26 10	13 5	27 5	13 9
Bushy Park	24 3	12 2	25 8	12 10	26 7	13 4
Old Harbour	22 9	11 5	24 3	12 2	25 1	12 7
May Pen	21 11	11 0	23 8	11 10	24 3	12 2
Suttons	19 3	9 8	20 9	10 5	21 4	10 8
Chapelton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four Paths	17 10	8 11	19 3	9 8	20 2	10 1
Clarendon Park	16 4	8 2	17 10	8 11	18 8	9 4
Porus	14 11	7 6	16 8	8 4	17 3	8 8
Williamsfield	13 2	6 7	14 7	7 4	15 6	7 9
Kendal	12 7	6 4	14 4	7 2	14 11	7 6
Greenvale	10 10	5 5	12 3	6 2	13 2	6 7
Balaclava	7 11	4 0	9 8	4 10	10 3	5 2
Appleton	6 2	3 1	7 11	4 0	8 6	4 3
Margotty	6 2	3 1	7 11	4 0	8 6	4 3
Ipswich	3 6	1 9	5 3	2 8	5 10	2 11
Catadupa	1 9	0 11	2 8	1 4	3 6	1 9
Cambridge .. .. .	..	..	1 9	0 11	2 4	1 2
Montpelier	1 9	0 11	..	..	1 9	0 11
Anchovy	2 4	1 2	1 9	0 11	..	..
Montego Bay	4 5	2 3	2 11	1 6	2 4	1 2
Bog Walk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linstead .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ewarton .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riversdale .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Troja .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Richmond .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Highgate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Albany .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Annotto Bay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buff Bay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orange Bay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hope Bay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Margaret's Bay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Antonio .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..

Week-end return, at fare and a half. Sunday return, at fare and a half. Fractions of one penny to be counted as one penny.

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM MONTEGO BAY		FROM BOG WALK.		FROM LINSTEAD.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kingston	31 6	15 9	6 2	3 1	7 0	3 6
Gregory Park	31 3	15 8	4 1	2 1	5 3	2 8
Grange Lane	30 4	15 2	3 6	1 9	4 5	2 3
Spanish Town	29 6	14 9	2 8	1 4	3 6	1 9
Harlands	28 7	14 4	..	..	..	..
Bushy Park	27 2	13 7	..	..	..	..
Old Harbour	26 3	13 2	..	..	..	..
May Pen	23 8	11 10	..	..	..	..
Suttons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chapelton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four Paths	22 2	11 1	..	..	..	..
Clarendon Park	20 9	10 5	..	..	..	..
Porus	19 3	9 8	..	..	..	..
Williamsfield	17 6	8 9	..	..	..	..
Kendal	16 11	8 6	..	..	..	..
Greenvale	15 2	7 7	..	..	..	..
Balaclava	12 3	6 2	..	..	..	..
Appleton	10 6	5 3	..	..	..	..
Maggotty	10 6	5 3	..	..	..	..
Ipswich	7 11	4 0	..	..	..	..
Catadupa	5 7	2 10	..	..	..	..
Cambridge	4 5	2 3	..	..	..	..
Montpelier	2 11	1 6	..	..	..	..
Anchovy	2 4	1 2	..	..	..	..
Montego Bay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bog Walk .. ..	..	..	..	..	1 9	0 11
Linstead .. ..	..	..	1 9	0 11	..	..
Ewarton .. ..	..	..	2 8	1 4	1 9	0 11
Riversdale .. ..	..	..	1 9	0 11	..	..
Troja .. ..	..	..	3 3	1 8	..	..
Richmond .. ..	..	..	4 8	2 4	..	..
Highgate .. ..	..	..	6 5	3 3	..	..
Albany .. ..	..	..	6 5	3 3	..	..
Annotto Bay .. ..	..	..	8 9	4 5	..	..
Buy Bay .. ..	..	..	11 1	5 7	..	..
Orange Bay .. ..	..	..	12 0	6 0	..	..
Hope Bay .. ..	..	..	13 5	6 9	..	..
St. Margaret's Bay .. ..	..	..	14 4	7 2	..	..
Port Antonio .. ..	..	..	16 1	8 1	..	..

Week-end return at fare and a half. Sunday return at fare and a half. Fractions of one penny to be counted as one penny.

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM EWARTON.		FROM RIVERSDALE.		FROM TROJA.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kingston	8 9	4 5	7 11	4 0	9 1	4 7
Gregory Park	6 9	3 5	5 10	2 11	7 4	3 8
Grange Lane	5 10	2 11	5 3	2 8	6 5	3 3
Spanish Town	5 3	2 8	4 5	2 3	5 7	2 10
Hartlands
Bushy Park
Old Harbour
May Pen
Suttons
Chapelton
Four Paths
Clarendon Park
Porus
Williamsfield
Kendal
Greenvale
Balaclava
Appleton
Maggotty
Ipswich
Catedupa
Cambridge
Montpelier
Anchovy
Montego Bay
Bog Walk	2 8	1 4	1 9	0 11	3 3	1 8
Linstead	1 9	0 11	..	..	..	..
Ewarton
Riversdale	1 9	0 11
Troja	1 9	0 11	..	..
Richmond	2 11	1 6	1 9	0 11
Highgate	4 8	2 4	3 6	1 9
Albany	4 8	2 4	3 6	1 9
Annotto Bay	7 0	3 6	5 7	2 10
Buff Bay	9 4	4 8	8 2	4 1
Orange Bay	10 3	5 2	9 1	4 7
Hope Bay	11 8	5 10	10 6	5 3
St. Margaret's Bay	12 7	6 4	11 5	5 9
Port Antonio	14 4	7 2	13 2	6 7

Week-end return, at fare and a half. Sunday return, at fare and a half. Fractions of one penny to be counted as one penny.

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM RICHMOND.		FROM HIGHGATE.		FROM ALBANY.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
Kings' on	s. d. 10 6	s. d. 5 3	s. d. 12 3	s. d. 6 2	s. d. 12 3	s. d. 6 2
Gregory Park	8 9	4 5	10 6	5 3	10 6	5 3
Grange Lane	7 11	4 0	9 8	4 10	9 8	4 10
Spanish Town	7 0	3 6	9 1	4 7	9 1	4 7
Harlands .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bushy Park .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Harbour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May Pen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suttons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chapelton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four Paths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clarendon Park .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Porus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Williamsfield .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kendal .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greenvale .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balaclava .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appleton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maggotty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ipswich .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catadupa .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montpelier .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anchovy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montego Bay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bog Walk	4 8	2 4	6 5	3 3	6 5	3 3
Linstead .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ewarton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riversdale	2 11	1 6	4 8	2 4	4 8	2 4
Treja	1 9	0 11	3 6	1 9	3 6	1 9
Richmond .. ..	..	..	2 1	1 1	2 1	1 1
Highgate	2 1	1 1	..	..	2 1	1 1
Albany	2 1	1 1	2 1	1 1	..	..
Annotto Bay	4 1	2 1	4 1	2 1	2 4	1 2
Buff Bay	6 9	3 5	6 9	3 5	5 0	2 6
Orange Bay	7 7	3 10	7 7	3 10	5 10	2 11
Hope Bay	9 1	4 7	9 1	4 7	7 0	3 6
St. Margaret's Bay	9 11	5 0	9 11	5 0	8 2	4 1
Port Antonio	11 8	5 10	11 8	5 10	9 8	4 10

Week-end return, at fare and a half. Sunday return at fare and a half. Fractions of one penny to be counted as one penny.

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM ANNOTTO BAY.		FROM BUFF BAY.		FROM ORANGE BAY.	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kingston ..	14 7	7 4	17 3	8 8	18 1	9 1
Gregory Park ..	12 10	6 5	15 2	7 7	16 1	8 1
Grange Lane ..	12 0	6 0	14 7	7 4	15 6	7 9
Spanish Town ..	11 1	5 7	13 9	6 11	14 7	7 4
Harlands ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bushy Park ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Harbour ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May Pen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suttons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chapelton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four Paths ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clarendon Park ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Porus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Williamsfield ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kendal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greenvale ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balaclava ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appleton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maggotty ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ipswich ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catadupa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montpeier ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anchovy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montego Bay ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bog Walk ..	8 9	4 5	11 1	5 7	12 0	6 8
Linstead ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ewarton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riversdale ..	7 0	3 6	9 4	4 8	10 3	5 2
Troja ..	5 7	2 10	8 2	4 1	9 1	4 7
Richmond ..	4 1	2 1	6 9	3 5	7 7	3 10
Highgate ..	4 1	2 1	6 9	3 5	7 7	3 10
Albany ..	2 4	1 2	5 0	2 6	5 10	2 11
Annotto Bay ..	..	..	2 8	1 4	3 6	1 9
Buff Bay ..	2 8	1 4	..	..	1 9	0 11
Orange Bay ..	3 6	1 9	1 9	0 11	..	..
Hope Bay ..	5 0	2 6	2 4	1 2	1 9	0 11
St. Margaret's Bay ..	5 10	2 11	3 3	1 8	2 8	1 4
Port Antonio ..	7 7	3 10	5 0	2 6	4 1	2 1

Week-end return, at fare and a half. Sunday return, at fare and a half. Fractions of one penny to be counted as one penny.

PASSENGER FARES.

To	FROM HOPE BAY.		FROM ST. MARGARET'S BAY		FROM PORT ANTONIO	
	Ordinary Single.		Ordinary Single.		Ordinary. Single.	
	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.	1st.	2nd.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Kingston	19 3	9 8	20 5	10 3	21 0	10 6
Gregory Park	17 6	8 9	18 5	9 3	20 2	10 1
Grange Lane	16 8	8 4	17 10	8 11	19 3	9 8
Spanish Town	16 1	8 1	16 11	8 6	18 8	9 4
Hartlands .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bushy Park .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Harbour .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May Pen .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suttons .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chapelton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Four Paths .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clarendon Park .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Porus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Williamsfield .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kendal .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greenvale .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balaclava .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Appleton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maggotty .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ipswich .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catadupa .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montpelier .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anchovy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montego Bay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bog Walk	13 5	6 9	14 4	7 2	16 1	8 1
Linstead .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ewarton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Riversdale	11 8	5 10	12 7	6 4	14 4	7 2
Troja	10 6	5 3	11 5	5 9	13 2	6 7
Richmond	9 1	4 7	9 11	5 0	11 8	5 10
Highgate	9 1	4 7	9 11	5 0	11 8	5 10
Albany	7 0	3 6	8 2	4 1	9 8	4 10
Annotto Bay	5 0	2 6	5 10	2 11	7 7	3 10
Buff Bay	2 4	1 2	3 3	1 8	5 0	2 6
Orange Bay	1 9	0 11	2 8	1 4	4 1	2 1
Hope Bay .. ..	..	..	1 9	0 11	2 8	1 4
St. Margaret's Bay	1 9	0 11	..	..	1 9	0 11
Port Antonio	2 8	1 4	1 9	0 11	..	..

Week-end return, at fare and a half. Sunday return, at fare and a half. Fractions of one penny to be counted as one penny.

Jamaica Government Railway.

NOTICE.

TIME FOR SALE OF TICKETS AT KINGSTON STATION.

Until further notice.—Passenger tickets, available for the day of issue only, will be sold at Kingston station, daily except Sundays, between the hours of 7.10 a.m. and 4.15 p.m. On Sundays tickets will only be sold one hour prior to departure of the train.

WEIGHT OF PERSONAL BAGGAGE CARRIED FREE.

The weight of passengers' personal baggage that will be carried free of charge at owner's risk, when going by the same train as the owner, unless otherwise arranged, is as follows:—

1st. Class	..	..	112lbs.
2nd “	..	..	5' lbs.

on each whole ticket purchased, or half the said weights on half tickets.

CHECKING OF BAGGAGE IN ADVANCE.

As Passengers' Baggage is checked only one hour prior to the departure of the train by which it is to be conveyed, passengers holding tickets may have their baggage checked prior to that time by paying a storage charge as follows:—

	For 24 hours or part thereof.
For each article not exceeding 56 lbs.	.. 2d.
For each article over 56 lbs. but not exceeding 112 lbs.	.. 3d.
For each article not exceeding 112 lbs., and measuring over 6 cubic feet	.. 4d.
For each article over 112 lbs. but not exceeding 336 lbs.	.. 4d.
Perambulators, Bicycles, Bath Chairs, Rocking Horses, Cradles, etc.	3d.

GIVING UP TICKETS.

Passengers must, when nearing their final destination give up their tickets to any authorised servant of the Railway.

ISSUE OF 1ST CLASS RETURN TICKETS AT FARE AND A HALF.

From 1st December 1914, until further notice First Class Return tickets will be sold at fare and a half, at all stations.

The ticket for the outward journey will be available for the day of issue only. The return ticket will be available on day of issue or up to 14 consecutive days thereafter

BREAKING THE JOURNEY.

Claute 64.— Passengers must, when nearing their final destination give up their tickets to any au- thorized servant of the Railway.

Tickets are available for such length of time as allowed by the regulations, and any passenger desiring to break the journey within such time, may do so, but it is necessary that the ticket should be endorsed by the Guard, shewing at what station the journey was broken.

The holder of the ticket must see that this is done otherwise the ticket will not be valid when presented for the continuation of the journey.

Guards must advise passengers of this condition.

Sunday Return Tickets are available for the day of issue only.

Date Expired Tickets.

(a) Although unused are “dead” and unacceptable and no allowance can be made for them when passengers purchase new tickets or pay excess fares.

(b) Any refund will be made only on the authority of the Director.

In the absence of ledger accounts the onus of proving payments of the requisite amounts shall rest with the applicants for the passes.

LIVERY STABLES AND GARAGES.

The general charge for distances and where the hirer has the use of a buggy and horse for a period of twenty days is at the rate of 25/- per day. The hirer can arrange before starting on his journey, either that the livery stable keeper shall include the cost of feeding the driver and horses in the charge of hire, or that he himself pay them as he goes along. The rate paid for the driver's food is usually 2/6 a day, and the cost of feeding the horses varies according to the current price of corn and grass in the district visited.

The average price for hire of a motor car is usually one shilling and sixpence per mile paying both ways for 5 seaters and two shillings per mile for 7 seaters.

KINGSTON.

Buggies—H. E. Bolton, charges as under for double buggies:—

FROM KINGSTON TO—			FROM KINGSTON TO—		
	£	s.		£	s.
Gordon Town and back ..	1	10	Spanish Town and back ..	2	0
Mona " ..	0	16	Annotto Bay " ..	4	0
King's House " ..	0	12	Port Antonio " ..	8	0
Hope Gardens " ..	0	14	Morant Bay " ..	4	0
Rock Fort " ..	0	10	Port Maria " ..	5	0
Constant Spring " ..	0	14	Bath " ..	5	0
Stony Hill " ..	1	5	Cane River Falls " ..	2	0
Castleton " ..	3	0	Port Henderson " ..	2	10
Bog Walk " ..	3	0	Newcastle " ..	3	0
Caymans " ..	1	0	Port Morant " ..	5	0

Double buggies for shopping, &c., in Kingston or St. Andrew, 8/ per hour.

Saddle ponies for morning or evening rides, 8/.

Motor Cars—Harold E. Bolton, 34 Duke Street; H. Henriques, The Kingston Industrial Garage; Motor Car and Supplies Ltd., 67 & 69 Harbour Street; The Mutual Garage, East Parade; Dando's Motor Service, 24 East Street; Jonas's Garage, 90 Harbour Street.

ST. ANDREW.

F. L. Hollar, 56 Brentford Road, Cross Roads., Harold E. Bolton, Gordon Town.

Buggies travelling, 30/ per day; party hiring free from other expenses.

Busses, plying for hire, can be had at Cross Roads daily.

Buggies from Gordon Town meet all Electric cars at Papine. Telephonic communication may be made with H. E. Bolton at Gordon Town, Arnold road and Duke street, Kingston, for buggies or motor cars.

ST. THOMAS.

Morant Bay, Livery—J. E. K. Davis, L. Joseph, C. I. Chamberlain, A. Francis.

Motor Supplies—Morant Bay Garage, Moyston Garage, The Clan Marchallack, Garage, Hope & Co., R. Ehrenstein, D. E. Moyston, Gore Company.

Port Morant, Motor Supplies—R. Ehrenstein.

Golden Grove, Motor Supplies—D. E. Moyston.

.PORTLAND.

Port Antonio, Buggies—E. Gaynor, C. Pine, I. Cousins, E. Black, S. J. Bonitto, T. Currey, W. J. Henry

Motor Cars—C. Munroe, J. A. Seldon, J. H. Riddell.

Motor Supplies—C. E. Johnston & Co., Northern Engineering Works.

Buff Bay, Motor Cars—F. Francis.

ST. MARY.

Annotto Bay, Livery—H. R. Henderson, W. Ellis.

Motor Supplies—J. R. Hyllon, C. C. Stewart, C. McPherson, P. Robert, C. E. Johnston & Co.

Port Maria, Livery—I. Saunders, J. Pecco.

Motor Cars—Belnavis Motor Co., Clemetson Motor Co.

Motor Supplies—J. E. Kerr & Co., Ltd., C. E. Johnston & Co., Clemetson Motor Co., Baltimore Jamaica Trading Co.

Oracabessa, Motor Supplies—C. E. Johnston & Co.

ST. ANN.

Brown's Town, Motor Cars—L. Campbell, C. F. Church, S. Leon, B. Wilson, P. Dixon, L. Duckett.

Motor Supplies—J. H. Levy & Son.

Moneague, Buggies.—Miss E. E. Purcell, L. Smith.

Motor Cars.—B. Thomas, L. Smith.

St. Ann's Bay, Motor Cars.—L. L. Fraser, W. Phillips, J. S. Williams, C. H. Scott, J. M. N. Grant, D. E. Dawkins, N. Hamilton, G. L. Henriques.

Motor Supplies.—Phillips' Garage, J. E. Kerr & Co., Grace Ltd., H. Stephenson.

Claremont, Buggies.—W. D. Brown.

Motor Cars.—J. Jones, T. L. Pouter, A. Johnson, W. D. Brown.

Motor Supplies.—J. C. McIntyre.

TRELAWNY.

Falmouth, Buggies.—W. T. Brown, C. Gray. 1/- per mile each way.

Motor Cars.—H. L. Chin, H. Young, S. Davis, M. Clemetson, E. D. Arscott, H. C. Mowatt, J. Johnson, M. L. Veira. 1/6 per mile for short distances.

Motor Supplies.—J. F. Thompson & Sons, H. C. Mowatt, J. R. Dixon, J. E. Kerr & Co., Delgado Bros., N. J. Scott.

Duncans, Motor Supplies.—M. L. Veira.

ST. JAMES.

Montego Bay, Buggies.—P. N. McLean, J. Smith, N. Richardson, (1/- per mile one way.)

Motor Cars.—H. G. Clerk, E. N. Norris, S. A. Fraser, J. B. Morrison, O. R. G. Webster, V. E. Moses, (1/6 per mile each way.)

Motor Supplies.—Alveranga Reirie, Meggie, Kerr & Co., Grace Ltd., S. Hart, Ltd., Parkin.

Montpelier, Motor Cars.—R. Bernard, Mrs. Clarke. (1/6 per mile one way.)

Cambridge, Motor Cars.—P. Collins. (1/6 per mile one way.)

HANOVER.

Lucea, Buggies.—J. Brown, Mrs. Kenny.

Motor Cars.—L. A. Shagoury, L. N. Clarke, T. Box, I. B. Miller, J. Brown, Mrs. C. S. Kenny.

Motor Supplies.—Sanftleben & Son., C. M. Jones.

WESTMORELAND.

Savanna-la-Mar, Buggies.—H. Messias, C. Forrester, C. Khan, L. Gray, R. A. Hutchinson;

Motor Cars.—H. C. Farquharson, R. A. Hutchinson, C. Shagoury, M. Hall, L. Fisher, Norton & Co., Kirkham.

Motor Supplies.—Westmoreland Garage, Norton & Co.'s Garage.

Strathbogie, Motor Cars.—Laddie Gray.

ST. ELIZABETH.

Black River, Livery.—Magnus & Co., Caswell Nash, D. Forrest, Jnr.

Motor Supplies.—Hendricks & Co., Nash & Co., R. B. Daley, E. Forrest.

Mountainside, Motor Cars.—J. Lewis.

Balaclava, Motor Cars.—W. C. Morris.

Motor Supplies.—C. Phang.

Santa Cruz, Motor Cars.—Mrs. Mullings.

Newmarket, Buggies.—H. A. Forde, G. Daley.

MANCHESTER.

Mandeville, Motor Cars.—G. H. Munton, L. Peart, W. Brown, T. Hall, H. A. Palmer, T. A. Talbot, G. Findlay, A. Morgan, G. Powell, J. Williams, J. Pinnock, F. Delapenha, H. Hewitt.

Motor Supplies.—Manchester Garage, Mandeville Garage, A. Rebham, J. G. Miller, G. H. Munton & Sons, C. U. Delapenha.

The charge for each passenger, where there are more than one, is 4/-, between Mandeville and Williamsfield. For only one passenger, the charge is 8/- either way.

Christiana, Motor Supplies.—J. S. Foreman, C. A. Anderson.

George's Valley, Motor Cars.—J. Morgan, S. Smith.
Swaby Hope, Motor Cars.—F. Mitchell.
Patrick Town, Motor Cars.—A. G. Benjamin.
Spur Tree, Motor Cars.—R. Lawson, P. Johnson.
Shooters Hill, Motor Cars.—D. Lynn.
New Green, Motor Cars.—J. Williams.

CLARENDON.

May Pen, Buggies.—D. A. Brown, J. Anderson, T. Doyen, (1/- per mile or 20/ per day.)
Motor Cars.—Mrs. T. B. Thompson, F. Redwood, (1/6 per mile both ways.)
Motor Supplies.—F. Redwood, E. L. Bloomfield, Nathan & Co.
Frankfield, Buggies.—J. E. McKenzie, C. S. Elworthy, A. Ankin, (1/- per mile or 20/- per day).
Four Paths, Buggies.—J. Lawson. (1/ per mile or 20/- per day.)
Chapellon, Motor Cars.—Rev. E. A. Bell, O. Blackwood, J. G. Campbell, A. Lopez, (1/6 per mile both ways.)
Motor Supplies.—T. Abrahams, W. Lewin.
Crooked River, Motor Cars.—N. Bernal, (1/6 per mile both ways.)
Spaldings, Motor Cars.—G. Hosey, (1/6 per mile both ways.)
Ballston, Motor Cars.—A. Brown.
Alley, Motor Cars.—C. M. Gooden (1/6 per mile both ways.)
Motor Supplies.—H. G. Isaacs.

ST. CATHERINE.

Spanish Town.—Busses meet each train. The charge for fares in the Town, 6d. each person; just outside 1/- each person; for further distances, by agreement; about 20/- a day.
Motor Supplies.—E. E. Darby, Meeks & Co.
Linstead.—Buggies.
Motor Supplies.—A. Dolphy, Mahfood & Bros., W. Wilson.
Ewarton.—Buggies.
Motor Supplies.—W. C. Irving.
Old Harbour.—Buggies.
Bog Walk.—Buggies.

TRAM CARS.

(See West India Electric Co., page 530).

KINGSTON HACKNEY CARRIAGE.

Regulations made on the 12th April, 1920, by the Mayor and Council of Kingston, under Section 3 of Law 36 of 1881, as amended by Law 12 of 1887.

1. That Regulation 13 (1) and (2) of The Hackney Carriage Regulations made under the Authority of Law 36 of 1881 on the 6th August, 1883 be and the same is hereby repealed and the following Regulation substituted therefor:—

13. (1). No person shall drive any Hackney Carriage without first applying for and obtaining from the Council a Badge which shall be numbered and the number of which shall be registered together with the name and address of such person by the Clerk of the Council in the Hackney Carriage Register and a driver shall not lend or part with his badge to any other person.

(2) Such badge shall be of such material and design as the Council may by Resolution from time to time prescribe.

2. That Regulation No. 37 of The Hackney Carriage Regulations made under the authority of Law 36 of 1881 on the 6th August, 1888, be and the same is hereby repealed and the following Regulation substituted therefor:—

37. Every owner or driver of a Hackney Carriage plying for hire shall be entitled to demand and be paid for the hire of such carriage the rate or fare by distance or by time (as the case may be) prescribed by the following Tables, and in every case the hiring shall be by distance, unless the hirer expresses at the commencement of the hiring his desire to engage by time, in which case the hiring shall be by time.

Table of Fares by distance, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

For every person conveyed in any Hackney Carriage between any two points in any one of the Districts set out below	6d.
For every person conveyed in any Hackney Carriage between any two points in the Districts aforesaid involving travelling in both Districts	9d.
For every half mile or part thereof beyond the boundaries of District No. 2, for every person carried	6d.
For every child above one year and under the age of 10 years, half of above rates.	
No charge shall be made for Infants under the age of one year.	

DISTRICTS.

District No. 1.—Shall be the area within the following boundaries:—

From the Kingston Harbour at the foot of Kingston Pen Road up that Road to its junction with the Spanish Town Road, then up the Spanish Town Road to its junction with North Street, then along North Street to its junction with South Camp Road, then down South Camp Road to its junction with Victoria Avenue then along Victoria Avenue to Higholborn Street, then down Higholborn Street to its junction with Laws Street, then along Laws Street to Fleet Street, then down Fleet Street to Tower Street, then along Tower Street to its junction with Charlotte Street, then down Charlotte Street to the Kingston Harbour.

District No. 2.—Shall be the area without District No. 1 and within the following boundaries:—

From the Kingston Harbour at the foot of Kingston Pen Road to the Spanish Town Road along the Spanish Town Road to North Street, along North Street to its junction with Bond Street; up Bond Street to Blount Street, then along Blount Street and Hospital Lane to Slips Pen Road, down Slips Pen Road into and along Drummond Street, up Orange Street as far as York Villa, and then by a line drawn Eastward along the Southern boundary of the Race Course, along Hannah Street and into Kingston Gardens, thence Eastwards along the remaining Northern and Eastern boundaries of Kingston Gardens into North Street, and along North Street to its junction with South Camp Road, and down South Camp Road to its junction with Victoria Avenue, and then Eastward along Victoria Avenue and the Windward Road to Paradise Street and down Paradise Street to the Kingston Harbour.

The limits of Boundaries of each district as defined above shall include the whole width of the said several roads and streets.

Table of Fares by Time, between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m.

For any time within and not exceeding half an hour, two shillings	2/.
For any time above half an hour and not exceeding one hour, four shillings	4/.
For every additional half an hour or part of an hour after the first hour, two shillings	2/.

If the hiring by time be within the area of either or both the Districts above defined, such fares by time shall be in full for the hire of the whole of such Hackney Carriage and the Driver shall be compelled to carry, if so required, the full number of persons the Hackney Carriage is authorised to carry. If the hiring be to a place or places without the area of the two Districts aforesaid, then the Driver shall be entitled to be paid for each person carried in addition to the first, one-half of the above fares.

No hackney carriage shall be permitted to ply for hire unless a legibly printed copy of the table of fares be conspicuously exhibited in such hackney carriage for the information of passengers.

Any driver may agree to drive for a lower fare than those fixed, in such case he shall not demand more than the fare agreed upon.

If a hackney carriage is hired by distance and in the course of the hiring the driver is at the request of the hirer made to wait (including waiting before starting) the driver shall be entitled to charge (in addition to what is due to him for distance) an extra payment of 3d. for each period of 10 minutes completed, whether in one stoppage or in several stoppages; but the driver shall not be entitled to receive any extra payment for waiting if such waiting has not exceeded in the whole 10 minutes. Provided, if the total fare by distance together with the extra payment of 3d. for stoppages for every 10 minutes, amounts to less than 1s. 6d. for half an hour then such driver shall be at liberty to make a total charge of 1s. 6d. for every half hour so completed.

Every owner or driver of a hackney carriage shall have a right to demand his fare of the person or persons employing him, on their entering his carriage, or ordering him to wait, or to drive further, and may refuse to convey any such person who does not comply with such demand and may require any constable to remove and expel from the carriage any person so refusing to pay his fare.

STANDS FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

The following shall be the stands for hackney carriages:—Between Harbour street and Port Royal Street in the forenoon on the east side, and in the afternoon on the west side of the following streets: Orange, Church, Duke and East streets, and in King street as follows:—

- (A) A general stand abreast of the Victoria Market on both sides of the street.
- (B) At the following points in King street, where not more than two hackney carriages shall be permitted to stand at any time, that is to say:
 - (a) between Port Royal and Harbour streets;
 - (b) at or near the corner of Tower street, on the north side of that street;
 - (c) at the south side of the Park railings, at the head of King street.

Amended Regulations relating to Hackney Carriages, their Owners, Drivers and Hires.

Sub-section 4 of Section 7 of Law 36 of 1881—

34—(1) No hackney carriage shall stand or ply for hire in Port Royal street or in that portion of Harbour street between East street and Orange street.

Sub-section 6 of Section 7 of Law 36 of 1881—

52—A driver of a hackney carriage when standing or plying for hire shall not importune any person to hire such carriage.

Rule 77 is hereby amended by adding the following localities for Hackney Carriage Stands, with the number of Hackney Carriages to each Stand:—

North street—west of East street, south side	..	..	4
Hanover street, west side, corner North Street	..	..	4
Victoria Avenue, south side, near Park Lodge	..	..	4

East Queen Street and Elletson Road, north of East Queen Street	..	4
Elletson Road, west side of Tower Street	.. ..	6
Beeston Street, east of Duke Street, south side	.. ..	4
Regent Street, north of North Street, west side	.. ..	4
Drummond Street, along the wall of country people's shelter	..	3
Spanish Town Road, near Police Station	.. ..	6
Port Royal Street, near Atlas Coy's wharf, south side	.. ..	3
Victoria Market, near Pier side of Market wall	.. ..	6
West Queen Street	.. ..	4
Rum Lane and Rosemary Lane, south of Harbour Street	..	4
Heywood Street, west side north of Park	.. ..	6
Barry Street, south side, west of Railway Manager's Office, along iron railing of Darling Street	.. ..	15
South Parade, between Orange Street and Peters Lane	.. ..	4

*Regulations affecting "Motor Hackney Carriages," passed by the Governor in Privy Council
under Law 36 of 1881.*

78. The table of fares provided by regulation No. 37 passed at a meeting of the Mayor and Council of Kingston on the 6th day of August, 1888, shall not apply to hackney carriages capable of carrying four or more passengers propelled or driven by motive power.

79. Every owner or driver of a motor hackney carriage capable of carrying four or more passengers and propelled or driven by motive power, plying for hire shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such carriage the rate of fare prescribed by the following table, and in every case the hiring shall be by distance, unless the hirer expresses at the commencement of the hiring his desire to engage by time, in which case, the same shall be determined by time.

Table of Fares by Distance.

For every person conveyed in any motor hackney carriage within the boundaries of Kingston as defined by Regulation No. 37 passed on the 6th day of August, 1888, for each mile or part of a mile	.. ..	6d.
For every half mile or part thereof beyond the said boundaries, for every person carried	.. ..	6d.

Table of Fares by Time.

For every hour or part of an hour within the said boundaries of Kingston for one person	.. ..	4/
For every person after the first	.. ..	2/
For the hire of the whole of a motor hackney carriage, or for any distance beyond the said boundaries of Kingston, in which cases the driver shall be compelled to carry, if required, the full number of persons the motor hackney carriage is permitted to carry, for each hour or part of an hour		10s.

80. Regulations Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, made and passed on the 6th day of August, 1888, shall apply to motor hackney carriages capable of carrying four or more passengers and propelled or driven "by" motive power, save that the extra payment for waiting shall be threepence for each period of five minutes instead of threepence for each period of ten minutes as provided in Regulation No. 38.

81. A motor hackney carriage which is also registered as a motor car shall not be required to have the hackney carriage number painted on the back, provided that the requirements of the Motor Car Law in respect of registration have been complied with.

82. The driver of a motor hackney carriage also registered as a motor car, need not wear a driver's badge upon his arm, but shall wear on his hat or cap a badge or device to be from time to time approved by the Mayor and Council, and which badge or device shall bear the number of his licence to drive a hackney carriage.

DISTINGUISHING LETTERS ON SUB-LICENSES OF CARTS, CARRIAGES, &C., FOR 1922-23.

Kingston	..	..	..	O
St. Andrew	..	..	..	P
St. Thomas	..	..	..	W
Portland	..	..	..	G
St. Mary	..	..	..	L
St. Ann	..	..	..	S
Trelawny	..	..	..	D
St. James	..	..	..	N
Hanover	..	..	..	K
Westmoreland	..	..	..	H
St. Elizabeth	..	..	..	I
Manchester	..	..	..	R
Clarendon	..	..	..	U
St. Catherine	..	..	..	T
Port Royal	..	..	..	B

ST. ANDREW HACKNEY CARRIAGE.

Sub-Section 5 of Section 7 of Law 36 of 1881—

36. Every owner or driver of a Hackney Carriage plying for hire shall be entitled to demand and take for the hire of such Carriage the rate or fare prescribed by the following table, and in every case the hiring shall be by distance unless the hirer expresses at the commencement of hiring his desire to engage by time in which case the same shall be determined by time-table of fare by distance.

For the purpose of determining fares by distance the District shall be divided into three parts A, B, & C, by 2 boundary lines. A, being that part of south of the 1st boundary C, north of the 2nd, and B, the part between the 2 boundary lines, 1st boundary line south side of Whitehorn Road, Lyndhurst Road North West side of Retirement Road, North East side of the road to Cross Roads and East side of South Camp Road; Second boundary, Shoemakers Gully up to the Cross Roads, Halfway Tree

Road to continue on the Northside of that road, and of Oxford Road the Old Hope Road, thence by the north and west side of that Road through Up-Park Camp, to the old Church Yard and thence southward and down the Gully to the east of the Church Yard one fare, namely, 6d., to be paid for each part of the District traversed for each passenger.

Outside the whole District, or in the city of Kingston the rate to be 6d. per passenger per $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or part of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Any child under 10 years to be charged half-fare.

No charge to be made for infants carried on the arm.

37. TABLE OF FARES BY TIME.

For every 20 minutes or part of 20 minutes, 1/.

If the hiring be for conveyance within the District, fares by time to be in full for the hire of the whole of such Hackney Carriage, and the driver shall be compelled to carry if required, the full number of persons the Hackney Carriage is permitted to carry. But if the hiring be to a place or places outside the district aforesaid or if the carriage be hired at a point outside the District, then the driver shall be entitled to be paid in addition for each person after the first one half of the above fare.

38. Between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. the fare set forth in the above tables, whether by distance or by time shall be increased by one-half the amount of such fare.

39. No Hackney Carriage shall be permitted to ply for hire unless a legibly printed copy of the table of fares be conspicuously exhibited in such Hackney Carriage for the information of passengers.

40. Any driver may agree to drive for a lower fare than those fixed, in such case he shall not demand more than the fare agreed upon.

41. If a Hackney Carriage is hired by distance and in the course of the hiring the driver is at the request of the hirer made to wait (including waiting before starting) the driver shall be entitled to charge (in addition to what is due to him for distance) an extra payment of 3d. for each period of 10 minutes completed whether in one stoppage or in several stoppages, but the driver shall not be entitled to receive any extra payment for waiting if such waiting has not exceeded in the whole 10 minutes. Provided, if the total fare by distance together with the extra payment of 3d. for stoppages for every 10 minutes amounts to less than $\frac{1}{6}$ for half an hour, then such driver shall be at liberty to make a total charge of $\frac{1}{6}$ for every half hour so completed.

42. Every owner or driver of a Hackney Carriage shall have a right to demand his fare of the person or persons employing him on their entering his carriage or ordering him to wait or to drive further and may refuse to convey any such person who does not comply with such demands and may require any constable to remove and expel from the carriages any person so refusing to pay his fare.

HOTELS AND LODGING HOUSES.

KINGSTON.

Hotels and Lodging Houses.

Myrtle Bank .. ..	..	The United Fruit Co.
South Camp Road Hotel ..	..	R. H. Vernon.
The Grenville, 112 East street ..	..	Miss Farquharson.
Waldeck Hotel, 92 East street ..	..	Mrs. G. B. McDougal.
Doris, 10 North street ..	..	R. and E. Hendry.
Earl's Court, 18 North-st. ..	..	Mrs. Cooke
Melrose House, 117 Duke street ..	..	R. W. Fraser
65 Hanover street ..	..	Miss Garsia.
78 East street ..	..	H. H. Quallo.
68 Hanover street ..	..	R. Logan.
83 Harbour street ..	..	Mrs. Mary DePaas.
York House, 80 East street ..	..	Mrs. Dixon.

ST. ANDREW.

Hotels and Lodging Houses.

Constant Spring Hotel ..	..	H. A. Evelyn.
Mona ..	..	Miss F. L. Austin.
Cedar Hurst, Spring Hill P.O. ..	..	Mrs. Francis.

ST. THOMAS.

Lodging Houses.

Bath (The Bath)	..	..	The Bath Corporation (Miss Evans).
Morant Bay	..	..	Mrs. Caroline Chaplain Highbury Road
		..	Miss Bartlett, The Crotons

PORTLAND.

Hotels.

Port Antonio	Titchfield Waverly.
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Lodging Houses.

Port Antonio	Surrey, Mrs. Scott.
Buff Bay	Mrs. Crossley.

ST. MARY.

Hotels.

Port Maria	..	..	Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Parodie.
Annotto Bay	..	..	Savoy Hotel, Murad Bros., Mrs. Helps.
Richmond	..	..	Mrs. Lewis.

ST. ANN.

Hotels.

Saint Ann's Bay	..	..	Benjamin Oliphant
Moncague	..	..	do do
Holly Mount	..	..	Miss E. Hart and Geo. Hunt.

Lodging Houses.

St. Ann's Bay	..	..	H. G. Tennant
Claremont	..	..	Mrs. F. W. T. Roberts.
Brown's Town	..	..	Mrs. Mary Thompson.
do	..	..	Miss Emma Falden.

TRELAWNY.

Lodging Houses.

Falmouth	Mrs. Steer & Mrs. Messado, Crown Lodgings.
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ST. JAMES.

Hotels.

Montego Bay Hotel
Tourists and others requiring private lodgings are requested to communicate with
S. Hart & Son, Montego Bay.

Lodging Houses.

Montego Bay	Mrs. Jervis Miss Solomon
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HANOVER.

Lodging Houses.

Bridge House	W. Dixon.
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WESTMORELAND.

Hotel.

Mackfield	Mrs. Munroe
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Lodging Houses.

Savanna-la-Mar	Miss Felicia Ramsay Miss Facey. Mrs. Hendricks. A. W. Potgrave
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ST. ELIZABETH.

Lodging Houses.

Balaclava	Miss Roberts.
Black River	Miss Orinthia Rowe.
Santa Cruz	..	..	..	Miss Doran.
Malvern	..	..	..	Mrs. Lawrence.
Siloah	..	..	..	Mrs. Falden.
Newmarket	..	..	..	Mrs. Ford
Black River	..	..	..	Mrs. Blanche Levy.
"	..	..	..	Mrs. Nairne.

MANCHESTER.

Hotels.

Mandeville, Newleigh	..	..	..	H. Oliphant
Mandeville Hotel	..	..	..	E. H. Bell
Bloomfield Hotel	..	..	..	Miss Alice Kennedy

Lodging Houses.

Mandeville, Arcadia House	..	..	..	Mrs. Hendricks
Alexandria Cottage	..	..	..	Miss A. A. Alexander
Emerald Cottage	..	..	..	Mrs. Copeland
Nashville	..	..	..	Miss Glanville
Renfrew Cottage	..	..	..	Miss Senior
Balnganar	..	..	..	Miss A. Wheatle
Halsham	..	..	..	Miss A. Hendricks
Grafton	..	..	..	Miss M. Clark
Newry Cottage	..	..	..	Miss Alice Kennedy
Christiana	..	..	..	Mrs. Alice Anderson
			..	Miss Ellen Mullings
			..	Miss R. J. Townsend.
			..	Mrs. Sinclair (Ambrook Cottage)

CLARENDON.

Hotel.

Milk River Bath	Miss Smythe
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Tavern.

May Pen	Mrs. A. A. Levy
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Lodging Houses.

Chapelton	Miss Peart
"	Miss Catherine Miller
"	Mr. John Hay
Spaldings	Miss Georgiana Smith.

ST. CATHERINE.

Lodging Houses.

Spanish Town, 35 Manchester Street	..	..	..	Samuel Griffiths.
27 White Church Street	..	..	..	Mrs. Fletcher
14 Martin Street	..	..	..	J. H. Stewart
33 Martin St.	..	..	..	Geo. Thomson
36 White Church St.	..	..	..	Mrs. Zetty Thompson
Linstead, Campbell Hotel	..	..	..	Wilhelmina Jackson
Ewarton	..	..	..	Miss Mary Martin
Old Harbour	..	..	..	Miss F. Harrison, "New Market Pen"

PART XVIII.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

ROYAL NAVY.

LIST OF H.M. SHIPS.

ON THE NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES STATION.

RALEIGH (Flag Ship)—Light Cruiser. 9,750 Tons. I.H.P. 70,000.

Admiral . . . Sir William C. Packenham, K.C.B.,
K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
(Commander-in-Chief, North America and West Indies Station).

Personal Staff.

Secretary . . . Paym. Com. Cecil A. Ward, C.M.G.
Flag Lieut. . . (S) Leicester C. A. St. J. Curzon-Howe.
Commander . . . **STAFF.** Henry E. H. Spencer-Cooper, M.V.O.,
(War Staff Officer).
Surg.-Com. . . William W. Keir, C.M.G.,
(Fleet Medical Officer.)
Major R.M.L.I. (I) . . . Walter Sinclair, O.B.E.
(General Staff Officer, 1st Grade,
tempy. Lieut.-Colonel.)
(Supervising Intelligence Officer.)
Captain R.M.L.I. . . Francis R. Jones.
(District Intelligence Officer.)
Lieut. R.M.L.I. . . Ernest C. L. Bearcroft.
(Fleet W.T. Officer.)
Paym. Lieut.-Com. . . Frederick J. Good.
(Assistant District Intelligence
Officer.)
Wt. Eng. . . Reginald H. Rouse.
(On Staff of Fleet Engineer Officer.)

CALCUTTA—Light Cruiser. 4,190 Tons. H.P. 40,000.
Captain . . . Walter B. Compton, D.S.O., M.V.O.
Lieut.-Com. . . (N) Edward W. Kitson
Eric J. Shelley,
(G) Oliver Bevir.
CAMBRIAN—Light Cruiser. 3,750 Tons. H.P. 40,000.

Captain . . . James D. D. Stewart
Lieut.-Com. . . (N) Rochefort Y. Loveband
(G) Charles D. Moore

CONSTANCE—Light Cruiser. 3,750 Tons. H.P. 40,000.
Captain . . . Hon. Arthur C. Strutt
Lieut.-Com. . . Rowland K. C. Pope, D.S.O.
(N) Charles E. Hotham, D.S.O.

VALERIAN—Sloop. 1,250 Tons. I.H.P. 27,000.
Commander . . . Hugh T. England
Lieutenants . . . John G. Crossley
(N) Geoffrey C. Harper

WISTARIA —Sloop.	1,250 Tons.	I.H.P. 2,000.
Commander		John P. Champion, D.S.O.
Lieutenant		(N) Brian Dean
		Stephen H. T. Arliss
MUTINIE —Surveying Vessel.	980 Tons.	I.H.P. 1,400. N.D.
Captain		Henry P. Douglas, C.M.G.
Lieut.-Com.		Alfred F. B. Woodhouse.

CANADIAN SQUADRON.

AURORA—(Flagship) Light Cruiser, of the destroyer leader type.

PATRIOT—Modern destroyer.

PATRICIAN— “ “

MILITARY.

LIST OF OFFICERS.—JAMAICA COMMAND.

MILITARY HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Inspector of the West India Local Forces and Colonel Commandant, Jamaica—
Colonel H. G. Pringle, D.S.O.
General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—Bt. Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Norton, D.S.O., Royal Ulster
Rifles.
Garrison Adjutant—Captain G. B. Groom, M.C., Prince of Wales Volunteers.
Staff Officer, Local Forces—Captain A. M. Furber, Lancashire Fusiliers.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Major E. H. O'Reilly Blackwood, D.S.O., M.C.	Lieutenant	C. Cooper.
Captain F. D. Field, M.C.	“	G. F. W. Horne.
	“	A. R. Patman,
	“	C. L. Boyle.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Major R. C. Hammond, D.S.O., C.R.E.
Major G. S. C. Cooke, D.S.O.
Captain J. P. Harkness, Officer i/c Stores.

44th Company Royal Engineers.

Captain J. H. Richard, M.C., Officer Commanding.
Lieutenant R. H. Dennis.

1ST BN. EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

Headquarters.

Lieut.-Colonel J. E. Green, D.S.O., Commanding Battalion
Major T. E. Skewes-Cox.
Captain H. T. MacMullen, M.C., Adjutant.
“ C. G. Dodwell.
“ A. W. Long.
Lieutenant J. Burgess, Quartermaster.
“ D. L. P. S. Stuart-Shepherd, D.F.C.
“ G. Y. Cant
2/ “ S. T. James,
2/ “ G. W. B. Stuart.

ATTACHED—Lieutenant H. J. Francis, Army Educational Corps.

UP-PARK CAMP.

Major G. B. Newcomen,	Captain J. A. Weston, D.C.M.
2 Lieutenant L. H. B. Lethbridge,	Lieutenant H. Q. Rangelcroft, M.C.
2 Lieutenant R. D. Grange-Bennett.	

THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Bliss, Commanding.

Major T. B. Nicholson, O.B.E., The Cheshire Regiment, and W.I.R.

Major R. G. Collins, Beds & Herts, Regiment, and W.I.R.

Major J. S. Biesoe, Leicestershire Regiment, and W.I.R.

Major R. R. Leader, Royal Irish Fusiliers, and W.I.R.

Captain G. B. Groom, M.C., Garrison Adjutant, Prince of Wales Volunteers, and W.I.R.

Captain J. C. Buchanan, York & Lancs. Regiment, and W.I.R.

" A. M. Furber, Lancashire Fusiliers, and W.I.R.

" R. E. Lewis, The King's Regiment, and W.I.R.

" T. R. H. Griffiths, Manchester Regiment, and W.I.R.

Major & Qr. Mr. J. E. King-Church.

Captain & Bt. Major R. H. L. Fink, M.C., Adjutant, Cheshire Regiment, and W.I.R.

Lieutenant E. A. M. Bear, Leicestershire Regiment, and W.I.R.

" T. G. Proctor, Border Regiment, and W.I.R.

" J. C. Hatten, Lancashire Fusiliers and W.I.R.

" G. M. S. McAllister, North Stafford Regiment and W.I.R.

" G. E. Sankey, The Buffs, and W.I.R.

" S. W. P. Foster-Sutton, West Yorks Regiment and W.I.R.

" E. P. B. Cameron, Cameron Highlanders, and W.I.R.

" R. H. Bakewell, Somerset Light Infantry, and W.I.R.

" F. A. Cockledge, M.C., M.M., Norfolk Regiment, and W.I.R.

" H. Fraser, Suffolk Regiment, and W.I.R.

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Bt. Lieut.-Colonel J. C. M. Doran, C.B.E., D.S.O., Commanding.

Captain H. R. Dobb, C.B.E., Office Water Transport & R.A.S.C. Duties, Port Royal.

Captain W. Seaman, Officer i/c Supplies, Transport & Barracks, U.P. Camp.

Lieutenant H. G. Allen, Officer i/c R. A.S.C. Duties, New Castle.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Bt. Colonel J. A. Hartigan, C.M.G., D.S.O., S.M.O.

Major A. M. Bennett,

Captain J. R. S. MacKay

Major W. F. Loughman, M.C.

Captain D. J. MacDougall, M.C.

Major D. M. Corbett, O.B.E., M.B.

Captain C. C. G. Gibson.

Major C. W. Bowle, M.B.

ROYAL ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS.

Major H. E. Smyth, D.S.O., O.B.E., Chief Ordnance Officer.

Captain W. C. Luker-Brown, Commissary Ordnance.

ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS.

Lieut.-Colonel A. A. P. Butler, Command Paymaster.

Lieutenant S. N. Hill, Assistant Command Paymaster.

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS DEPARTMENT.

Rev. E. Y. Bate, M.C., M.A. (Church of England.)

BRITISH WEST INDIA REGIMENT RECORDS.

Captain A. M. Furber, W.I.R., Officer i/c B.W.I.R. Records.

CORPS MILITARY ACCOUNTANT.

Captain R. H. Smyth, M.C., Command Accountant.

LOCAL DEFENCE FORCES.

MILITIA HISTORY.

The Restoration in England in 1660 was followed by the substitution in Jamaica of a Civil Governor for the Military Officer, who up till that time had administered the affairs of the Colony. This was followed in 1662 by the conversion by Lord Windsor, the first royalist governor, of the greater part of the garrison into five regiments of Militia. This militia was composed exclusively of European residents in the island, and negroes were rigidly excluded. In the 18th and early 19th centuries, the organization was more or less feudal, and each estate was called upon to provide its quota for the militia. Towards the end of the 18th century, natives were admitted to the force

and records show that its strength in 1783 was 6,793; and in 1792 it was 8,172, of which one quarter were natives. It was then organized as 3 regiments of horse and 14 of foot. In 1805 during the war with France, the militia rose to what appears to have been its maximum strength, 10,000 foot, and 1,000 horse. There were three regiments of horse, one in each county; and eighteen regiments of foot, one for each parish.

The Volunteer movement, in England was reflected by the establishment of a small Volunteer Force in Jamaica. This rose to a strength of 84 officers, 583 other ranks, and 260 horse. They were however, shortly afterwards disbanded, in 1906 the Kingston Light Horse alone remained in existence. After good service in the 1865 Rebellion, this also ceased to muster for parades and the volunteer movement died.

In 1879 a Militia law was passed which was amended in 1887 and 1891. Under these laws, the Jamaica Militia Artillery and Jamaica Militia Infantry were raised. The latter was finally disbanded in 1906, in the belief that such a training school for citizens was superfluous in an age of established peace, and that in any case the people of the West Indies could not possibly be of any consequence in any imaginable war of the then future.

Some of the members of the Jamaica Militia Infantry formed themselves into the St. Andrew Rifle Corps, and this body was kept up at the expense of the public though never recognised as a military body by the Imperial Government, owing to their organization.

It was disbanded in August 1914 and members of this corps were re-embodied as the Kingston Infantry Volunteers.

STAFF, LOCAL FORCES.

Rank.	Name.	Date of appointment to present rank.	Previous service.
Captain ..	Furber, A. M. ..	10.6.15	In ranks Royal Horse Guards, South African War. Gazetted 2nd Lieut. West India Regt. 25.3.05. West African Regt. 21.11.07 to 15.1.13. Adjutant 1st W.I.R., 3.10.13 to 13.4.16. Commandant 4th J.W.C. 14.4.16. To Egyptian Exped. Force— Special Staff Appointment, Desert Column (Graded as D.A.A.G.) Oct. 16. Temporary Major, Oct. 17. West India Reg. (Captain) 2.3.20.
Surgeon Captain ..	Edwards, Charles Reginald, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	20th Dec., 1920	Lieut. R.A.M.C., 19 11.15 Capt. R.A.M.C., 13.11.16 to 28.9.19.

ACTIVE LIST.

JAMAICA MILITIA ARTILLERY.

The Jamaica Militia Artillery consists of one Company. The following are the present Officers:—

Rank.	Name.	Date of appointment to present rank.	Previous Service.
Major ..	Simms, Alfred Aston ..	27th September, 1920	2nd Lt. J.M.A. 14th December, 1914. Former service to count, 2nd Lieut. 14th Dec., 1911, J. M. A.
Captain ..	Melville, Harold Archer,	30th Nov., 1921.	Lieut. J.C.S., 5th Aug., 1915. 2nd Lieut. J.M.A., 5th June, 1917

JAMAICA CORPS OF SCOUTS.

Rank.	Name.	Date of appointment to present rank.	Previous Service.
Captain ..	Blagrove, Peter, M. C.;	1st Nov. 1919	
" (Hon. Surg.) ..	Curphey, A.G., M.C. ..	1st Nov., 1919	
Lieutenant ..	Dennison, Thomas E.	"	
" ..	Cassery, Geraint ..	3rd May, 1922	

KINGSTON INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS

Prior to the outbreak of the war there existed an unrecognized Volunteer Corps known as the St. Andrew Rifle Corps. This Corps, though not recognized as a military body, was partly supported by the Government, grants being made to it each year for training and for ammunition and transport. The majority of its members had been members of the former Kingston Infantry Militia.

On the outbreak of war, when it was found desirable to enrol the Corps as part of the new Volunteer Force, it was decided to disband the Corps and to re-enlist the men in a Company of the Volunteer Force to be designated as "The Kingston Infantry Volunteers." The Commanding Officer of the Corps was accordingly authorized, under Warrant by the Governor, to enlist persons to serve as members of a Company of the Volunteer Force to be designated as the Kingston Infantry Volunteers. This was done and Commissions were issued to the Officers of the Corps.

The present Officers of the Kingston Infantry Volunteers, are:—

Rank.	Name.	Date of appointment to present rank.	Previous Service.
Major ..	Orrett, Edward George	28th Sept., 1920	K.I.V. 15.5.15 to 7.10.15 (Lieut.) B.W.I.R. 7.10.15 to 11.2.20 (Capt.) B.W.I.R. (Lieut.)
Captain ..	Patterson, Frank Leslie	25th Feby., 1922	J.R.R.
2nd Lieutenant ..	Watson, Oscar Lionel	30th Aug., 1921	
" ..	Rippin, Ernest George		
" ..	Longley	6th Oct., 1921	B.W.I.R.
" ..	O'Sullivan, Ivan Bernard	27th Jan., 1922	—

JAMAICA MILITIA INFANTRY RESERVE LIST.

Rank.	Name.	Date of appointment to present rank.	Previous Service.
Lieut. Col. . .	Dixon, Edward Travers	17th April, 1919	
Lieut. Col. . .	Ogilvie, C. M.	12th May, 1920	
Lieut. Col. . .	Burke, H. M., V.D.	20th Oct., 1920	
Captain . . .	Slader, C. H. Y.	10th March, '99	
Lieutenant . .	McCormack, G. G. C.	27th Sept., 1911	
" . . .	Adam, W. P. C.	18th Oct., 1911	
2nd Lieut. . .	Anderson, S. A.	17th Sept., 1919	

RESERVE LIST JAMAICA CORPS OF SCOUTS.

Rank.	Name.	Parish of Residence.	Date placed on Reserved List.	Previous service in Volunteer Force.
Major . .	Malcolm, Maurice	Kingston & Hanover	24th Feb., 1917	Captain 29th Aug. 1914
Captain . .	Ewen, Hon. Guy Seymour	Trelawny	do	
Lieutenant . .	Pratt, Edward C.	St. Ann	do	Corpl. in Corps
do	Shekell, H. C.	St. James	3rd July, 1917	
Captain . .	McPhail, John	St. Catherine	1st April, 1922	Captain 1st Nov., 1919.
do	Rutty, Ronald C.	St. James	do	Captain 8th Sept., 1920.

JAMAICA RESERVE REGIMENT.

Rank	Name.	Date of present rank in the Reserve.
Major	Plant, W. H.	24th February, 1917
do	Yorke-Slader, C. H.	24th February, 1917
do	Coke-Kerr, W., M.B.E.	20th April, 1919
do	Carill, J. H., M.B.E.	20th April, 1919
do	Trench, C. LeP.	6th April, 1921
do	Cox, G. S., M.C.	6th April, 1921
Captain	McCa, J. E.	24th February, 1917
do	Feurtado, D. L.	24th February, 1917
do	Levy, L.	24th February, 1917
do	Jones, E. A., Rev.	24th February, 1917
do	Stares, A. R.	24th February, 1917
do	Dunnett, A. F.	3rd July, 1917
do	Tittens, W. H.	6th April, 1918
do	Shoefield, W.	20th April, 1919
do	Hart, E.	20th April, 1919
do	Young, J. G.	20th April, 1919
do	Dunn, H. H.	20th April, 1919
do	Tennant, M. P.	20th April, 1919
do	Marley, R.	20th April, 1919
do	Cander, P. L.	6th April, 1921
do	Tolmie, D.	6th April, 1921
do	King, J. O'R.	6th April, 1921
Lieutenant	McCormack, K.	24th February, 1917
do	Clemetson, C. L.	24th February, 1917
do	Tennant, H. G.	24th February, 1917
do	Cook, A.	24th February, 1917
do	Fraser, W. M.	24th February, 1917
do	Rose, A. S.	5th May, 1917
do	Preston, L. A.	20th April, 1919

JAMAICA RESERVE REGIMENT, *contd.*

Rank	Name	Date of present rank in the Reserve
Lieutenant	Brandon, C. S.	20th April, 1919
do	Josephs, H.	20th April, 1919
do	Tapley, J.	20th April, 1919
do	Gunter, G. C.	20th April, 1919
do	Delgado, D. A.	6th April, 1921
Surgeon Captain	Gideon, E. deM.	21st February, 1917
do	Peck, J. H.	21st February, 1917
do	Robertson, O. D. F.	20th April, 1919
do	Levy, C. I.	20th April, 1919
do	Ross, G. H. K.	20th April, 1919
do	Joslen, H.	6th April, 1921
do	Meyers, A. E.	6th April, 1921
do	Hargreaves, G.	6th April, 1921
do	Anderson, A. A.	25th May, 1921
do	Paddyfoot, J. A.	25th May, 1921
do	Cameron, J. J.	25th May, 1921
do	Barnes, J. A.	25th May, 1921
Surgeon Lieutenant	Myers, A. A.	25th May, 1921

Reserve of Officers not Specially Appointed to Units.

Rank	Name	Date placed on Reserve List.	Previous Service.
Lieutenant Col.	Harrison, Leslie Girvan	20th April, 1919	Jamaica Corps of Scouts
Captain	Downer, Lindsay P.	"	
Captain	Mansel, Walter B.	"	
Lieutenant	Copp, S.	"	
2nd Lieutenant	DeLisser, S. P.	"	
do	Kerr-Jarret, F. M.	"	
do	Kriffer, F. J.	1st Dec., 1918.	
do	Crooks, K. E. L.	"	
do	Abendana, K. V.	"	
do	DeFonseca, F. L.	"	
do	Shilleto, C. H.	"	
do	Smythe, C. C.	"	
do	Orgill, F. C.	"	
do	Leach, P. V.	"	
do	Rennie, J. A.	"	
do	Henderson, C. D. V.	"	
do	Ferguson, F. V.	"	
do	Streadwick, R. D. St. G.	"	
do	Edmonds, F. S.	"	
do	Muirhead, F. A.	"	
do	Swaby, E. E.	"	
do	Rudolph, V. I. S.	"	
do	Rudolph, O. L.	"	
do	Lee, A. V. J.	"	
do	Lyons, Allan V.	17th Nov., 1917	
do	Sharpe, T. H.	23rd Sept., 1919	
do	Anderson, S. A.	17th Sept., 1919	

In the edition of this Handbook for 1920 will be found a List of "Those Natives of, Doomed in, or connected with Jamaica who held Commissions in His Majesty's Navy and Army in connection with the Great War;" "Men of Jamaica who laid down their lives for the Empire in the Great War;" "Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Jamaica War Contingent who died;" "Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Jamaica attached to other Regiments than the B.W.I.R. who died on Active Service;" "War Decorations;" An account of "Financial Assistance from Jamaica for War Purposes" and "War Gifts from Jamaica."

CENTRAL SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOWANCES COMMITTEE.

The Central Supplementary Allowances Committee was appointed on the 25th of March, 1918.

The report of its operations for 1919-1920 appears in the Handbook for 1921. During the year 1920-1921 the Committee held 24 meetings at which 208 cases were dealt with.

Pensions or grants-in-aid were awarded to 30 men and 10 dependants of men of the British West India Regiment, and the total expenditure from the vote was:—

Secretary and Clerical Assistance	..	£893	2	7
Pensions, grants and treatment	..	383	3	3
Expenditure to benefit returned Soldiers	..	1,409	10	10
		£	2,685	16 8

The issue of free permits to Cuba ceased on the 31st March, 1920, and during the year under review many of those who had proceeded abroad on free permits returned: with few exceptions all brought back money with them or had remitted home considerable sums, most of those who left their Bank Books in the care of the Secretary of the Central Supplementary Allowances Committee, remitted him their saving which in some instances exceeded £100 in 12 to 15 months. Out of the 4,036 men who proceeded to Cuba on free permits only 102 (who through ill-health or other causes failed to make good) were repatriated at the Government expense.

Recommendations of the Committee on increase in the rate of pensions for 100 per cent. disablement from 14s. per week to 21s. have been allowed by the Ministry of Pensions as from the 1st April, 1920.

The Contingent Sufferers' Fund, continues to be operated by the Central Supplementary Allowances Committee. The balance at credit has increased by additional donations, the accumulation of interest and refund of loans during the year. It now stands at £3,485.

During the year, 1,403 applications for loans under the Land Loans Scheme were dealt with, valuations and investigations were made, but only 280 were approved, as most of the applicants left for Cuba while investigations were proceeding, but many of these have since returned and renewed their applications.

Under the Land Settlement Scheme for returned Soldiers published as Appendix 26 of the Legislative Council Minutes for 1917, it was recommended "that any returned N.C.O. or private should be given the right to apply for a free grant of five acres of good average land to be obtained from the Crown Lands." From the disbandment of the B.W.I.R. applications for grants of Crown Lands have been continuously received but only three allotments have been made at "Concord," St. Ann, "Fruitful Vale," Portland, and "Brother's Retreat," St. James. Every applicant has been told that he can get a grant of five acres of land in the Rio Grande Valley, Portland, but notwithstanding that the Committee are prepared to offer assistance to encourage the men to take up these lands not one has settled. This land is universally condemned as unsuitable for settlement by all the men who have visited it.

COMMITTEE.

Major C. S. Sanguinetti, *President*, Hon. Dr. Langley E. Hunt, C.M.G., S.S.M.O.; Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., M.L.C.; William Wilson, O.B.E., D. N. Barr; J. Tapley; W. Baggett Gray; A. H. Jones; M. DeCordova; J. G. Peet; Capt. A. M. Furber, S.O.L.F.; *Secretary*, Col. A. H. Pinnock.

WAR MEMORIALS.

In 1919, the Governor appointed a Committee consisting of the Hon. F. E. Reed, B.A., Mr. Frank Cundall, Major B. F. Caws, Mr. J. G. Young and Mr. Robert Simmons, to make recommendations to His Excellency on all questions relating to the best materials, design and lettering to employ (1) for Memorial Tablets which should set forth the terms of the telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to the part taken by this Colony in the recent Great War, and (2) for other tablets in suitable places in each parish to contain rolls of honour with the names of the men of all ranks from the parish who gave up their lives in defence of the principles for which the Entente Allies contended.

In October, 1919, the Committee reported recommending that memorial tablets of cast bronze with raised Roman lettering containing the telegram of the Secretary of State, should be put up in every Court House in the Colony, and that memorial crosses should be erected in the respective parishes of the Island, and submitted designs. The tablets were duly ordered, and were sent for erection in the Court House of each parish in the Colony. Additional Tablets were sent to Turks Island and to the Cayman Islands.

On the Tablet appears the following inscription:—

"The Great War 1914-1918. Message to the Governor of Jamaica from the Secretary of State for the Colonies 16th November, 1918:—

"Now that the War has been brought to a victorious conclusion, I desire on behalf of His Majesty's Government to express to the people of Jamaica and her Dependence the Mother Country's high appreciation of the Military effort they have made, their cheerful acceptance of compulsory service in the common cause and their unflinching support in the great struggle in spite of the difficulties in which visitations of nature have involved them at home. I recall with pride and gratitude the share of men of Jamaica in our final victory in Palestine. As it was found that the money voted would not provide the fourteen crosses necessary; it was decided to erect one in each County, in Kingston, in Spanish Town and in Savanna-la-Mar. It was later decided to have one only erected in Kingston. This was made of Jamaica stone with Jamaica marble panels. On it is inscribed: "To the Men of Jamaica who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918."

Mr. Reed and Mr. Simmons on relinquishing service in the Colony, resigned their seats on the Committee.

WAR MEMORIALS COMMITTEE.

Frank Cundall, F.S.A., *Chairman*; Major B. F. Caws, A.M.I.C.E. J. G. Young, A.R.I.B.A.

FLAGS OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES REGIMENT.

At a ceremonial parade held at Up-Park Camp on the 28th September, 1920, Silk Union Flags (King's Colours) were presented by His Excellency to the following battalions of the British West Indies Regiment, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th and 11th—after a consecration service was performed by the Right Rev. D. W. Bentley, D.D., Assistant Bishop of Jamaica.

The final resting places of the Silk Union Flags of the above battalions are as follows: 2nd Bn. B.W.I.R.—Parish Church, Montego Bay; 3rd Bn. B.W.I.R.—The Cathedral Spanish Town; 4th Bn. B.W.I.R.—Parish Church, Port Antonio; 6th Bn. B.W.I.R.—St. George's Church, Kingston; 7th Bn. B.W.I.R.—Parish Church, St. Ann's Bay; 9th Bn., B.W.I.R.—Parish Church, Sav-la Mar; 10th Bn. B.W.I.R.—Parish Church, Port Maria; recruits 11th Bn. B.W.I.R.—Parish Church, Kingston.

The colours presented to the 1st, 5th, 8th and 12th battalions were sent to the Governor of Trinidad, for distribution amongst other West India Islands from which were drawn for service with the B.W.I. Regiment.

The Silk Union Jack and Shield, presented to the British West Indies Regiment by the League of the Empire, have been deposited in the War Collection in the Institute of Jamaica.

RIO COBRE HOME.

For the children of War Contingent men.

In response to representations that the children of men who had joined the various war contingents were not being maintained, the Legislature voted under the Head of "Defence" the sum of £1,200. The Rio Cobre Hotel at Spanish Town was handed over in May 1917, by the Government to be a temporary home for children of men who had enlisted. Mr. Frank Isaacs undertook the charge of the home.

Children of School age attend the Government Elementary School at Spanish Town, and the children assist in the domestic work of the institution and in keeping the grounds clean and tidy.

In March, 1921 there were 65 children remaining in the Home of various ages from 2 years to 15 years of age.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

A. A. Fleming, Hon. Geo. McGrath, *Custos*, J. V. Leach, R.M., A. A. Melhado, Rev. T. Gordon Somers, Rev. T. M. Sherlock, Rev. W. A. Tucker, Rev. Father Grewin, S.J.

MILITIA PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES COMMITTEE.

THE following Committee was appointed by the Governor in December 1920 to deal with Militia Pensions and Gratuities.

Major C. S. Sanguinetti, Superintendent Government Printing Office, *Chairman*, Hon. C. G. H. Davis, Auditor General; Hon. E. Langley Hunt, C.M.G., L.R.C.P.S., Superintending Medical Officer; Captain A. M. Furber, Staff Officer, Local Forces.

ST. ANN'S COMRADES OF THE WAR ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association was formed in 1921. Its objects are:—(1) To foster and maintain Patriotism and Comradeship amongst those who served on a battle front with His Majesty's Forces during the Great War. (2) To give assistance in obtaining employment amongst the members of the Association, and to enlist the sympathies of others in the same direction. (3) To investigate and obtain redress for any grievances under which members of the Association may be suffering.

Qualification for membership shall be confined to those who served with His Majesty's forces on a battle front.

An Entrance Fee and Annual Subscription is payable by each member as follows:—

	Entrance Fee.	Annual Subscription.
Officers ..	20s.	10s.
Nurses ..	10s.	5s.
N.C.O's. ..	5s.	2s. 6d.
Men ..	2s.	1s.

President.—Brig.-Gen. E. A. Moulton-Barrett, C.B., C.M.G.

Vice-President.—Col. H. C. Stuart, D.S.O.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Lieut. G. A. Cocks.

COMMITTEE.

Officers.—Major C. L. Roper, Capt. P. Blagrove, M.C., Capt. A. G. Curphey, M.C., Capt. C. M. G., Purchas, M.C., Lieut. W. A. Orrett.

Non Commissioned Officers.—Sergt. Tulloch, L. E. D. 7476; Sergt. Moss, C. R., 2030; Sergt. England; Sergt. Braunwell, R. L., 6201; Corpl. Francis, R. W., 2942.

Men.—Pte. Sullivan, M. H., 4565; Pte. Johnson, L., 2277.

CHILD WELFARE.

The Committee appointed by the Governor to consider and to make recommendations for the solution of the problem of Child Welfare in Jamaica, reported in March, 1922, under the following heads:—

i. Introductory ; ii. Need for a Child Welfare Department ; iii. Scope of Department ; iv. Leading principles ; v. Comprehensive system ; vi. Institutions ; vii. Further Organization ; viii. The physically and mentally defective ; ix. Voluntary Organizations ; x. En

forcement of parental obligations; XI. Finance; XII. The reports referred to the Committee; Appendices A, B, C, D, E, F.

The Committee considered that the problem of Child Welfare is now in Jamaica one that calls urgently for a solution, and that it should receive the immediate and most careful attention of the Government and the Legislature;

That the admirable work now being done by the social workers voluntary associations does not and cannot cover the ground;

That Child Welfare work has now become an essential part of government organization in almost every civilised country which takes into consideration the all important bearing which this question has on the broad principles of national progress and advancement;

That machinery already exists in Jamaica for the purpose of dealing with destitute and neglected children and juvenile delinquents, but the best use is not made of this machinery by reason of the fact that there is no provision for one central authority whose specific business it is to look after and co-ordinate all the institutions and societies caring for dependent children.

The Committee was unanimously of the opinion that a Department of Child Welfare should be established, with a responsible Head, which shall control and direct all government institutions for the reception, detention and training of juveniles, and supervise such other institutions as may now or in the future exist having for their aim and object the welfare of juveniles receiving aid from government or parochial funds.

The expenditure provided for in the current financial year by General Revenue on account of Industrial Schools, Orphanages and Foster Homes, including the cost of two nurses for the Child Saving League, amounts to £13,165. The expenditure by the parishes for the year 1920 for Industrial School children, children in Poor Houses and out-door relief to pauper children amounted approximately to £18,575.

The additional expenditure called for by the recommendations of the Committee is estimated at £8,250, of which £1,500 would fall on parochial revenues, and includes £5,000 for the buildings, equipment and maintenance of a proposed Agricultural Farm.

The Committee suggested, alternatively, in order that a beginning might be made, that provision be made for 1922-23 of £2,222.

COMMITTEE.

F. E. Reed, B.A., *Chairman*, Hon. & Rev. A. A. Barclay, George Batson, (S. A. Brigadier), Mrs. Judith DeCordova, Rev. Wm. Graham, John T. Hillary, (S. A. Territorial Commander), Mrs. Nellie Latreille, Noel B. Livingston, Mrs. Frances D. Lockett, Mrs. Frances Moore, B. Toole, Hon. A. E. Wigan, Rev. J. W. Wright.

THE WEST INDIA HEALTH AND WELFARE SOCIETY.

THE Society, founded in 1922, has for its objects the encouragement and support of all existing welfare societies in the West Indies affiliated thereto, with money and advice. They can send delegates to a central council where two or more societies exist in a colony. The organization and rules of existing societies need not be interfered with. Under Health and Welfare are included Baby Saving Leagues, Tuberculosis Associations, Nursing Associations and Creches, and all similar societies. The Executive Committee, when appointed, will consist chiefly of Doctors, specialists in Sanitary Science and Tropical Medicine, some West Indian ladies interested in the movement, and some trained nurses.

The Society has the support unofficially of the Colonial Office, the West India Committee and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and is in touch with the British Red Cross Society, the Overseas Nursing Association, the London School of Tropical Medicine, the British Medical Association and the Royal Colonial Institute.

Chairman of Provisional Committee: Sir George Le Hunte, G.C.M.G.

Honorary Secretary: G. B. Mason.

PART XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS, PASSPORTS, &c.

I. NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

By the 1st section of the Act 35 Charles II., cap. 3, the Governor of Jamaica is empowered, by instrument under the broad seal of the island, "to make an alien or aliens, foreigner or foreigners, being already settled in the island, or such as shall hereafter come to settle and plant in it, having first taken the oath of allegiance, to be, to all intents and purposes, fully and completely naturalized;" and the person so naturalized thenceforward has and enjoys for himself and his heirs "the same immunities and rights of, and unto, the laws and privileges of this island in as full and ample manner as any of His Majesty's natural born subjects have or enjoy within the same," or as if the person concerned had been born within any of His Majesty's realms or dominions.

The provisions of this Act have frequently been had recourse to, and this was especially the case in the years during which emigration to a large extent from Cuba and Hayti took place in consequence of the disturbances in those countries.

The procedure under this Act is as follows: A petition is presented to the Governor setting forth particulars of the individual desirous of naturalization, the fact of his having settled in the island or his intention to do so, as the case may be, and his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. To this petition should be affixed the signatures of at least two respectable citizens as a guarantee of the good character and *bona fides* of the petitioner. If after such further enquiry as may be deemed necessary the Governor should decide on granting letters of naturalization, a writ of *dedimus* is issued for the administration of the oath of allegiance to the applicant, and, when this writ is returned executed, the letters of naturalization are issued, and an intimation to that effect is published in the Jamaica Gazette by Authority. Letters of Naturalization are subject to a Stamp Duty of £2.

Naturalization under this Act confers no rights outside the limits of Jamaica.

Under the 6th section of the Act 14 Vic. cap. 40, any woman married to a natural born subject or person naturalized in Jamaica shall be deemed to be herself naturalized and to have all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject.

It has been held that the children of an alien who has been naturalized in the colony, born before their father's naturalization, do not become British subjects by the naturalization of their father, whether they are, or are not, of age at the time of their father's naturalization.

Certificates of naturalization granted in Great Britain give the holders the rights and privileges of British subjects in the colonies except in those Dominions which do not adopt Part II of the undermentioned set.

The British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act 1914.

The above Act now regulates the Naturalization of Aliens in the United Kingdom. The following section gives the authority to the Government of any British Possession to grant Certificates of Naturalization to Aliens:—

8.—(1) The Government of any British Possession shall have the same power to grant a certificate of naturalization as the Secretary of State has under this Act, and the provisions of this Act as to the grant and revocation of such a certificate shall apply accordingly, with the substitution of the Government of the Possession for the Secretary of State, and the Possession for the United Kingdom, and also, in a Possession where any language is recognised as on an equality with the English language, with the substitution of the English language or that language for the English language.

Provided that, in any British Possession other than British India and a Dominion specified in the First Schedule to this Act, the powers of the Government of the Possession under this section shall be exercised by the Governor or a person acting under his authority, but shall be subject in each case to the approval of the Secretary of State, and any certificate proposed to be granted shall be submitted to him for his approval.

(2) Any certificate of naturalization granted under this section shall have the same effect as a certificate of naturalization granted by the Secretary of State under this Act. An applicant for a certificate of Naturalization must satisfy the Governor.

(a) That he has resided in His Majesty's Dominions for not less than 5 years, in the following manner, that is to say for one year immediately preceding the application in the colony and for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application either in the colony or in some other part of His Majesty's dominions.

(b) That he is of good character and has an adequate knowledge of the English language and

(c) That he intends if his application is granted either to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to serve under the Crown.

II. PASSPORTS.

THE following Rules, governing the issue of Passports, were published in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of State, 14th August, 1915.

RULES GOVERNING THE ISSUE OF PASSPORTS IN JAMAICA.

1. Applications for Passports must be made to the Colonial Secretary in writing in the authorised form (A) in time to reach his Office at least two clear days before the passport is required. All applications must be accompanied by a small unmounted photograph in duplicate of the applicant.

2. Under Law 40 of 1903 Stamp Duty of 5/ is payable on all Passports, and this sum must accompany the application.

3. Passports are granted to:—

(a) Natural-born British subjects.

(b) Wives and widows of such persons.

(c) Persons naturalized in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, or in India. A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted:—

(1) In the case of Natural-born British subjects, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the authorised form (A) verified by a Declaration made by a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts resident in the Colony. The Applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required.

(2) In the case of Naturalized British subjects, upon production of a Declaration by the applicant in the authorised form (A) accompanied by the original Letters of Naturalization granted to the Applicant, and verified by a Declaration made by a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Collector of Taxes or Clerk of the Courts

(3) In the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B) to be obtained from the Colonial Secretary's Office.

5. No Passport will be issued to a Naturalized British Subject who has not been naturalized for upwards of one year, or to persons of Asiatic origin who desire to travel in the Republic of Costa Rica, the Government of that Republic refusing to permit the immigration of any such persons. There are also restrictions in the case of persons of Asiatic origin who desire to travel in the Republic of Panama.

6. Chinese, naturalized as British Subjects, and the children of such Chinese, even if born within the British Dominions, are not entitled to protection in China, and a note to this effect will be made on Passports issued to such persons.

7. Naturalized British Subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

8. Passports are not valid beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each, after which fresh Passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is 2/.

9. Applicants are required to call at the Colonial Secretariat to affix their signatures to their Passports. In special cases passports may be sent by post.

10. Passports cannot be issued to persons not resident in the Colony. Such persons should apply to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the Island by Post.

Passports for foreign travel are issued by the Governor also to born British Subjects on application, and on payment of a Stamp Duty of five shillings.

Under the Emigrant Labourers Protection Law, 23 of 1902, as amended by Law 5 of 1905 a permit is required by all persons proceeding as passengers from the Island to places proclaimed under the former Law. The following sections relate to the granting of such permits:—

On application in writing by a person desiring to leave the island for a proclaimed place a permit shall be granted by such person or persons as the Governor may appoint for the purpose, or by the Inspector or other Chief Officer of Constabulary (hereinafter referred to as the Inspector) of the parish of Kingston, subject to the following rules:—

- (i.) If the applicant establishes to the satisfaction of any person appointed as above provided, or of the Inspector, that he is not a native of or domiciled in this Island, or that he has already made such proclaimed place his temporary home, or is carrying on business there, or that, being a native of or domiciled in this Island, he is possessed of independent means sufficient to remove all risk of his having to be repatriated at any time at the cost of this Colony, or that he has deposited one Pound and five shillings in the Treasury to cover such risk, or that, if he has been recruited by a recruiting agent such agent has paid into the Treasury, the sum of one Pound and five shillings and entered into such agreement as is hereinafter mentioned, the permit shall be granted forthwith.
- (ii.) If an applicant for a permit who has deposited twenty-five shillings in the Treasury, is recruited by a recruiting agent who pays into the Treasury in respect of such recruit the sum of twenty-five shillings, as he is by this Law required to do, such recruit shall on application, have repaid to him personally or to his legal personal representative, the sum of twenty-five shillings deposited by him in the Treasury, and any permit granted to any such recruit by reason of the deposit by him in the Treasury of twenty-five shillings, shall on his being recruited as aforesaid, be void, and a new permit shall be obtained by him.
- (iii.) No person recruited by a duly registered recruiting agent shall receive a permit, unless a contract has been entered into between such person and the recruiting agent on behalf of his principal, and the form and substance of such contract has been approved by the Governor in Privy Council.
- (v.) Any such contract shall, *inter alia*, provide:
 - (a.) That the agent or his principal may not at any time deduct from the wages of the Emigrant or otherwise obtain from him, re-payment of the sum of one Pound five Shillings, or any part thereof, paid by the said recruiting Agent under the terms of this Law.
 - (b.) That the contract shall be cognizable before, and enforceable, in the Courts of this Island, or of the place of employment, at the option of the Emigrant, and
 - (c.) That no person shall be at liberty to contract himself out of the provisions of this Sub-section of this Law.
- (v.) Any such permit as aforesaid shall be in force for six weeks from the granting thereof, and no longer.

Section 1 of Law 5 of 1905 provides that—Passengers to any Proclaimed place shall leave the Island from the ports of Kingston, Montego Bay, or Port Antonio, and from no other port, unless the Government shall in any case otherwise permit.

Law 36 of 1919 places certain restrictions on Immigration and provide for the removal from the Island of prohibited Immigrants. It repeals Law 25 of 1905.

LETTERS PATENT FOR INVENTIONS.

THE legal formalities in the matter of the application for and obtaining Letters Patent for Inventions are enacted in the Act 21 Vic., cap. 30, "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1857," as amended by Law 15 of 1891. A brief outline, in general terms, of the course to be pursued in applying for Letters Patent is given below:—

The person desiring that Letters Patent for an invention should be granted to him should first forward to the Governor his formal petition in the form annexed to 21 Vic., cap. 30, accompanied by a declaration that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the thing for which he desires the Letters Patent, together with a description or specification, with drawings where necessary, shewing in clear and exact terms the nature of the invention. He should then publish for at least four weeks in the Jamaica Gazette and in one local newspaper a notice of his having made such application, stating in general terms the nature of the invention in respect of which Letters Patent are sought. Copies of the Gazette and Newspaper containing this notice should be lodged in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

The Governor will then give his order for the reference of these papers to the Attorney General for examination, and if the Attorney-General is satisfied that the application for the Letters Patent may properly be granted he returns the papers to the Governor with a certificate to this effect; and if he sees reason for disallowing the application he gives a certificate embodying his reasons for this conclusion.

The applicant for Letters Patent is required to send up with his petition the sum of £3, which is sent to the Attorney General as his fee when the papers are referred to him by the Governor. Letters Patent are subject to stamp duties to the amount of £2 10s. and 5s. on a Power of Attorney, if necessary.

Letters Patent have effect for a period of 14 years from the time of being granted which may be extended by the Governor for a further term of seven years.

**PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS GRANTED UNDER THE 21ST VIC., CAP 30, BY THE GOVERNOR
OF JAMAICA FROM 1916-1921.***

Name of Patentee	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Nehemiah Mortimer Thomas & Cuthbert George Petree	11th June, 1918	Improvements in the process of Manufacturing Cane Sugar.
William, Mason Brownell	17th June, 1918	Apparatus for drying and similarly treating materials.
Gustave Anderson	12th July, 1918	Cigar Wrapping Machinery.
Edward Whitten Isom	10th Sept., 1918	Improvements in process and apparatus for cracking Hydro-Carbons.
Guy Leslie Fulton and Harry Stulder Cullen	9th Oct., 1918	Improvement in food preparations and process of making same.
Russell William Mumford	30th Nov., 1918	Decolorizing and purifying agents and methods of making the same.
Albert Glidie	11th April, 1919	Machine for drying liquids.
Guglielmo Marconi and Charles Samuel Franklin	23rd June, 1919	Improvements in reflectors for use in wireless telegraphy and telephony.
Charles Samuel Franklin	23rd June, 1919	Improvements in wireless telegraph transmitters.
Charles Samuel Franklin	23rd June, 1919	Improvements in receivers for wireless signals.
Franks Universal Patents Co., Incorporated and Franks International Patents Syndicate Incorporated	23rd June, 1919	Improvement in methods of preserving fruits and other organic substances.
Harold Reinke Fulford	23rd June, 1919	Reducing the heat of the Ford Automobile Engines or any other gasoline engine of that design or of similar construction called "The Fulford Heat Eliminator."
Alfredo De Feo Lopez	23rd June, 1919	Improvements in liquid fuels for use in internal combustion engines.
Kaufman George Falk, Ph.D. and Edward Michaelson Frankel	21st Aug., 1919	Method and Apparatus for Preserving Food.
Industrial Apparatus Corporation, Assignees of George Bourk Williamson	30th September, 1919	A process for continuous defecation of sugar solutions.
Charles Samuel Franklin	16th Oct., 1919	Improvements in receivers for wireless telegraphy.
John D. Ochterbeck	17th Oct., 1919	New and useful improvements Crushing-Machines.
Charles David Isaacson	25th Oct., 1919	Improvements in Note Sheets for Automatic Players.

* For previous List of Patents see earlier issues.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Louis Edward Lortz ..	3rd Dec., 1919	Cane Crushing Mill.
Ernest Feuerheerd ..	14th Jan., 1920	Improvements in and relating to Rotary Engines, Rotary Pumps, Air Compressors, and the like.
Albert John Frederick Lee	10th Jan., 1920	Improvements relating to Submersible Vessels.
Henry Joseph Round and George Maurice Wright	27th Feb., 1920	Improvements in Wireless Telegraphy.
John Frederick Wells ..	24th Feb., 1920	Improvement in and relating to Gas Producers.
John Frederick Wells ..	24th Feb., 1920	Improvements in connection with an Apparatus for Carbonising wood and other carbonaceous material.
John Wells ..	21th Feb., 1920	Improvements in Gas producers for mechanical Traction.
John Wells ..	21th Feb., 1920	Improvements in Tar Extractors and Scrubbers for Gas.
John Wells ..	24th Feb., 1920	Improvements in Gas Cleaning apparatus
John Wells ..	24th Feb., 1920	Improvements in Gas Producers.
John Wells ..	24th Feb., 1920	Improvements in Gas Producers.
John Wells ..	24th Feb., 1920	Improvements in Grates for Gas Producers and Carbonising Plants.
Ray Edwin Hall ..	13th Mar., 1920	Improvements in and relating to transmitting sound variations.
Isaac Benjamin Jeffries ..	16th Mar., 1920	An improved airtube for pneumatic tyres and process of manufacturing the same.
T. H. Goldring ..	29th June, 1920	For improvements in Self Sealing Packing Cases.
Henry Joseph Round ..	14th April, 1920	Improvement in transmitters for Telephony.
Emanuel Solomon Ullmann	24th June, 1920	Apparatus for Mooring Airships.
Henry Hurter ..	25th June, 1920	Improvements in Cane Crushing Apparatus.
William Atkins, ..	26th May, 1920	Wagon Trains.
Raphael Stewart Fleming, ..	19th Aug., 1920	New and useful improvements in the production of certain new Food Products and process for producing the same.
International Cigar Machinery, Co., Assignees of Verner Johan Wahlstrom.	16th September, 1920.	Improvement in Cigar Bunching Machine.
Russell D. George	20th Oct. 1920	Process and apparatus for decomposing heavy hydro-carbon oils into lighter oils.
Alexander Fraser MacKay	16th Aug. 1920	A novel form of gearing.
Louis Hippolyte Auguste Ducasse.	31st Aug. 1920	Improvement in Tube Scrapers.
Charles R. Storz	6th Aug. 1920	Improvement in Scissors.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, *continued.*

Name of Patentee.	Date.	Purpose of Patent.
Howard Thomas Ryton Dray	6th Aug. 1920	Improvements in or relating to New or improved anchoring means.
Henry Hurter	17th Aug., 1920	Improvements in Cane crushing Apparatus.
Henry Hurter,	17th Aug., 1920	Improvements in Rolls for Cane crushing Apparatus.
Alphonse Allouis Sebastian	6th Sept. 1920	Casement Windows.
Charles Samuel Franklin	8th Oct., 1920	Improvements in aerial systems employed in wireless signalling.
Sidney Bertram Smith,	8th Oct., 1920.	Improvements in aerial systems employed in wireless signalling.
& George Maurice Wright		
Robert Summers Stronach	17th Aug., 1920.	Improvements in or relating to a Light Railway System and Locomotive therefor.
& Frank Henry Dutton		
William Grogan Brown	25th Nov., 1920	Stock food.
Eli Delafond	20th Decr., 1920	Improvements in the Manufacture of Sugar direct from the juice.
Thomas Baker McLeroth,	25th Jany., 1921	Improvements in or relating to air tubes for pneumatic tyres and Moulds therefor.
William Albert Gilchrist	19th Feb. 1921	Furnace.
Henry Hurter,	19th Feb., 1921,	Improvements in Cane Mills.
David Joseph Smith,	20th Jany. 1921	Improvements in Furnace Firebars.
David Joseph Smith,	20th Jany., 1921	Improvements in and connected with Gas Producers.
David Joseph Smith,	20th Jany., 1921	Improvements in and connected with Gas Producers for propelling vehicles
William Atkins	26th May, 1920	Waggon Trains.
Raphael Stuart Fleming	19th Aug. 1920	New and useful improvements in the production of certain new Food Products and process for producing the same.
David Joseph Smith	20th Jany. 1921	Improvements in and relating to Gas Producers.
David Joseph Smith	20th Jany., 1921	Improvements in and relating to Producer Gas Plants and internal combustion Engines supplied therefrom.
Albert Manners	26th Jany., 1921	Process and apparatus for tanning.
Caleb Conley Dula	5th April, 1921	Improvements in packing and preserving plug tobacco.
Caleb Conley Dula	5th April, 1921	Improvements in Plug tobacco for chewing and smoking purposes and process of making the same.
Lyle Aitken	4th Aug., 1921	Root Puller.

LIST OF REGISTERED LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES IN JAMAICA.

Name of Company.	Registered Office of Company.	Date of Registration.
American Hotels Co., in Jamaica, Ltd., The*	Kingston ..	21st May, '87
Amity Hall Factory Ltd. ..	Coronation Bldgs., (East Wing) 26 King Street, Kingston.	7th July, '05
Anglo American Brewing Co., Ltd. The	Kingston ..	18th Aug., '19
Amity Hall Company, Ltd. ..	85-87 Barry St., Kingston	1st Sept., '19
Appleton Central, Ltd. ..	50 Port Royal St., Kingston	13th Oct., '20
Belleisle Estates Co., Ltd., The	Fontabelle, Sav.-la-Mar	26th June, '01
Belnavis, Motor Car Co., Ltd.	Port Maria, St. Mary	19th April 1921
Black River Electric and General Co., Ltd.,	Black River, St. Elizabeth	25th, May 1921
Burke, G. Eustace & Bro., Ltd. ..	4 King St., Kingston ..	21st Sept., '05
Blair Sugar Co., Ltd.* ..	83 King St., Kingston ..	8th Jan., '18
Black Horse Tobacco Co., Ltd. ..	4 Princess St., Kingston	31st Dec., '19
British De-Hydrators Ltd. ..	33 North St., Kingston	1st Mar., '20
Black Star Motion Picture Theatre and Vaudeville Co., Ltd.	65 Harbour St., Kingston	24th Mar., '20
British-American Tobacco Co. (Panama), Ltd	Kingston ..	29th Sept., '20
Barham-Friendship Central Estates Co., Ltd.	Neilson & Cos., premises Great George St., Sav.-la-Mar	22nd May, '20
Caenwood Banana Growing and Trading Co., Ltd.* ..	Caenwood, Hope Bay District, Portland	1st June, '91
Co-operative Bakery Ltd.* ..	33 North St., Kingston	22nd July, '08
Co-operative Tobacco Co., Ltd.* ..	7 Port Royal St., Kingston	2nd Dec., '10
Canadian Agencies, Ltd. ..	6 King St., Kingston ..	5th Aug., '16 & 30th Aug. '17
Chemical Hall, Ltd. ..	Kingston ..	24th Apl., '18
Co-operative Loan Co., Ltd., The *	12 Duke St., Kgn. ..	30th Sept., '19
Constant Spring Hotel Ltd.	Constant Spring Hotel, St. Andrew	15th June, '20
Doncaster Brickworks, Ltd.* ..	Jamaica ..	26th May, '06
Daily Chronicle, Ltd.* ..	21 Church St., Kingston	29th Mar., '16
Dents, Ltd. ..	85 Duke St., Kingston	26th April, '18
Desnoes & Geddes, Ltd. ..	27, 29 & 31 Orange St., Kingston	31st July, '18
Di Giorgio & Co., Ltd. ..	75 Port Royal St., Kingston	18th Mar., '20
Edwards & Edgar, Ltd. ..	Kingston ..	25th Jan., '19
Finzi, Daniel & Co., Ltd. ..	30, & 34 Port Royal St., Kingston	15 Dec., '16
Friendship Estate, Ltd. ..	40 & 42 Orange St., Kingston	24th Oct., '19
Freeman's Hall Factory, Ltd.	4 Duke Street, Kingston	31st July, '20
Gleaner Co., Ltd., The ..	148-152 Harbour St., Kgn.	10th June, '97
Grace, Ltd. ..	33 Olivier Place, Kingston	7th Feb., '17
Grant & Co., Ltd. ..	87 Peters Lane, Kingston	27th April, '20
Grays Inn Central Factory Co., Ltd.	27th Duke St., Kingston	9th July, '20
Home Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.*	Kingston ..	27th June, '89
Hart, Samuel & Son, Ltd. ..	The Blue Store, 26 St. James St., Montego Bay	23rd June, '16
Henriques, N. C. Ltd. ..	109 Harbour St., Kingston	12th Sept., '19
Isaacs & Brandon, Ltd. ..	Kingston ..	22nd Nov., '11
Jamaica Co-operative Fruit and Trading Co., Ltd.	Port Antonio ..	21st March, '87
Jamaica Waggonette and Express Co., Ltd.* ..	Kingston ..	28th Dec., '88
Jamaica Sisal Co., Ltd. ..	May Pen, Clarendon	27th Aug., '21

*In liquidation.

LIST OF REGISTERED LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES, *continued.*

Name of Company.	Registered Office of Company.	Date of Registration.
Jamaica Telephone Co., Ltd.	1 Port Royal St., Kingston	28th Oct., '92
Jamaica Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	14½ Port Royal St., Kingston	5th Sept., '00
Jamaica Manufacturing and Trading Co., Ltd.	Kingston	28th July, '02
Jamaica Jockey Club, Ltd.	Upstair, Bank of Nova Scotia, King St., Kingston	26th May, '05
Jamaica Times, Ltd., The	10-12 King St., Kingston	17th April, '07
Jamaica Motor Co., Ltd.*	Catadupa, St. James	23rd Nov., '09
Jamaica Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.	8 Duke St., Kingston	1886
Jamaica Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.	Kingston	1886
Jamaica Biscuit Co., Ltd.	14½ Port Royal St., Kingston	12th Aug., '11
Jamaica Banana Fig Co., Ltd.*	8½ Pechon St., Kingston	18th Sept., '12
Jamaica Shoe & Leather Co., Ltd.*	23 Olivier Place, Kingston	21st Sept., '10
Jamaica Steamship Co., Ltd.	112 Tower St., Kingston	22nd Mar., '16
Jamaica Motorist's Association, Ltd.	4 Duke St., Kingston	2nd Feb., '18
Jamaica Fruit and Shipping Co., Ltd.	St. Charles Bldg., Corner of Port Royal & West Sts., Kingston	22nd Sept., '19
Jamaica League Publishing Co., Ltd.	137 Tower St., Kingston	14th Oct., '19
Jamaica Tobacco Co., Ltd.	4 Princess St., Kingston	29th Dec., '19
Jamaica Cordage Co., Ltd.	May Pen, Clarendon	4th May, '20
Jamaica Estates, Ltd.	Kingston	28th June, '20
Jackson Furnishing Co., Ltd., The	48 East Queen St., Kingston	20th Dec., '20
Kerr, J. E. & Co., Ltd.	Montego Bay	17th Feb., '09
Kingston Ice Making Co., Ltd.	Kingston	1886
Kingston Racing Association, Ltd.	Kingston	21st Oct., '12
Keeling Lindo, Ltd.	Upper Floor, 50 Port Royal St., Kingston	27th Oct., '17
Kingston Fisheries, Ltd., The	95 Slipe Road, Cross Roads	4th Mar., '20
Lyons, Emanuel & Sons, Ltd.*	Kingston	19th Mar., '06
Levy, J. H. & Sons, Ltd.	Brown's Town, St. Ann	17th June, '21
Leysden & Company, Ltd.*	Sav-la-Mar	28th Nov., '06
Lascelles de Mercado & Co., Ltd.	Kingston	31st Aug., '14
Lyon, G. E., Ltd.*	159 Harbour St., Kingston	12th Oct., '17
Liguanea Sugar & Distilling Co., Ltd.	30 Port Royal St., Kingston	8th May, 1920
Little Windsor, Ltd.,	Kingston.	1st July, '21.
Masonic Association of Jamaica, Ltd.	Masonic Temple, 80 Hanover St., Kingston	16th May, '08
Marathon, Ltd.	Kingston.	29th Mar., '21
Mutual Printing Co., Ltd.	Kingston	25th May, '21
McCarthy, Justin Ltd.	Kingston	10th Aug., '21
Model Dwellings, Ltd.	106 Harbour St., Kingston	12th Mar., '10
Motor Car & Supplies, Ltd.	Kingston	30th June, '11
Mutual Investment Co., Ltd.	6 Duke St., Kingston	25th Jan., '12
Movies, Ltd., The*	Kingston	4th June, '13
Maverly Racing Association, Ltd.	9 King St., Kingston	14th Jan., '14
Mutual Motor & Carriage, Co., Ltd.	53 West St., Kingston	3rd April, '16
Machado, B. & J. B., Ltd.	Kingston	5th Dec., '18
McCalla, Ltd.	61 Laws St., Kingston	31st Jan., '20
Middlemass MacInnis, Ltd.	4 Duke St., Kingston	19th April, '20
Motor Transport Co., Ltd.	Kingston	16th Nov., '20
Nathan & Co., Ltd.	Kingston	7th Mar., '99 & 19th June, '00
Northern Estates Co., Ltd.*	St. James	13th July, '10

* In liquidation,

LIST OF REGISTERED LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES, *continued.*

Name of Company.	Registered Office of Company.	Date of Registration.
Northside Moving Picture & Transportation Co., Ltd.	Port Maria	1st July, '15
Plantain Garden River Central Factory Ltd.	38 Church St., Kingston ..	23rd Feb., '20
Peat, W. A., Ltd. ..	27 Wellington St., Spanish Town ..	4th April, '10
Palace Amusement Co., (1921) Ltd.,	Kingston ..	13th Sept., '21
Palace Amusement Co., Ltd., The*	The Wilson Bldg., 85 King St., Kingston ..	14th May, '14
Port Maria Motor Co., Ltd. ..	Port Maria	16th June, '14
Phoenix Fruit Co., Ltd., The ..	Kingston	4th Feb., '15
Peoples Discount and Deposit Co., Ltd., The	Kingston	1886
Pickapeppa Co., Ltd., The ..	Shooters Hill, Manchester ..	25th June, '20
Rialto Ltd., The ..	138 Harbour St., Kingston ..	8th Dec., '19
Solomon, I., & Sons, Ltd. ..	Kingston	20th June, '07
St. James Co., Ltd., The ..	Kingston	29th Dec., '09
Smith & Morton, Ltd. ..	44 Church St., Kingston ..	12th Mar., '17
Springfield Ltd. ..	Kingston	2nd July, '17
South Camp Road Hotel (1919) Ltd.	South Camp Road Rotel, Kingston	18th Aug., '19
Serge Island Estates, Ltd. ..	Serge Island, Seaforth P.O., St. Thomas	14th Nov., '19
Stewart Castle, Ltd. ..	Georgia Estate, Duncans P.O. Trelawny	5th July, '20
St. Thomas Saw Mills, Ltd. ..	Morant Bay	11th Aug., '20
Stokesfield Ltd. ..	48 Port Royal St., Kingston ..	1st Sept., '20
Temple of Fashion, Ltd., The ..	Kingston	18th Sept., '12
Tropical Trading & Developing Co., Ltd.	4 Princess St., Kingston ..	29th Aug., '19
Tonbridge Dairies Ltd., The ..	Tonbridge, Halfway Tree P.O. ..	27th April, '20
Thompson, J. F. & Sons, Ltd. ..	Good Hope, Falmouth P.O. ..	18th Nov., '20
Union Trading Co., (Jamaica) Ltd.	73 Barry St., Kingston ..	1st July, 1918
Vere Estates Co., Ltd. ..	Coronation Bldgs., Kingston ..	14th Aug., '05
Verley & Robinson, Ltd.* ..	188 Harbour St., Kingston ..	1st Feb., '06
West Indies Chemical Works, Ltd.	Spanish Town	30th Sept., '93
West India Aerated & Mineral Waters Co., Ltd.	21 Orange St., Kingston ..	27th Mar., '97
Wilson, William, Ltd. ..	Kingston	11th April, '11
West India Mercantile Co., Ltd., The	17 Port Royal St., Kingston ..	20th June, '16
Windsor Sugar Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	Kingston	31st Jan., '18
West End Moving Pictures, Ltd.	Messrs. Norton & Cos. Store, Great George St., Sav-la-Mar	28th Oct., '19
West India Steamship Co., Ltd.	73 Orange St., Kingston ..	27th Mar., '20
West India Electric Co., Ltd.† ..	Kingston	

* In liquidation.

† This Company is not registered in Jamaica but operating here under a Special Law (Law 33 of 1897).

SURVEYORS.

THE law now in force relating to land surveyors is Law 31 of 1894, amended by Law 20 of 1902, which repealed Law 33 of 1869, the previously existing statute on the subject.

The law provides for the infliction of a penalty not exceeding £50 on any person (a) who runs a boundary, or opens lines between two properties, the occupier of which do not both concur in engaging his services; or (b) describes himself, or holds himself out as a surveyor of land, or falsely takes or uses in the Island any name, title or addition, implying a qualification as a land surveyor.

Section 4 of the law provides that no person shall be qualified to receive a commission as a land surveyor unless he is at least 21 years of age and produces satisfactory evidence as to character, and either a corporate member of the Institute of Surveyors of England, or of the Institution of Civil Engineers of England; or has passed the Cambridge Junior Local Examination in Arithmetic, Grammar, Dictation, Geography, Algebra, Euclid, plane Geometry and plane Trigonometry; has subsequently to his passing such examination been bound by indenture to serve for three years as an apprentice to a commissioned surveyor of land; and, has after the expiration of such terms of service, duly passed the examination referred to in sections 9 and 10 of the law.

Law 20 of 1902 amended this section by the insertion after the words "Cambridge Junior Local Examination" the words "or other examination or examinations of at least equal standard approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

Law 20 of 1908 further amended Section 4 of Law 31 of 1894 by inserting between the words "England" and "or" in the third line of sub-section 1 the following words:—"or possesses some other qualification of at least equal standards, approved by the Governor in Privy Council."

The sections of the law quoted below are those of greatest general importance:—

9—Any apprentice who has duly served his full term of three years in conformity with the provisions of this law may apply by way of motion to the Supreme Court for an order to be examined under the provisions of this law; and it shall be lawful for the Supreme Court, on being furnished with satisfactory proof, that such person is at least twenty-one years of age, and is of good character, and that he has duly served for three years under articles of apprenticeship duly executed and recorded, and has otherwise complied with the requirements of this law, to make an order directing the Surveyor-General and a commissioned surveyor to be appointed by the Court to examine such person as to his qualifications to receive a commission as a surveyor of land.

10—Such examination shall embrace the theory and practice of land surveying and levelling, and the accurate and neat delineation to scale upon paper of the notes taken in the field, the practical use of the principal instruments used therein and their adjustments, and topographical drawing;—and if the result of such examination shall appear satisfactory to the examiners, they shall certify to the Supreme Court, or to one of the judges thereof, in chambers, if the said court is not sitting, that such person hath been found qualified, and the said court or judge shall thereupon cause an order to be entered up in the office of the registrar of the court authorizing such person to take out a commission to act as surveyor of land.

11—On presentation to the Governor of an attested copy of the said order or, in the case of a person apprenticed before the coming into operation of this law, of an order made under section 8 of Law 33 of 1869, the person named therein shall be entitled to receive a commission as a land surveyor, which commission shall be impressed with a stamp duty of thirty pounds in lieu of all other stamps and fees whatsoever, and shall be signed by the Governor, and shall be published in the "Jamaica Gazette." Provided, that if the stamp duty of thirty pounds on articles of apprenticeship made and entered into before the coming into operation of this law shall have been already paid then such commission shall bear a stamp of one pound only.

13—Any commissioned surveyor who shall intentionally, or through negligence, carelessness, or culpable ignorance, make an incorrect survey, or deliver an incorrect plan of any land shall be liable on the complaint of any person aggrieved thereby to have his commission as commissioned surveyor cancelled by order of a judge of the supreme court, or to be temporarily suspended from the exercise of his office as a surveyor during such time as may be fixed by a judge of the supreme court, or to incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, and such surveyor shall further be required to re-pay any sums of money that he may have received from the complainant in consideration of such survey or plan, if it be so ordered by such judge.

The following is the scale of fees which surveyors are entitled to charge under the law:—

Traversing road, per chain	£0 0 2
Traversing gullies and river courses, per chain	0 0 6
Traversing or running lines for the purpose of defining boundaries, per chain	0 1 6
Laying out a single lot not exceeding 5 sqr. chains, including diagram	0 16 0
For every additional lot	0 6 0
Laying out lots not exceeding three acres each (not including diagram) for each lot	1 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding three acres and not exceeding five acres	1 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding five acres and not exceeding ten	2 0 0
Laying out lots exceeding ten acres and not exceeding twenty	2 10 0
Laying out lots exceeding twenty acres and not exceeding thirty	3 0 0
For each diagram of the above	0 6 0
Laying out lots exceeding thirty acres each, and not exceeding one hundred acres, for each acre, the sum of	0 2 0
For every diagram of the above	0 16 0
All surveys of above one hundred acres to be charged for by the lineal chain as above	
Writing out original notice of survey exclusive of stamp	0 2 6
Writing out each copy of notice, exclusive of cost of service	0 1 0
Attending to survey land by appointment of employer, when such employer does not attend either personally or by an agent at the time and place appointed	2 2 0
Attending by appointment of another Surveyor to run a line, when Surveyor does not attend or the running of such shall be interrupted	2 2 0
Attending on behalf of a proprietor to protect boundaries when a survey is in course of being made of adjoining lands, per diem	2 2 0
Making searches in the Record Office, counting the time occupied in travelling to the said office, per hour	0 4 0
Copies of forms, plans, embellished plans, and all other work to be charged as may be agreed on.	

LAND SURVEYORS.

James L. TaBois, Spanish Town P.O., Ambrose Hearne, Cross Roads P.O., William Raglan Phillips, Morant Bay P.O., William Sylvester Dunn, Richmond P.O., Charles John Davis, Falmouth P.O., Arthur Shamrock Byles, Milford, Brown's Town P.O., Charles N. Heming, Claremont P.O., R. J. Miller, Liguanea Club, E. E. Rickard, The Cottage, Linstead P.O., Amos Harvey McGahan, c/o Public Works Department, T. R. B. Vermont, The Cascades, Lodge P.O., Wilmot Fortunatus March, Ivy Lawn, Chapeltown P.O., Alexander Russell Dunn, Prospect, Port Antonio P.O., Edward George Reid, Troy P.O., Cecil Alfred Peynado, Theophilus Lynch Byles, Spanish Town P.O., W. B. Sanzster, The Orchard, Mountinside, T. J. Gray, Maggoty P.O., S. H. Whittingham, Newton Farm, Cambridge P.O., C. E. Spence, Port Antonio P.O., A. G. McCatty, Mayday, Mandeville P.O., H. G. Rogers, Surveyor General's Office, Kingston A. G. Logan MacLeod, Kings, Whitehouse P.O., Edward Foster, F.S.I., The Cottage, Montego Bay P.O., A. C. Bancroft, F.S.I., Ladyfield, Golden Grove P.O., W. A. Carpenter, Agncourt, Halfway Tree P.O., H. J. Dignum, Cuba, J. Monk Fletcher, Public Works Department, Kingston, Ralph E. Rickman, F.S.I., J. H. L. Dodd, c/o John Dodd, Jamaica Government Railway, H. W. Bowker, F.A.S.I., Surveyor General's Office, Kingston, Percy Abrahams, c/o Henriques Bros., Kingston, H. A. Melville, T. L. Pearson, H. M. Willoughby.

(See also Land Surveyor's Association, p. 627.)

PETROLEUM.

Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council under sections 18 and 19 of the Petroleum Law, 1906, (Law 37 of 1906), for the importation, transportation and keeping for sale of petroleum

N.B.—Section 1 of the said Law defines the term "petroleum" as used in that Law and these rules. The section has been amended by Law 19 of 1920 by substituting one hundred and seventy degrees for one hundred and fifty degrees.

Section 3, as amended by Law 19 of 1920, prohibits the importation, storage or sale of petroleum giving off inflammable vapour at any temperature lower than 95° Fahr. in vessels other than are herein prescribed. Section 4 provides that any breach of section 3 shall be an offence against section 157 of the Customs Consolidation Law and that an offender shall on conviction be liable to the pains and forfeitures therein mentioned. Section 5 provides that petroleum imported, stored, or sold in contravention of section 3 shall be deemed to be an article included in the term "dangerous explosives" for the purposes of Law 6 of 1899. Section 6 provides that no petroleum shall be kept in quantity exceeding fifty gallons, and that petroleum giving off inflammable vapour at any temperature lower than 95° Fahr. shall not be kept in quantity exceeding eight gallons otherwise than in a building specially appointed for the purpose by the Governor and under conditions prescribed by him, and that any petroleum kept in contravention of this section shall be forfeited and the occupier of the premises where it is so kept shall be liable to a penalty of £20 a day for every day during which such petroleum is so kept.

Definitions.

The term "The Law" as used in these rules means the Petroleum Law, 1906 (Law 37 of 1906).

The term "gasolene" as used in these rules means and includes all petroleum which gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature lower than 95° Fahrenheit as defined in the Law.

The term "Petroleum Store" as used in these rules means a building specially appointed by the Governor for the storage of petroleum.

The term "Prescribed" as used in these rules means prescribed, appointed or authorised by the Law, these rules, or the Governor.

The Laws affecting the Storage and Sale of Petroleum, are, 18 of 1877, 2 of 1905, 37 of 1906, 1 of 1907, 37 of 1908, 30 of 1912 and 19 of 1920.

RULES

Importation—1. The master of any ship, drogher or other vessel arriving in any port of this Island having on board any gasolene, otherwise than in conformity with the Law, shall be subject to the provisions of section 4 of law 6 of 1899.

2. Gasolene landed otherwise than as prescribed shall be deemed to be prohibited goods at the port of arrival and dealt with accordingly by the Customs authorities.

Transportation—3. Petroleum shall not be transported along any public highway otherwise than such vessels as are prescribed for the storage of petroleum.

4. Care shall be taken to so load vessels containing petroleum on any vehicle that there shall be no risk of injury being done to them or any of them during the transportation thereof.

5. Vessels containing gasolene must be protected from the direct rays of the sun.

6. The person in charge of any vehicle carrying petroleum must be notified of the nature of the goods thereon and he must prevent any lighted candle, lamp, or any ignited tobacco or other substance from approaching or being near to any vessel containing it.

Applications for Petroleum Stores—7. Any person desiring to have a petroleum store on his premises shall make an application in writing to the Director of Public Works requesting him to inspect the building which he wishes the Governor to appoint for that purpose, and to forward the application to the Governor, together with his report thereon.

8. If the Director of Public Works is not satisfied that the building complies with the requirements of the Law and these rules he will so inform the applicant and will not forward the application to the Governor. Otherwise the Governor's decision will be communicated to the applicant by the Colonial Secretary.

9. The conditions to be prescribed by the Governor when appointing a building as a petroleum store under section 6 of the law as to the mode of storage, the nature of the goods with which petroleum may be stored and the testing of such petroleum from time to time are contained in these rules.

Storage—10. A petroleum store must be isolated from all other buildings, unless the entire building of which it forms part be constructed entirely of incombustible and spark-proof materials, and the petroleum store be completely separated from every other part of the building by solid fire-proof walls, ceiling and floor.

11. Every petroleum store must be externally spark-proof and so situated with regard to other buildings in the neighbourhood and to the nature and contents of such buildings

that it may be deemed safe from ignition externally; and if any part of a petroleum store be within 30 feet distant from a dwelling house or store it must be constructed entirely of solid and incombustible materials.

12. Every motor car registered under Law 26 of 1905 requiring petroleum for its propulsion shall be deemed to be a petroleum store for a quantity not exceeding that required for a distance of 150 miles.

13. In order that the temperature of the petroleum may be kept low and to permit as free a perflation of air as possible, every petroleum store must be provided with floor and roof or ceiling ventilation constructed in such a manner as to prevent so far as is possible fire from being communicated to the interior of the store from without.

14. The doorways of petroleum stores must be of not less than three feet six inches clear width and the doors must open outwards so as to permit of the contents of the store being removed as quickly as possible.

15. No other inflammable goods shall be kept in a petroleum store.

16. Petroleum may be kept in the same vessels in which it is permitted to be imported, provided that such vessels are in durable and air-tight condition, or other vessels complying with the same conditions, including fixed metallic tanks the inlets and outlets of which must be closed by air-tight covers or taps, except when petroleum is being introduced or withdrawn. If the vessels are imported in wooden cases containing one or more they may be so kept in the store.

17. Any vessel containing petroleum which shall become defective in condition shall forthwith, on being found to be so, be removed from the store and the petroleum shall be transferred to a vessel in perfect condition which may be returned to the store.

18. Casks or vessels containing more than 25 gallons of petroleum each shall be stored in tiers or rows, the tier or row next any wall shall be not more than one cask or vessel in width and two in height, with a clear passage of at least four feet between it and the next tier or row; all other tiers or rows may consist of two casks or vessels in width and two in height, with a similar passage of at least four feet between the tiers or rows, and every such passage between the tiers or rows shall be connected with the door of the store by a passage of at least four feet in width.

Vessels or cases containing 25 gallons or less each shall be similarly stored in tiers or rows, and the first tier or row next any wall shall be not more than two vessels or cases in width and four in height, with a clear passage of at least three feet between it and the next tier or row; all other tiers or rows may consist of four vessels or cases in width and four in height, with a similar passage of at least three feet between the tiers or rows, and every such passage between the tiers or rows shall be connected with the door of the store by a passage of at least three feet in width.

19. Vessels containing gasoline must be stored apart from vessels containing petroleum of other descriptions and separated therefrom by a space or spaces not less than three feet in width.

20. The door of a petroleum store shall be provided with a strong lock attached to the inside of the door and also with a sufficient hasp and staple and a padlock on the outside, and if it be a double door the half to which the lock is not attached shall be provided with strong tower bolts at top and bottom on the inside. The keys of the locks must be kept by the proprietor in his own possession or in his absence in that of the person whom he leaves in charge of the premises. The door must be kept securely closed and fastened by both locks at night and by at least one lock in day time, except when petroleum is being received into or removed from the store.

21. No petroleum shall be received into or removed from any store except during daylight.

22. No lighted candle, lamp or lantern nor any match shall at any time be taken into a petroleum store under any pretence or for any purpose whatever. No smoking shall under any circumstances be permitted in any petroleum store.

A conspicuous notice containing these prohibitions shall be posted outside and inside every petroleum store.

23. If petroleum becomes ignited the application of water tends to spread the fire. Earth, sand or blankets and rags should be thrown on the flames to extinguish them. A supply of about a cubic yard of earth or sand shall be always kept conveniently near every petroleum store.

24. Any Officer or Sub-officer of Constabulary or any Officer of Excise or Customs shall on demand at any reasonable time be afforded access to any petroleum store for the purpose of inspecting the store or testing the petroleum.

25. The Senior Officer of Constabulary for any parish shall inspect or cause to be inspected by a sub-Officer every petroleum store in that parish and its contents at least once in every year and shall take such lawful steps as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the law and these rules. In any case of persistent or continuous non-compliance such Senior Officer shall report fully to the Colonial Secretary through the Inspector General.

Sale—26. Petroleum for sale by retail shall be kept in such vessels as are prescribed for the storage thereof.

No quantity exceeding four gallons shall be delivered at one time to any single purchaser except in an air-tight metal vessel, unless an entire cask as imported be purchased. Smaller quantities may be drawn from a vessel kept for the purpose into bottles or suitable cans and so delivered.

Arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Senior Officer of Constabulary for the parish for the preventing so far as possible the escape of petroleum in the process of transfer from the original container to the bottles or cans in which is delivered and for the collection of any petroleum so escaping in a metal receptacle from which it can be transferred to a safe place.

No lighted candle, lamp or any ignited tobacco or other substance shall be allowed to approach or to be near the place where petroleum is so kept or transferred. Vessels containing gasoline and the arrangements for its delivery in small quantities shall be completely separated from those for petroleum of other descriptions.

27. A copy of these rules shall be kept constantly posted on or near the door of every petroleum store. A copy of Rule 26 shall be printed on the back of every license to sell petroleum by retail.

Penalties—28. Any persons contravening any of these rules or refusing or neglecting to comply with any requirements under these rules or obstructing any person in the lawful exercise of any powers given by or under these rules, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council, on the 31st October, 1906.

CALCIUM CARBIDE.

Law 5 of 1901 defines *Calcium Carbide* to mean "any substance capable of evolving *Acetylene* when treated with water" and enacts that after June 1st, 1901, no one shall sell or store Calcium Carbide without a License, under a maximum penalty of £20. Quantities not over 5lbs. may be kept in hermetically closed vessels, each containing not exceeding 1lb., without a License. The Governor in Privy Council is empowered to make rules to govern the storage of Calcium Carbide, which rules are to be published in the *Gazette* and are not to apply to buildings distant more than 100 feet from other buildings. Licenses are granted and cancelled by the Colonial Secretary, and the granting or cancellation must be published in the *Gazette* and take effect from the date of such publication.

The law prohibits the sale of such impure Carbide of Calcium as may be liable to spontaneous ignition. All vessels containing the said Calcium Carbide shall bear in conspicuous characters the words "Calcium Carbide," "dangerous if not kept dry" with the following caution:—

"The contents of this package are liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas;" and with the addition:—

(a) In the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner;

(b) In the case of a vessel sent or conveyed, of the name or address of the sender;

(c) In the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, the name and address of vendor.

The Customs or Police authorities may take samples of Calcium Carbide imported or offered for sale for analysis, and if impure it may be confiscated.

Offences against the Law not otherwise provided for, or against the Regulations made thereunder, may be punished by a maximum penalty of £5, which may be recovered summarily.

The following Privy Council Regulations were published on April 18, 1901.

RULES AS TO CALCIUM CARBIDE STORES.

A building used for the storage of Calcium Carbide must be isolated and distant not less than 30 feet from any dwelling and any other building in which any inflammable article is kept, unless it have walls, floor, ceiling, doors and shutters of incombustible material and be solidly and imperviously cut off from all communication with other parts of the block.

2. Every building used for the storage of Calcium Carbide must be so built and situated that the interior surfaces of the walls, ceiling and floor shall not be liable to become wet, and must be provided with ample floor and roof ventilation so constructed as to prevent the ingress of water. All doors and shutters must open outwards and be so constructed that when closed water will be prevented from entering the building. All doors and shutters must be kept securely locked, except when necessarily open to give access to the interior of the store.

3. No inflammable goods or damp goods shall be kept in the same store with Calcium Carbide.

Approved by the Governor in Privy Council on the 3rd April, 1901.

GUNPOWDER AND EXPLOSIVES.

The importation, sale, storage and use of gunpowder and other explosives are governed by Law 6 of 1899, which consolidated and amended previous laws on the subject. "Gunpowder" is defined as meaning the kind of powder commonly known as "gunpowder, or blasting powder, percussion caps or cartridges adapted for use in connection with guns, rifles, revolvers or pistols."

The definition of "dangerous explosives" is dynamite, nitro-glycerine or other explosive substance other than "gunpowder" as above defined.

No gunpowder or dangerous explosive may be landed without a license under a penalty of £100. Such substances must be placed in the magazine nearest to the port of arrival of the vessel. Dealers in such substances and in fire-arms must take out a license; 100lbs. weight is the maximum quantity that can be kept other than in the public magazines.

Rules are laid down for the safe storage, packing and carriage of explosives, and justices of the peace may issue search warrants in case of suspicion of the storage of explosives and fire-arms in unallowed places. The Governor in Privy Council has power to frame regulations under the Law as may from time to time be necessary. A penalty of £20 may be exacted for any offence against the Law. See Rules made by the Governor in Privy Council under Section 22 of Law 6 of 1899 published in the Jamaica Gazette September 19, 1912.

BIRDS AND FISH PROTECTION.

Birds—The indiscriminate destruction of fish in the rivers and streams of the island by the use of explosives and of poisonous and intoxicating herbs (of which latter there is great variety in Jamaica, and which are easily accessible to any one who wishes to make use of them), and the wholesale destruction of wild birds of all kinds in and out of season which prevailed, rendered a law for the protection of birds and fish absolutely necessary, Law 32 of 1885 was therefore passed by the Legislature.

In this law certain birds which were being rapidly exterminated on account of the value of their plumage, as well as others that are specially useful to agriculture as insect destroyers, are now absolutely protected, while certain edible birds, fishes and creatures have now a close season provided, during which it is unlawful to kill them.

The protected birds are divided into two classes: those named in the one class are protected all the year round and those named in the other class are protected during certain months only.

A general Consolidating Law, 33 of 1911, repealed, previous legislation on this subject and enacted under Section 2 of the Law, Schedule I, the following:—

Sec. 2—(1) Any person who shall kill, wound or take, any bird or the eggs of any bird specified in the first Schedule to this Law, or who shall have in his possession any such bird killed, wounded or taken, or the eggs of any such bird taken, after the passing of this Law, or any part thereof, shall be guilty of an offence against this Law.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Section 2).

Red-tailed Buzzard, (*Buteo Borealis*); American Merlin, (*Falco Columbarius*); Large Potoo, (*Nyctibius Jamaicensis*); Jabbering Crow, (*Corvus Jamaicensis*); Tinkling Grackle, (*Quiscalus crassirostris*). All-black Grackle, (*Nesopsar nigerimus*); Common Troopial,

(*Ictern vulgaris*); Yellow-backed Finch, (*Pyrrhulagra anoxantha*); Banana Bird, (*Icterus Leucopteryx*); Blue Quit, (*Pyrrhulagonia Jamaica*); Feather-tongue, (*Glosptila ruficallis*); Jamaican Sugar-bird, (*Certhiola flaveola*); Arrow-head Wood-warbler, (*Dendroeca Pharetra*); Jamaican Greenlet, (*Vireosylva calidris*); Plain Greenlet, (*Vireo M. destus*); Osborn's Greenlet, (*Labetes osborni*); Glass-eyed Thrush, (*Turdus Jamaicensis*); Hopping Thrush or Hopping Dick, (*Turdus aurantius*); Antillean Mocking-bird, (*Mimus orpheus*); Hill's Mocking-bird, (*Mimus Hilli*); Golden Swallow, (*Petrochelidon euchrysea*); Solitaire, (*Myiadectes solitarius*); Antillean Cliff-Swallow, (*Petrochelidon pueriloma*); Scater's Fly-snapper, (*Elaenia fallax*); Beccard, (*Platypsaris niger*); Buff-winged Flat-bill, (*Blacus pallidus*); Black or Hunter, (*Myiornis pluvialis*); May-bird, (*Saurothera V. tula*); Mango Humming-bird, (*Lampornis mango*); Long-tailed Humming-bird, (*Aithurus polytmus*); Old man Bird-ming-bird, (*Melospiza minima*); Palm Swift, (*Cypselus pheniceobius*); Vervain Humming-bird, (*Siphonoris americanus*); Jamaica Tody, (*Todus veridicus*); Long-billed Amazon Parrot, (*Chrysotis collaria*); Black-billed Amazon Parrot, (*Chrysotis agilis*); Jamaican Macaw, (*Ara Gossii*); Barbados Blackbird, (*Crotophaga Ani*); American Barn-owl, (*Strix Pratincola*); Lettered Owl, (*Asio Grammicus*); West Indian Osprey, (*Pandion haliaetus*); Great Blue Heron, (*Ardea herodias*); Louisiana Egret, (*Ardea ludoviciana*); Little Blue Egret, (*Ardea cœrulea*); Green-gaulin, (*Butorides virescens*); American Lesser Tern, (*Sterna antillarum*); Cayenne Tern, (*Sterna maxima*); Tern, (*Hydrochelidon nigra*); Blue Mountain "Duck" (Petrel), (*Oestrata jamaicensis*); White-winged Grebe, (*Podiceps dominicus*); Pied-billed Grebe, (*Podilymbus podiceps*); Blue Dove, (*Geotrygon cristata*); Partridge Dove, (*Geotrygon montana*).

Sec. 3—(1) There shall be a close season for each of the birds, fishes and creatures enumerated in the second Schedule to this Law. Such season shall, until another shall be provided in lieu thereof in manner hereafter provided, be the period set opposite in the said Schedule to the name of each such bird, fish or creature.

SECOND SCHEDULE (Section 3).

CLOSE SEASON.

Ground Doves or Groo-groo-doo	1st March to 15th August.
Coots	1st March to 25th July.
Pendoves	1st March to 11th August.
Whitewings or Lapwings	1st March to 11th August save in the parishes of St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland and Hanover, where the close season shall be from 1st March to 31st July.
Baldpates	1st March to 25th July, save in the parish of St. Elizabeth where the close season shall be from 1st March to 15th July.
Blue Pigeons	1st March to 25th July.
Ringtail Pigeons	1st March to 31st August.
Whitebelly	1st March to 30th September.
Patcharies	1st May to 21st August.
Wild Guinea-fowls	
Quail	
Oysters	

Sub-Section 2 of section 3 gives power to the Governor to alter and amend the close season, thus prescribed, as may be advisable.

Not c. in Gazette 12th August, 1915, withdrew Parakeets and Yellow-bellied Parrots from 1st Schedule and placed them in Schedule II with close season from 1st March to 11th August.

Fish—The laws referred to extend to fishes. The object is to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of fishes in the waters of Jamaica and its dependencies. The licenses mentioned under section 14 of Law 32 of 1885 are, under Law 38 of 1888, extended to all fresh water fish.

No fish can be taken in any river or stream between the 1st June and the 1st October, and any pot, net or engine used in any river or stream during that period may be destroyed by any person. In July, 1899, the Governor acting under Law 16 of 1889 declared that the provisions of Sec. 6 of Law 32 of 1885, should cease to apply so far as the Cabaritta River in Westmoreland and the adjoining morass are concerned, to Mudfish, Blackfish, Godamies and Eels. It is unlawful to use at any time any method of poisoning, stupefy-

ing, or intoxicating fish, or to destroy fish by explosion of dynamite or other explosive substance, in any harbour, bay, creek, pond, river or stream, or to make use of any seine, net, pot, or engine for catching fish with meshes or spaces of less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches between knot and knot, or bar and bar. In any harbour or bay (but not in any river or stream) a cast or shrimp net not above $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms long and not joined to any other net may be used.

Oysters are protected from the 1st May to the 31st August. Turtle, including land turtle, are not protected; but turtle eggs may not be taken at any time or destroyed.

Every offence against the Laws (32 of 1885 and 4 of 1887) is punishable on summary conviction with a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Mammals On the 5th July, 1920, the Governor under section 3 of Law 33 of 1914 declared that Coneys should be included in the Second Schedule to the Law and that the close season for Coneys shall be from the 1st January to the 31st December in each year.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN PEAK.

THE Blue Mountain Peak—an altitude of 7,388 feet at the highest point—was at one time a somewhat arduous undertaking as there was no riding road to the summit, and the ascent had to be made on foot by a very steep and ill-defined track. Through the generosity of Governor Sir Henry Norman, and a few gentlemen having property in the district, a riding road to the Peak was constructed, and the ascent can now be made, in good weather, on horseback or on foot.

Two days suffice for the trip. The first part of the journey, a distance of nine miles to Gordon Town, can be made by buggy; but the electric cars to Papine, will take the visitor to within a short distance of Gordon Town, and vehicles are obtainable thence to Gordon Town, where riding ponies can be procured. Buggies must be ordered in advance from Bolton's stables, Gordon Town, or his Duke Street Office. There is a small hut, erected for the shelter of those who desire to spend the night on the Peak to witness the sunrise. Extensive views of the south, north and eastern coasts of the island may be obtained on a clear day—and the coast of Cuba is sometimes visible to the north.

Information as to this trip may be obtained from the Jamaica Tourist Association, 85 Barry Street, Kingston.

ELECTION INFORMATION.

THE duty of registering the persons entitled to vote at elections for Members of the Legislative Council and of the Parochial Boards (including the City Council of Kingston) is discharged by the Collectors of Taxes of the several parishes.

The lists are revised and settled in March and April of each year at Courts held for the purpose by the Resident Magistrates who are the "Revising Judges."

Under Her Majesty's Order in Council, of 3rd October, 1895, each parish of the island now of itself constitutes an electoral district having the right to elect a member to the Legislative Council.

Returning Officers for Legislative Council elections are appointed by the Governor under Section 2 of Law 21 of 1884, and for Parochial General Elections under Section 12 of Law 17 of 1901. At Bye-elections for the Parochial Board the Returning Officer is appointed by the Chairman of the Board.

Schedule of Fees for the Legislative Council and Parochial Elections.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Returning Officer—

1. For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country	..	..	£1 11 6
2. For a contested Election, Kingston	..	..	15 15 0
3. For a contested Election, Country	..	..	5 5 0
4. Presiding Officers, Kingston, (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	3 3 0
5. Presiding Officers, Country, (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	2 2 0
6. Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston	..	..	3 3 0
7. do. do. Country	..	..	1 1 0

PAROCHIAL GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Returning Officer—

8. For an uncontested Election, Kingston and Country	..	..	£1 11 0
9. For an uncontested Election, Port Royal	..	..	1 1 0
10. For a contested Election, Kingston	..	..	15 15 0
11. For a contested Election, Port Royal	..	..	2 2 0
12. do. do. Country	..	..	5 5 0
13. Presiding Officers—Kingston (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	3 3 0
14. Presiding Officers, Country (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	2 2 0
15. Presiding Officer acting also as a Deputy Returning Officer a total fee of	..	..	3 3 0
16. Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston	..	..	3 3 0
17. do. do. Country	..	..	1 1 0

PAROCHIAL BYE-ELECTIONS.

For an Uncontested Election.

Returning Officer—

18. Receiving Nominations and declaring Election	1 1 0
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For a Contested Election.

19. Returning Officer—Kingston	12 12 0
20. Returning Officer Country—Receiving Nomination	1 1 0
21. Taking the Poll	..	..	2 2 0
22. Presiding Officers—Kingston (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	3 3 0
23. Presiding Officer, Country (to include all work from opening of Poll to declaration of same)	..	..	2 2 0
24. Clerk to Returning Officer, Kingston	..	..	3 3 0
25. Clerk to Returning Officer, Country	..	..	1 1 0

TRAVELLING EXPENSES.

For Legislative Council and Parochial Election

Travelling Expenses shall be allowed according to the sums actually and reasonably incurred, but in no case shall there be an allowance for travelling expenses of more than 9d. for every mile travelled.

Where there is a Railway, or other public conveyance, the fare both ways only will be allowed.

For every night away from home, 13/6. Actual out of pocket expenses on last day of journey will be refunded. In the event of its being necessary to send a Presiding Officer to an outlying Polling Station, he shall be permitted to travel overnight and will be entitled to the same travelling and subsistence allowances.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Expenditure incurred for such services as:—Hire of Room for holding Elections, carpenter's work, conveyance of ballot boxes, cleaning out polling station and incidental expenses will be allowed, provided the amount be reasonable, and must be supported by vouchers.

VISITING POLLING STATIONS.

Not more than one visit should be paid by a Returning Officer to a Polling Station, if at that visit the arrangements prescribed in Section 12 of Law 21 of 1884, can be satisfactorily made. If on any occasion it should be found necessary to pay more than one visit an explanation of the circumstances which rendered such visit necessary should be furnished.

The fees payable to Returning Officers as above shall include remuneration for services performed by them as Presiding Officers.

No person shall receive fees in respect of more than one Office at any one Election.

The Clerk of the Courts is usually the Returning Officer for each electoral district, and the Head Polling Station is at the chief town in each parish.

The following Table shows the District Polling Stations in the several Electoral Districts.

DISTRICT POLLING STATIONS.

St. Andrew—Stony Hill, Lawrence Tavern, Mount Pleasant, Belvedere, Red Hills, Cross Roads, Bull Bay, Gorton Town, Guava Ridge.

St. Thomas—Easington, Yallahs, Trinity Ville, Golden Grove, Cedar Valley, Bath, Port Morant, Seaforth.

Portland—Hope Bay, Buff Bay, St. Margaret's Bay, Manchioneal, Moore Town, Priestman's River, Wakefield.

St. Mary—Annotto Bay, Richmond, Gayle, Windsor Castle, Enfield, Belfield.

St. Ann—Brown's Town, Moneague, Alexandria, Cave Valley, Claremont, Ocho Rios, Bensonton, Gibraltar, Dry Harbour, Calderwood, Boro'bridge.

Trinidad—Stewart Town, Duncans, Deeside, Ulster Spring, Clarks Town, Spring Garden, Sherwood.

St. James—Adelphi, Spring Mount, Cambridge.

Hanover—Green Island, Miles Town, Sandy Bay, Cascade, Riverside.

Westmoreland—Little London, Negril, Morgan's Bridge, Bluefields, Petersfield, White House, Darliston, Bethel Town, New Road, Seaford Town.

St. Elizabeth—Santa Cruz, Malvern, Lacovia, Newmarket, Springfield, Williamsfield, Portsea, Siloah, Pedro, Black River, Cross Roads, Balacava, Ipswich.

Manchester—Lincoln, Porus, Davyton, Christiana, Cottage, Comfort Hall, Craighead, Wigton, Pratville, Newport.

Clarendon—Alley, Chapelton, Frankfield, Milk River, Brixton Hill, Spaldings, Rock River, Hayes, Toll Gate, Crooked River, Boroughbridge, Kellits, Thompson Town.

St. Catherine—Old Harbour, Linstead, Point Hill, Harker's Hall, Troja, Rio Magno, Bartons, Browns Hall, Ewarton, Guanaboa Vale.

HANDBOOK OF JAMAICA. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

1. MEASURE OF LENGTH.

I. MEASURE OF LENGTH.			
12	Inches	=	1 Foot
3	Feet	=	1 Yard
5½	Yards	=	1 Rod or Pole
40	Poles	=	1 Furlong
8	Furlongs	=	1 Mile
69 1/510 Miles	=	1 Degree of a Great	
			Circle of the Earth.
An inch is the smallest line			

An inch is the smallest lineal measure to which a name is given, but sub-divisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics the inch is commonly divided into *eighths*. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons it is divided into *tenths*, *hundredths*, &c.

Particular Measures of Length.

A Nail	=	2½ Inches	Used for measuring cloth of all kinds.
Quarter	=	4 Nails	
Yard	=	4 Quarters	
Ell	=	5 Quarters	Used for height of horses.
Hand	=	4 Inches	
Fathom	=	6 Feet	Used in measuring depths
Link	=	7 In. 92 hdths	
Chain	=	100 Links or 66 ft.	Used in Land Measure to facilitate computation of the content, 10 square chains being equal to an acre.

2 MEASURE OF SURFACE.

144	Sq. Inches	=	1 Sq. Foot
9	Sq. Feet	=	1 Sq. Yard
30½	Sq. yards	=	1 Perch or rod
40	Perches	=	1 Rood
4	Roods	=	1 Acre
640	Acres	=	1 Sq. Mile

3. MEASURE OF SOLIDITY AND CAPACITY.

DIVISION I.—SOLIDITY.

1728	Cubic Inches	=	1 Cubic Foot.
27	Cubic Feet	=	1 Cubic Yard.

DIVISION II.—CAPACITY.

4	Gills	=	1 Pint	=	34½	cup. ins	nearly
2	Pints	=	1 Quart	=	69½	—	—
4	Qrts.	=	1 Gallon	=	277½	—	—
2	Galls.	=	1 Peck	=	55½	—	—
8	Galls.	=	1 Bushel	=	2218 1-5	—	—
8	Bush.	=	1 Quarter	=	10½	cup. ft.	nearly
4	Qrs.	=	1 Load	=	51½	—	—

The four last denominations are used for dry goods only. For liquids several denominations have been heretofore adopted, viz:—

For Beer, the Firkin of 9 Gallons, the Kilderkin of 18, the Barrel of 36, the Hogshead of 54, and the Butt of 108 Galls. Flour is sold nominally by measure but actually by weight reckoned at 7lbs. avoirdupois to a gallon.

4. MEASURE OF WEIGHT.

DIVISION I.—AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

27½ Grains	=	1 Drachm	=	27½ gr.
16 Drachms	=	1 Ounce	=	437½
16 Ounces	=	1 Pound (lb.)	=	7000
28 Pounds	=	1 Quarter (qr.)		
4 Quarters	=	1 Hundredweight (cwt.)		
20 Cwt.	=	1 Ton		

This weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and in the common dealings of life.

The particular weights belonging to this Division are as follows:—cwt. qr. lb.

14 Pounds	=	1 Stone	=	0	0	14	Used in the Trade
2 Stone	=	1 Tod	=	0	1	0	
6½ Tod	=	1 Wey	=	1	2	14	
2 Wey	=	1 Sack	=	3	1	0	
12 Sacks	=	1 Last	=	39	0	0	

DIVISION II.—TROY WEIGHT.

24 Grains	=	1 Pennyweight	=	24gr.
20 Pennyweights	=	1 Ounce	=	480
12 Ounces	=	1 Pound	=	5760

These are the denominations of Troy Weights when used for weighing gold, silver, and precious stones, except diamonds. But Troy Weight is also used by Apothecaries in compounding medicines, and by them the ounce is divided into 8 drams, and the dram into 3 scruples, so that the scruple is equal to 20 grains.

For scientific purposes the grain only is used; and sets of weights are constructed in decimal progression from 100,000 grains downwards to 1.100th of a grain.

The *carat*, used for weighing diamonds, is 3½ grains. The term, however when used to express the fineness of gold, has a relative meaning only. Every mass of alloyed gold is supposed to be divided into 24 equal parts; thus the standard for coin is 22 carat *fine*, that is, it consists of 22 parts of pure gold and 2 parts of alloy.

5. ANGULAR MEASURE.

OR DIVISIONS OF THE CIRCLE

60	Seconds	=	1 Minute
60	Minutes	=	1 Degree
30	Degrees	=	1 Sign
90	Degrees	=	1 Quadrant
360	Degrees or 12 Signs	=	1 Circumference.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, *continued.*

6. MEASURE OF TIME.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour
24 Hours	= 1 Day
7 Days	= 1 Week
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month
28, 29, 30, or 31 days	= 1 Calendar Month
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year
365 Days	= 1 Common Year
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year

In 400 years 97 are leap years and 303 common.

WEIGHT OF ENGLISH COINS.

Gold.

	dwts.	grs.
Double Sovereign	10	6½
Sovereign	5	3½
Half Sovereign	2	13½

Silver.

Crown	18	4	4-11
Half Crown	9	2	2-11
Florin	7	6	6-11
Shilling	3	15	3-11
Sixpence	19	7	11
Fourpence	5	1	11

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

WEIGHTS.

[The Metric unit of weight is the GRAMME = 15.44 grains English. It is the weight of a cubic centimetre of distilled water.]

Milligramme	= 1000th of a gramme	..	..	= .0154 grains English
Centigramme	= 100th "	..	..	= .1544 "
Déctigramme	= 10th "	..	..	= 1.544 "
GRAMME		..	..	= 15.44 "
Décagramme	= 10 grammes	..	..	= 154.4 "
Hectogramme	= 100 "	..	..	= 1544 "
Kilogramme	= 1000 "	..	..	= 32½ oz. Troy = 2.2057 lbs. av.
Myriagramme	= 10000 "	..	..	= 321½ oz. " = 22.057 "

* * * 51 Kilogrammes make 1 cwt. and very nearly ½ lb. besides.

MEASURES.

Length.

[The Metric unit of linear measure is the METRE = 39.3708 inches. It is the 10 millionth part of the arc of the meridian from the equator to the pole.]

Millimètre	= 1000th of a metre	..	= .03937 inches
Centimètre	= 100th "	..	= .39371 "
Décimètre	= 10th "	..	= 3.93708 "
METRE		..	= 39.3708 = 3.2809 ft.
Décamètre	= 10 metres	..	= 32.809 ft. = 10.9363 yds.
Hectomètre	= 100 "	..	= 328.09 ft. = 109.363 yds.
Kilomètre	= 1000 "	..	= 1093.63 yds. = .62138 miles
Myriamètre	= 10000 "	..	= 10936.33 yds. = 6.21382 miles

NOTE 1.—Since the fraction of $\frac{5}{8}$ is equal to the decimal .625, the Metric kilomètre differs but little from the $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile; the difference being .625—62138 = .00362, which is less than the 4-1000th, or the 1-250th of a mile; so that by estimating a kilomètre at $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile, we make an error in excess, of less than one mile in 250 miles. For the ordinary purposes of comparison therefore we may regard 8 kilomètres as equal to five miles; so that the distance between any two places, expressed in kilomètres, may be converted into English miles, near enough for general itinerarv objects, by multiplying the number of kilomètres by 5, and then dividing the product by 8; as in the instance in the margin, where we see that 40 kilomètres make 25 miles.

40 kilos.
5 "
8) 200
25 miles.

Surface.

[The Metric unit of superficial measure is the **ARE** = 119 603 sq. yds. It is the square of 10 mètres; that is, of a *décamètre*.]

Centiare = 100th of an are = 1 square mètre =	1.196 sq. yds.
ARE	= 119.603 "
Decare = 10 ares	= .2471 acres
Hectare = 100 ares	= 2.471 "

Capacity.

[The Metric unit of capacity is the **LITRE** = 61 02705 cubic inches. It is the cube of one-tenth of a mètre, that is, of a *décimètre*.]

Millitre = 1000th of a litre = 1 cubic centrimètre =	.06103 cub. in.
Centilitre = 100th "	= .6103 "
Décilitre = 10th "	= 6.1027 "
LITRE	= 61.02705 "
Décalitre = 10 litres	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> { = 610 2705 " = 2 201 gallons </div>
Hectolitre = 100 litres	= 3.53166 cub. ft. = 22.0097 gal.
Kilolitre = 1000 " = a cub. metre	= 35 31658 " = 220.0967 "
Myrialitre = 10000 "	= 353.1658 " = 2200.967 "

In the measurement of *solids*, a cubic metre is called a *stère*, a 10th part of which is a *Décistère*, and 10 *stères* is a *Décastère*.

It will be seen, from the preceding Tables of Weights and Measures, that the Mètre,—the unit of *length*, is an element entering into even the system of *weights*, as well as into linear, superficial solid, and quantitative measurements. It is on this account that this system of weights and measures is called the **METRIC SYSTEM**: it is at the same time a *Decimal* system; because, proceeding from the fundamental unit, the ascending gradations are uniformly at a tenfold rate, and the descending gradations are uniformly by *tenths*.

PARISH GENERAL RATES AND ROAD RATES.

The following Parish General Rates and Parish Road Rates on every ten pounds (£10) or fractional part of ten pounds (£10) of the value of rateable property have been fixed in respect of the following parishes for the financial year, beginning on the 1st April, 1922, viz:—

Parish.	Parish General Rate.		Parish Road Rate.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Kingston	2	6½	nil	
Port Royal	1	6	0	1
St. Andrew	2	2	0	2
St. Thomas	1	2	0	6
Portland	1	11	0	4
St. Mary	1	6	0	6
St. Ann	1	6	0	6
Trelawny	1	10	0	4
St. James	1	10	0	5
Hanover	1	9	0	6
Westmoreland	1	6	0	6
St. Elizabeth	1	3	0	1
Manchester	1	3	0	3
Clarendon	1	9	0	6
St. Catherine	1	9	0	4

TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January ..	365	81	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
February ..	334	366	29	60	90	121	151	182	213	243	274	303
March ..	306	337	365	30	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April ..	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May ..	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June ..	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	129	153	183
July ..	184	215	243	274	304	335	355	31	62	92	123	153
August ..	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September ..	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October ..	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November ..	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December ..	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

CATTLE SLAUGHTERED IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES DURING THE PAST 5 YEARS.

Parish.	1915-16	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.
Kingston ..	6,654	6,640	5,432	5,777	5,447
St. Andrew ..	596	798	578	1,344	1,516
St. Thomas ..	603	691	498	590	609
Portland ..	1,111	1,219	855	1,033	944
St. Mary ..	1,664	1,572	1,277	1,536	1,489
St. Ann ..	2,058	2,005	1,882	2,119	2,047
Trelawny ..	1,068	1,200	999	956	924
St. James ..	1,227	1,401	1,184	1,237	1,169
Hanover ..	683	778	746	715	669
Westmoreland ..	1,648	1,784	1,411	1,379	1,366
St. Elizabeth ..	1,510	1,792	1,494	1,478	1,444
Manchester ..	1,394	1,611	1,182	1,309	1,204
Clarendon ..	832	1,001	1,019	958	865
St. Catherine ..	1,981	2,492	2,130	2,424	2,360
Total ..	23,029	24,984	20,687	22,855	22,143

NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Title of Paper.	Name of Editor.	When Issued.	Where Issued	Founded.
The Gleaner	H. G. DeLisser, C.M.G.	Daily	Kingston	1834
The Northern Weekly News	M. Aguilar	Daily	Montego Bay	1908
The Jamaica Gazette	The Govt. Printer	Weekly	Kingston	1845
The Police Gazette	—	“	“	about 1880
The Jamaica Times	T. H. McDermot	“	“	1898
Jamaica John Bull	J. Lincoln Feed	“	“	1922
Scotch Kirk Pulpit-Monthly	Rev. W. Graham, M.A.	Monthly	“	
The Presbyterian	Rev. D. A. Rothnie	“	Lucca	1889
The Baptist Reporter	Rev. Wm. Head	“	Kingston	
The Catholic Opinion	Rev. P. F. X. Mulry	“		1896
The War Cry	Staff Capt. Hodgson			
The Messenger	Pastor C. H. Keslake	“	“	1909
The Jamaica Diocesan Gazette	Rev. P. W. Gibson, B.D.	“	“	1917
Jamaica United Methodist Messenger	Rev. F. Bavin	Quarterly	“	
Journal of the Jamaica Agricultural Society	John Barclay	Monthly	“	1897

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DEPENDENCIES OF JAMAICA.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

THE Turks and Caicos Islands, geographically the most south-eastern of the Bahama group of Islands, lie between 21° and 22° N. lat. and 71° and 72° 37' W. long.

These islands were discovered by John Ponce de Leon in 1512. It was long contended and with some show of reason, that "Grand Turk" was identical with "Guanahani," the "Landfall" of Columbus on his first voyage, but the claim has been allowed in favour of another island of the Bahama group. The Turks Islands (so called from a peculiar species of cactus, somewhat in the form of a Turk's fez, at one time abounding there,) which consist of Grand Turk, Salt Cay and a few uninhabited Cays, were settled upon by immigrants from Bermuda in 1670, whose custom it was for many years to spend only a portion of the year upon the islands raking salt, returning to Bermuda when the season was over. After various attempts by the French and Spaniards to obtain possession of them it was thought necessary in 1766 to appoint some educated person there to protect the rights of the British Crown and an agent was sent from Nassau for this purpose. Referring to the appointment Mr. Secretary Conway wrote to the Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica as follows:—"The pretence for that violation (seizure of boat by the French) seems to have been that Turks Island was considered as derelict and the people supposed to be out of all protection. To prevent therefore any renewal of such a pretence, idle as it is, and, also for the better means of observing what views other Powers may entertain it has pleased His Majesty to appoint an Agent to reside there and by his residence on the spot to insure the right of the island to His Majesty. A Mr. Andrew Symmer is the person his Majesty has fixed upon for this purpose." By an order in Council dated the 29th June, 1781, sundry regulations were approved of for managing the salinas and for the preservation of order in general amongst the inhabitants.

In 1790 Colonel the Honourable Alexander Murray, second son of the fourth Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of the Bahamas, arrived as the agent of His Majesty, and in 1799, after great opposition from the Bermuda settlers, an act was passed by the Bahama Legislature, which, by its consequence, placed the Turks and Caicos Islands under the Bahama Government, and so they remained, notwithstanding frequent protests, until 1818 when, on the petition of 521 inhabitants of the Turks and Caicos Islands to the House of Assembly of the Bahamas, setting forth the difficulties of communication between Nassau and Turks Islands, a distance of 450 miles, and on account of conflicting interests, Her Majesty was pleased to grant a separate charter to the "Turks Islands and the Islands and Cays commonly known as the Caicos Islands," together with all Cays situate and lying to the eastward of the said Turks and Caicos Islands," which includes the Silver Cays and Banks, 100 miles to the eastward of Turks Islands. Under this charter the Islands enjoyed an elective Legislative Council and a President administering the Government; but this elaborate system was found too burdensome in the face of altered circumstances, caused by the heavy fall in the price of salt, so that a petition was presented to Her Majesty the Queen from the Legislative Council, dated 17th February 1873, praying for the abrogation of the charter. The Imperial Act, 36 Vic., chap. 6, and the Order in Council of the 4th August, 1873, setting forth the terms and conditions on which the Turks and Caicos Islands were annexed to Jamaica was the result of this action on the part of the colonists. Under this new arrangement the Government is administered by a Commissioner, as chief executive officer, who is also President of the Legislative Board. The Legislative Board consists of the President, the Judge of the Supreme Court (who is an *ex officio* member) and not less than two or more than four other members nominated by the Crown. The Governor of Jamaica has a supervising power over the local government and is the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The assent of the Governor of Jamaica to the ordinances of the Legislative Board is necessary. Besides this the Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands. The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica has jurisdiction in matrimonial and divorce causes, and has recently been constituted a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court of the dependency.

Grand Turk is the capital of the group of islands and the Commissioner resides there. The town was described by Sir Henry Norman (in an account of his visit to this depen-

dency of his Government in March, 1884) as "neat and clean and without the appearance of poverty, although the inhabitants complain of depression and ruin." There are in the town several consulates, various stores where most moderate wants can be supplied, a good market place, and a public library and reading room. There are also an Episcopal church, Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, Masonic and other society lodges, a fairly commodious court house, a small prison and a school house.

Grand Turk is 7 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. The island of Salt Cay, 9 miles S.W. of Grand Turk, has resident there a Government Officer, who performs the duties of revenue officer and foreman of works. Cockburn Harbour, on South Caicos, is on the west side of the Turks Islands passage about 22 miles due west of Grand Turk, and has also a district Commissioner resident there. Grand Turk and Salt Cay in the Turks Islands group and Cockburn Harbour on South Caicos are the principal ports and salt-producing islands.

There are 231 acres of salt ponds at Grand Turk, 114 at Salt Cay and 248 at Cockburn Harbour. Roughly estimating each acre should yield about 4,000 bushels of salt per annum, but this is dependent upon fine weather. A heavy thunderstorm will upset all calculations. Salt is shipped in bulk in sailing vessels and about 40 bushels to each registered ton is roughly calculated as the quantity carried in a ship. A bushel of coarse salt weighs about 80lbs. and one of ground salt about 95lbs. A lighter, manned by ten men carries from 50 to 70 tons of salt to a vessel in a day, and a ship of 200 tons is by four boats often loaded in one day, which is very quick despatch.

The staple export is salt, which has a good reputation for quality and of which a large quantity is shipped annually to the United States as coarse salt, and a small quantity to British North America as fish or ground salt, for crushing which there are two steam engines at Grand Turk and one at Cockburn Harbour, Aermotor machinery for the same purpose has also been recently put up at Salt Cay. This description of salt brings a higher price than coarse salt.

Sir Henry Norman in the account of his visit above referred to remarked that "at Turks Islands, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour, the one anxiety is as to the out-turn of salt and the price at which it can be sold. It is alleged that owing to competition with other places and to a ring in the United States, to which the bulk of the salt goes, the price now obtained is not remunerative. When I was there, "said His Excellency, "6 cents a bushel was being given for 3,000 bushels shipping at Salt Cay. At that price I believe there is some slight profit, but at times only $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents can be obtained. Nevertheless, I believe that the labouring classes at all events are prospering, even if the merchants do not do much more than clear their expenses. A good deal of money must be brought in and expended among those who take the salt and put it on board ship when we find that in a year of depression, as 1883 was considered, 1,705,000 bushels of salt were exported, valued at about £25,000. The total exports indeed were valued at £33,000, some of which no doubt, were goods in transit, but £6,265 was the value of cave-earth deposits. It is also significant to note that with a total population of 5,700 persons there were imports to the value of £24,557. I think these figures conclusively show that the position of the settlement is not as bad as some of the inhabitants would make out."

There are no port charges, but pilotage is compulsory. The light dues are fourpence per ton; they were imposed for the maintenance of a light at Grand Turk which, in the nature of a flashing light, is displayed in a circular iron light-house 60 feet high. The anchorages are open roadsteads about a quarter of a mile from the shore on the leeside of the several islands and are safe in ordinary weather.

There is no direct taxation. The revenue is mainly derived from the import duties, levied according to a tariff, which was revised in 1905, and from the royalty on salt. This royalty paid on shipment, is at the rate of 10 per cent. on the market value, at present 3d. a bushel, and should yield annually about £2,500. This royalty is in lieu of rent formerly charge for the salinas, for which titles in fee simple were granted in 1862 on condition of the payment of such a royalty, which, up to 1874, was kept separate from the general revenue of the colony and was known as the crown fund. By recent legislation the larger part of the royalty collected in any year is refunded in the year following by way of grants to be expended in labour in the Salinas. £1,970 was so refunded in 1914. Since the commencement of 1918, this relief measure has been suspended.

According to the census of 1911 the population of Grand Turk comprised 169 whites 1,512 coloured persons and blacks; and at Salt Cay there were 14 whites 384 coloured and blacks. In the Caicos Islands, comprising South Caicos (in which Cockburn Harbour is situated) East Caicos, Grand Caicos, North Caicos, Providence, Caicos and West Caicos, there were 103 white persons, and 3,433 coloured and blacks. The population of the dependency is 5,615.

"The people in the Caicos Islands," says Sir Henry Norman, "are for the most part negroes. It is understood that they are principally the descendants of slaves brought over by loyalist refugees from Georgia after the declaration of their independence by the United States. These loyalist settlers constructed substantial stone houses and made roads, traces of which still remain. They had horses and cattle and raised crops, but the settlers themselves have long since disappeared. It is believed that some insects destroyed their crops and that this led to their departure. The blacks who remained lapsed into something little short of savagery and the islands became overgrown with bush. It is only of late years that efforts have been made to improve the condition of these people and to encourage them to undertake agricultural operations in a systematic manner. As yet not much progress has been made and education is lamentably backward, but attention having been once directed to these people it is to be hoped that continuous efforts will be made to raise them in the social scale and to put them in the way of adding to their material comforts."

The sea surrounding these small islands or cays on the Caicos Group contains fields of sponge of different varieties. The "sponging" as it is called, is carried on by two parties who have establishments on outlying cays of North Caicos. The sponges when gathered by the different boats engaged in the pursuit are dried, assorted and baled on the cays and sent to Grand Turk, from whence they are shipped to New York. The business has proved a profitable one and affords work to the natives at fair wages.

Here also is the home of the conch from which is obtained the valuable pink pearl. Prices run high even in the local market for this gem and one successful find may raise the lucky "Caiconian" to a boat of his own—the usual summit of his ambition. But of course for one "find" thousands of conchs have, in local parlance, to be "dove" for. The expenditure of labour is not however wasted, for the conch is a universal article of diet among them and when "curried" is not to be despised even by more educated palates.

Since 1890, attention has been given to the cultivation of the pita or sisal plant and companies for this purpose have been formed, which have plantations at West Caicos, and Breezy Point, East Caicos.

There are four places of worship of the Church of England and the same number of the Wesleyan denomination with eleven belonging to the Baptist. There are ten government elementary schools, and a public grant is made of £600 a year in support of them.

A public library is maintained at Grand Turk partly by Government help and is located in a building erected partly by public subscription, in commemoration of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. There is a Masonic Lodge in good standing, one Good Templars Lodge in working order, which have proved of great benefit, and several Mutual Relief Societies, also doing good work. These institutions are signs that though isolated, the people are not much behind those of more favoured places in their desire for mutual improvement.

There is no drinking water fit for human consumption in Turks Islands except rain water, and arrangements are made by the Government and by private individuals for collecting and storing it. There are several public tanks at Grand Turk capable of containing 230,000 gallons, one of which is built in the side of a hillock of rock from the top of which it derives its catch. There are also a few "springs" of water which are generally fresh enough for cattle and for washing purposes, but after a drought for any period the water gets too brackish for use.

Fresh meat, fresh fish and vegetables are scarce. Poultry can generally be procured but of small size. The want of fresh provisions make a residence to Europeans for any length of time very trying, but the climate is healthy. While a hurricane which passed over the islands on the 21st of August, 1891, did little damage to property, that of September 1908 did damage to the extent of £13,000.

Clyde's steamers from New York touch at Grand Turk fortnightly on their trips to and from San Domingo and afford the only regular means of communication with other parts of the Empire.

Grand Turk is connected with Jamaica and the West Indies and with the United States, Canada and Europe by Direct Cable. There is Wireless Telegraphy and a Wireless Telephone System at Grand Turk.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner, His Honour G. Whitfield Smith, £700 and residence.

Judge of the Supreme Court, His Honour G. Whitfield Smith.

Assistant Commissioner, Magistrate, Registrar and Auditor, Vacant —£150.

Government Medical Officers, Robert O'Reilly, £250. £30 House allowance, £37 drug allowance, and private practice; J. A. Boffry, £250, private practice and residence, £25 drug allowance.

Accountant in Treasury, Postmaster, Registrar of Shipping and Manager Savings Bank, L. L. Smith, £300.

Chief Clerk in Commissioner's Office, G. H. Friet, £187 10 0

Assistant Clerk and Typist, Miss E. F. Darrell, £62 10 0.

Inspector of Schools, (Vacant) £25.

Harbour Master and Warehouse Keeper, Grand Turk, C. G. Darrell £125 and fees.

Government Officer at Salt Cay, Sergt. G. N. Astwood, £150, free quarters and £10 boat allowance.

District Commissioner at Cockburn Harbour, E. G. Ewing, (acting.) £100.

Boarding and Revenue Officer, Cockburn Harbour, E. G. Ewing, £150.

LEGISLATIVE BOARD.

His Honour G. Whitfield Smith, *President*.

Hon. Lea L. Smith,

Hon. B. C. Frith.

Hon. R. O'Reilly,

Hon. H. F. Harriott.

Hon. W. S. Jones.

Clerk—G. H. Friet.

FOREIGN CONSULS.

Dominican Republic

O. F. Roque

France

W. S. Jones, Consular Agent.

Haiti

W. J. Jones, Jr.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

CONSTITUTION.

In the days of early settlement public affairs were managed by the Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor of Jamaica acting with and under the direction of a locally elected "Governor." To this body elected vestrymen were subsequently added and in 1833 a Custos was commissioned. In 1863 an Act was passed by the Imperial Parliament (26 and 27 Victoria, Chapter 31) recognizing the existence of Acts and Resolutions passed by the local body and validating such as should be afterwards assented to by the Governor of Jamaica. Under this authority, the Justices and Vestry therein mentioned revised the local enactments, and twenty Acts, passed at various times between 2nd January, 1832 and 1st July, 1864, were submitted to Governor Eyre of Jamaica, and signed by him in assent on the 23rd March, 1865. Under the provisions of Jamaica Law 24 of 1898, as amended by Law 33 of 1920, the Governor of Jamaica has power to appoint a Commissioner to administer the affairs of the Dependency. The Commissioner performs the duties of Collector General and Treasurer and presides in the Grand Court, where, when sitting alone he has the power of three Justices of the Peace.

COMMUNICATIONS.

There are neither railways nor canals within the Dependency. A carriage road extends the length of Cayman Brac and half the length of Grand Cayman. Horseback riding is the usual means of locomotion along bridle-paths which connect the several localities. Intercourse with the outside world is maintained by small trading schooners which voyage to Jamaica, Cuba, the Central American Republics and the Gulf ports of the United States.

The Cayman Islands, forming part of the colony of Jamaica and consisting of Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac, lie between the meridians of $79^{\circ} 38'$ and $81^{\circ} 30'$ W., and the parallels of $19^{\circ} 16'$ and $19^{\circ} 45'$ N. They were discovered by Columbus on May 10, 1503, on his fourth and last voyage on his return from Porto Bello to Hispaniola just before he drove his weather beaten caravels into Jamaica. They were named by him Las Tortugas, on account of the turtle with which the coast swarmed, and for many years they formed a valuable source of food supply to Jamaica. The islands later became known as the haunts of pirates. The present name is supposed to be derived from "Caiman"—the alligator—which animal abounded on the islands of Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, and even is now frequently caught there. The Lesser Islands were the first discovered and inhabited, Grand Cayman getting its name from the Lesser Caymans. Alligators were never seen on the largest island, Grand Cayman.

The prefixes "Grand" and "Little" sufficiently explain themselves, but the word "Brac" is not so easy. Cayman Brac is characterized by a large ridge of rock called the Bluff running down its eastern side, and it is from this the island gets its name Brac meaning a ridge or bluff.

Grand Cayman, which is the largest of the three islands, is distant W.N.W. from Negril, Point 178 miles. It is 17 miles in greatest length east and west, 4 miles in breadth at the east end, and 7 miles at the west. The coast is in some parts bold and rock-bound but with no elevation exceeding 40 feet; the eastern and most of the northern shores are protected by coral reefs enclosing harbours of considerable size but of moderate depth, the entrances to which are however too narrow and intricate to admit other than small vessels. One of these harbours, the Great Sound, on the north, measures over 6 miles across. The usual anchorage for large vessels at Grand Cayman is off Georgetown, the capital of the islands; but during a "norther" vessels have to shift their berths. Land fetches from £20 to £100 an acre in Georgetown: in the country from £2 to £10.

The island is well wooded and produces dyewoods and mahogany, cedar and other timber. The palm thatch grows in abundance, and the opened leaves furnish an excellent thatch much in use, while from the fibre of the unopened "tops" ropes, fishing lines, hats, baskets, fans, and sieves are made.

The products of the soil are similar to those of Jamaica, as are its flora and fauna. There are, however, some orchids not found elsewhere. Parrots are plentiful. There is good pasturage, principally Guinea grass; and horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, &c., are reared in sufficient numbers to meet local demand and to provide an export trade to Cuba and elsewhere occasionally. Cattle fetch ordinarily from £10 to £12 each, ponies £8 to £10, goats 5s. to 10s., poultry from 6d. to 9d. a lb. Prices have lately been raised some fifty per cent. Agoutis, locally known as rabbits, brought from Nicaragua have become thoroughly acclimatized, and run wild.

Phosphate deposits of considerable value exist but they have not been worked for some time.

Fish is not plentiful, but is usually sold at 3d. per lb. in Georgetown, 1½d. in Bodden town and 1d. at East End. Pink pearls are found. The principal occupation of the men is going to sea either as sailors on cargo vessels or on turtles. There are no manufactures. Many go to the southern States of America and work there, sending home part of their earnings. Shipbuilding finds employment for a few in Georgetown and Cayman Brac. Among natural curiosities of the islands are a cave at Bodden Town which extends some hundreds of yards under the sea, and a natural cistern stated to be from 40 to 42 feet deep, containing clear sweet spring water, at East End. This cistern measures about 70 feet long and 50 feet wide, and is situated in the middle of a cliff of solid flint rock. It is said that on the approach of a storm the water assumes a turbid milky appearance and emits offensive smells. There is also a cave on the north side of the island, about 1½ miles inland from Old Man's Bay, containing wide subterranean passages.

The Cayman Islands were, as hidden treasure discovered from time to time shows, at one time the rendezvous of buccaneers, who preyed upon passing ships, which they boarded at night, far from shore in large armed boats called piraguas. These marauders protected themselves against attack by means of heavy guns mounted upon the rocky shore within the coral reefs, where they could only be approached in boats. On finding the islands untenable, owing to the occasional presence of ships of war, the buccaneers escaped to America in their boats and landed on the shores of the Mississippi.

Between the years 1734 and 1741 Grand Cayman was formally colonized, and the following patents of land in the island are on record in the Island Record Office in Jamaica.

3,000 acres to Danl. Campbell, John Middleton and Mary Campbell, dated 7th September, 1734, including most of the land on the north, binding on the Great Sound.

1,000 acres to Mrs. Mary Bodden, dated 6th January, 1741, probably the site of the present Bodden Town.

1,000 acres to William Foster, dated 28th November, 1741, the site of the present George Town, capital of the island.

1,000 acres to Murray Crymble, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

1,000 acres to Saml. Spofforth, dated 28th November, 1741, locality uncertain.

The names of Campbell and Middleton are now extinct. Murray Crymble was Receiver-General of Jamaica.

To some extent the present inhabitants are descended from the settlers under these patents and their servants, as each patentee was compelled to carry with him a certain number of white men besides slaves. According to Long there were in 1774 one hundred and six white persons on the island; they had a "Chief or Governor of their own choosing and Magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and conducted their own affairs."

The destiny of the Cayman Islands has been in the hands of various officers.

1734	"Governor" Cartwright	1906—Commissioner—C. H. Y.
	"Governor" William Bodden	Slader (Acting)
	"Governor" Drayton	1907—1912—Commissioner—G. S. S.
		Hirst, M.B.
1833 (Nov. 24)	Custos James Coe, snr.	1912—1915—Commissioner—H. H.
	(d. 1839).	Hutchings (Acting)
—ab 1855	" James Coe, junr.	1913—1917—Commissioner—A. C.
—1879 (Sep. 17)	" Wm. Eden	Robinson, R.A.
	Senior Justice—Webster	1917—18—19—Commissioner—C. E.
1888—1898	Custos—Edmund Parsous	Mellish (acting).
1898—1906	—Commissioner—F. S. Sanguinetti	1919—Commissioner—H. H.
1903—4	—H. E. Henderson Davis,	Hutchings
	(Acting)	

The population in April 1921 was 5,253 (1,994 white, 2,431 coloured and 828 black).

The chief industry is turtle catching on the banks, reefs and bars lying for several miles beyond the Mosquito Shore. The fishing rights have recently been regulated by a treaty with Nicaragua, by which a turtling vessel must pay five dollars for licenses and fifty cents for each turtle.

The turtle when caught are "crawled" at a convenient place in the locality of the fishing grounds and sold to the agents of foreign dealers.

The foregoing applies to green turtle the delight of lord mayors and aldermen; but a considerable trade is done in the shell of the hawk's bill turtle, which is valuable. When this species is caught it is summarily deprived of its armour. Its flesh is poor. Another turtle, the "loggerhead," is also poor eating, and has no other use.

The chief towns or hamlets of Grand Cayman are Georgetown, the capital, Bodden Town, West Bay, Prospect and East End; and there are several other villages of more or less importance; these settlements are all on the sea coast. There is a Presbyterian church, a court house, including public offices, a school house and a prison (a very inferior building) at Georgetown. There are chapels belonging to the Presbyterian church at Bodden Town, West Bay, and East End.

In addition to the turtle industry, about 1,700 cattle and 300 horsekind are reared. Rope made from the thatch palm is exported.

For judicial purposes the island is divided into six districts, and petty courts and petty sessions courts are held periodically and as occasion requires. The Grand Court is held semi-annually at Georgetown in June and December. At this Court the Commissioner presides. There is an appeal from the latter court to the Supreme Court of Jamaica.

The revenue arises from import duties, a poll tax, a tax on schooners and canoes, anchorage dues from transient vessels, and a tax on cattle and horses.

The taxation is of an extremely mild character. There is no house or land tax.

Irregular postal communication exists between Grand Cayman and Jamaica. The Cayman Islands have been admitted into the Postal Union and issue stamps of their own to the values of ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 1s., 2s., 3s., 5s., and 10s.

There are post offices at Georgetown, Boddentown, Cayman Brac, West Bay and Gun Bay, but the bulk of the postal business is done at Georgetown.

The mails are despatched and received at irregular intervals to and from Jamaica by sailing vessels and irregularly to the Southern States of America.

A money order system is in operation under convention with the Jamaica Post Office and is availed of to a large extent, the principal business being with the United States of America. Aggregate of business in 1920, £10,608.

The climate of Grand Cayman is warm in the summer. In the autumn, winter and

spring, say from November to March, it is refreshingly cool, at times quite cold. There are imported cases of malaria occurring from time to time and digestive troubles traceable to starch food, but taking it all round the island is very healthy. 51.95 inches of rain fell in 1919.

There is a small pauper-roll, and little actual poverty. A feature in the domestic economy of the Island is that each family has its own homestead. A rented house is practically unknown.

The tidiness of the homesteads is a matter of remark by strangers visiting the island. Georgetown has been a port of registry since 1903, and there were 5 vessels registered with an aggregate tonnage of 2·2 in 1919.

Education has been neglected in the past but a system of free and compulsory education is now established. Schools are provided by the Government at West Bay, Prospect, Boddentown, East End and Northside (the school at Georgetown is the property of the Presbyterian Church). Teachers are paid by the Board of Education. There are also a few small private schools receiving no aid from the Government. There are very few children who do not attend school where schools are provided.

Of the smaller Cayman Islands Little Cayman is 9 miles long in an E.N.E. and W.S.W. direction and about a mile broad; and Cayman Brac is 10 miles long E.N.E. and W.S.W. and about one mile in breadth. They lie in a north-easterly direction from East End, Grand Cayman, from which they are distant about 58 miles. The two islands are separated by a channel about seven miles wide and are consequently within sight of each other.

There is a population of 1,308 persons in Cayman Brac and Little Cayman.

In both places there are chapels connected with the Baptist denomination.

There are many vessels built here and the same may be said of Grand Cayman mainly out of native woods, such as mahogany, pempeto, &c., and the builders are really masters of their craft and proud of their reputation. The vessels not built specially for local trade are taken over to Cuba and Central America, and find ready sale.

Three "lights" are supported by the Government, one at Georgetown and another at East End, Grand Cayman, the third being at Stakes Bay, Cayman Brac.

The affairs of the Cayman Islands are managed by a body styled the "Justices and Vestry" composed of magistrates appointed by the Governor of Jamaica and elected vestrymen. The enactments of this body become law when assented to by the Governor of Jamaica, whose power in this and other respects is defined by the Imperial Act 26 and 27 Vic., cap. 31.

Under the provisions of Law 24 of 1898, as amended by Law 33 of 1920, the Governor of Jamaica has power to appoint a Commissioner for the Cayman Islands, at a salary of not exceeding £600. The Commissioner, in addition to being the Chief Executive Officer, performs the duties heretofore assigned to the Collector General and Treasurer of the Islands, respectively, and the appointment annuls the existence of the office of Custos of the Islands.

For judicial purposes the Commissioner has, when sitting alone in the Grand Court the powers of three Justices, and in the Petty Sessions and Petty Courts, the power of two Justices.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

Commissioner and Judge of the Grand Court—His Honour H. H. Hutchings £500 to £600, residence and fees.

Government Medical Officer—G. N. Overton, £200, residence, £40 travelling allowance, £25 drug allowance.

Clerk to Commissioner and Secretary to Board of Education—Miss C. M. Connor £50.

Treasury Clerk—A. C. Pantón, £25.

Collector of Customs, George Town—R. J. Watler, acting, £100; *Cayman Brac*—H. W. Rutty, £80 and fees. *East End*—A. B. Conolly, acting, £30. *Boddentown*—R. Coe Wood, fees. *West Bay*—H. L. Ebanks, fees.

Assistant to Collector of Customs and Postmaster Georgetown—A. C. Pantón £100.

Assistant to Collector, Cayman Brac—A. S. Rutty £60.

Clerk of Courts, Vestry and Board of Health—A. E. Pantón, £95 and fees.

Inspector of Police, Bailiff of Grand Court, Tidewater and Foreman of Works—H. M. Yates, (acting), £150, fees and quarters.

Clerk of the Cemetery and Markets, fees—A. E. Pantón, J. P.

Auditors—A. E. Pantón, £30, M. McTaggart £30, J. J. Griffith, £3, J. S. Foster £3.
Postmaster, Georgetown—R. J. Watler acting, £50 per annum.
Postmistress, Bodden Town—A. Connor £10.
Postmaster, West Bay—H. L. Ebanks, £10.
Postmaster, East End—W. J. Watler, acting, £10.
Postmaster, Cayman Brac—H. W. Rutty, £20.
Registrar of Shipping—H. H. Hutchings, fees.
Admeasurer—R. B. Bodden, fees.
Lloyd's Agent—W. M. Cochran.
Registrars of Marriages—A. E. Pantón, J.P., fees; W. C. Watler, J.P., fees; H. W. Rutty, J.P., fees.
Recorder of Deeds—Malcolm MacTaggart, fees.
Government Dispensers—Malcolm MacTaggart, Georgetown, £20; H. W. Rutty, Cayman Brac, £10, drug allowance, £15.
Registrars of Births and Deaths, Georgetown—M. McTaggart, fees. *Prospect*—A. Crighton, fees. *Bodden Town*—R. Coe Wood, fees. *East End*—O. N. Conolly, fees. *West Bay*—H. L. Ebanks, fees. *Cayman Brac*—H. W. Rutty, fees. *Northside*—L. L. Chisholm, fees.
Receivers of Wricks—No. 1 District—R. J. Watler, fees. No. 2 District—A. E. Pantón, fees. Lesser Caymans—H. W. Rutty, fees.
Norwegian Vice-Consul—W. M. Cochran.
Swedish Vice Consul—E. S. Parsons.
Honduranian Vice-Consul—E. S. Parsons.
 There is no public debt, but a surplus of about £1,500.

JUSTICES OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS.

Edward Henry Foster, Waide Taylor Foster, Robert Coe Wood, James W. Hunter, W. Conwell Watler, H. W. Rutty, A. E. Pantón, A. Crighton, James S. Webster, William Farrington, Samuel E. Bodden, T. Ebanks, M. McTaggart, L. Chisholm, M. H. Ryan, P. M. McLaughlin, H. O. Merren, W. R. Scott, J. S. Foster, R. W. Foster, G. N. Overton.

There are Customs offices at Georgetown, East End and Cayman Brac.

Georgetown and Cayman Brac are the principal ports of entry. There is an *ad valorem* duty of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on everything imported into the dependency with the following *extra* duties on:

Beer $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon. Spirits 6s. per gallon, Wines and Bay Rum 1s. 6d. per gallon.

The following is the value of the Imports during the last three years, 1916-17, £26,916; 1917-18, £37,919; 1918-19, £44,828

Coco-nuts, pay 1s. per thousand export duty. There is no other export duty.

Internal Taxation.

Poll Tax (on all males between 18 and 60)	..	..	6s.	0d.
Horses, Cattle, Asses, Mules	..	..	..	9d.
Dogs	..	..	..	6d.
Sailing Vessels under 50 tons	..	..	..	5s. 0d.
“ “ 100 “	..	..	..	7s. 6d.
“ “ over 100 “	..	..	..	10s. 0d.
Boats and Canoes	..	..	..	6d.

Sums received from Internal Taxation:

1913-14, £280; 1914-15, £372; 1915-16, £380; 1916-17, £255; 1917-18, £270; 1918-19, £295, 1919-20, £295.

Licenses—Spirit licenses only are issued. £20 per annum. Beer, wines and tobacco may be sold without a license.

The chief *Imports* are food stuffs, sugar, flour, rice and canned goods, also dry goods, the majority coming via Jamaica from the United States of America. Very little is imported from the United Kingdom, owing presumably to the expensive freight and length of time elapsing between the order and delivery.

Lumber is imported in large quantities direct from the United States for house and ship-building.

The chief *exports* are:

Baskets, hawk's bill, turtle-shell, rope, cattle and horses, dried skins, logwood coco-nuts, conch pearls, conch shells.

The total value of the exports in 1916-17, £7,570; 1917-18, £5,229; 1918-19, £11,324.

The great discrepancy between the value of Imports and Exports is due to the fact

that many of the schooners built in the dependency are taken abroad and sold, their value not being included in these returns.

THE MORANT CAYS AND PEDRO CAYS.

ABOUT the year 1825 some Jamaica planters in St. Thomas-in-the-East planted coconut trees on these cays for the use of shipwrecked sailors.

The Morant Cays and the Pedro Cays were taken possession of on behalf of the British Crown in the years 1862 and 1863, respectively, and it was at first intended that they should be annexed to Jamaica. It was, however, subsequently decided not to annex these cays to any colony but to give the Governor of Jamaica power to "deal with" all guano islands or cays within the West Indian naval station which were not already dependencies of any British Colony and which were, or might be, declared to be subject to British Sovereignty. Accordingly letters patent were issued in June, 1864, authorising the Governor of Jamaica to grant leases of and licenses to take guano from such islands. Leases have under this authority from time to time been granted by the Governor of Jamaica to different persons.

In 1882 complaints were made by Jamaicans who were then gathering guano that they had been subjected to outrages by an American vessel. Accordingly on the 12th October of that year Commander the Hon. W. J. Ward, acting on the instruction of Commodore Dunlop formally took possession of the Island for the British Crown.

The original intention was later carried out, and by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom these Cays were formally annexed to the Colony of Jamaica, so as to give the Governor, Courts of Law and Magistrates full jurisdiction over them, and the then Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, on the 9th of May, 1882, under the authority of those Letters Patent, issued a Proclamation declaring that the date of annexation should be the 1st of June, 1882. For judicial purposes these cays form part of the parish of Kingston.

The Morant Cays are situated about 33 miles to the southeast of Morant Point, Jamaica, and consist of three small islets. The sea birds arrive at these cays in great numbers during March, and in April the islets are covered with their eggs, which are collected and conveyed in schooners to Jamaica; later in the summer turtle are caught but the supply is becoming scarcer every year.

The Pedro Cays are situated some 40 or 50 miles to the S.W. of Portland Point on the south coast of Jamaica and consist of four Cays or islets, known, respectively, as North-east, Middle, South-west and South Cays. Temporary huts have been erected on these cays and coco-nut trees have been planted on the N.E. and S.W. Cays.

In 1906 the Morant Cays were leased for seven years to Captain S. E. Bodden, and the Pedro Cays for seven years to Captain John Greenwood.

PLAGUE, CHOLERA AND YELLOW FEVER.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS.

Instructions particularly when there is no doctor on board, to enable them to carry out the provisions of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on 3rd December, 1903, with respect to Plague, Cholera and Yellow Fever.

GENERAL RULES TO BE ADOPTED BY VESSELS.

PRIOR to taking in cargo or embarking passengers at infected or suspected ports, ships should have clean holds, fore-castle and steerage, and the bilges and lumbers be free from odour or deposit. The water supply should be above suspicion (especially in cholera infected ports) and in such the drinking water should be boiled and all food should be protected against flies, etc. At places where plague prevails every precaution must be taken against rats, mice, and vermin of all kind. At such ports the vessel should, if possible, lie off in the stream or harbour when not taking in cargo or ballast. When moored alongside wharves or in dock, all ropes used for moorings should be provided

with suitable rat-guards, and the chain cables should be tarred from the hawse pipe to the water's edge. Similar precautions to be used when lighters are alongside, which latter should haul off at sunset and not come alongside until after sunrise (or when working hour commences). Where yellow fever prevails measures against the introduction of mosquitoes should be taken. Water tanks, barrels and other collections of water aboard the vessel shall be guarded, so as not to become breeding places for mosquitoes; and all such found on board shall be destroyed. At such infected places, communication with the shore should be reduced to a minimum, and sleeping on shore at night prohibited. Earth, loam, sand, street-sweepings or organic refuse should be refused as ballast. Passengers should not be shipped from an infected port if there is no Medical Officer on board nor should any crew be shipped either unless certified after medical examination as free from any symptoms of disease.

REQUIREMENTS WHILST AT SEA.

The "heads" latrines, water-closets, etc., and all places liable to harbour infection should be kept rigorously clean by frequent flushing and occasional disinfection. The bilge water should be pumped out and a strong solution of carbolic acid (one in twenty) or chloride of lime (Burnett's fluid) or other disinfecting fluid poured in. Free ventilation and cleanliness should be maintained in all portions of the ship during the voyage, and measures taken to destroy rats, mosquitoes and all vermin. If a case of sickness occurs among passengers or crew with symptoms suggestive of any of the three diseases to be described later on, it should be isolated without delay, and a member of the crew be detailed for his care—a volunteer among the passengers if the sick person is a passenger, or a ship-mate, if one of the ships company is ill, is preferable. Communications between patient or nurse and others should be reduced to a minimum. The compartment from whence sick person is removed should be disinfected and used clothes or bedding of nurse or patient should be immersed in disinfecting solution and boiling water poured on them. Yellow Fever patients should be placed under a mosquito net if such is available.

FORMULA FOR DISINFECTING SOLUTIONS.

No. I. Bichloride of Mercury (1-500) No. 1.			
Bichloride of Mercury or corrosive sublimate	..	..	one part.
Sea water	..	..	500 parts.
No. II. Carbolic Acid 5 per cent. No. II.			
Alcohol (spts. of wine)	..	..	50 parts.
	mix.		
Carbolic acid, pure	..	..	50 parts.
Add fresh water	..	..	900 parts.

These solutions can be strengthened or weakened according as required.

The following methods of disinfection are given by way of a guide:—

Old, useless or badly soiled personal clothing, rags, infected dressings, papers and articles of no value (contaminated) should be burnt. Personal effects, mattresses bedding (infected) can be efficiently disinfected, either by a high pressure steam disinfecting chamber at a temp. of 100c., or by exposure to formal vapours. Articles such as coverlets and bed linen, etc., that can be steeped in anti-septic solutions without damage, can be disinfected by the No. I. or II. solutions. The period of contact must be from 4 to 6 hours.

To destroy rats or vermin, etc., various processes are recommended; the simplest and perhaps the most effective is by generating sulphur dioxide gas by burning sulphur powder in an iron pot or Dutch oven standing in a bucket or tin dish containing a couple of pints of water, four lbs. of sulphur to 1000 cubic feet of space is required, and the sulphur is best ignited by lighting the two or three oz. of spirits of wine or methylated spirits poured into a cone-shaped depression made in the middle of the sulphur powder in the pot when in position in the hold or compartment, care being taken to place it in a safe place away from any ignitable material and if possible on an iron disk or sheet of iron. The holds, fore-castle, cabins, lavatories, w.c., etc., etc., to be kept closed during the process of fumigation for at least four hours. It is desirable to remove all leather articles, steel and silver or plated goods, mirrors, etc., from such places during the process of fumigation.

If rats are dying in large numbers, they should be thrown over board care being taken

to use a pair of tongs or other implement as hand contact is dangerous. Every effort should be made to catch or destroy the vermin and rid the ship of them.

SYNOPSIS OF SYMPTOMS OF THE THREE DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT.

Cholera.

Incubation period said to be two or three days, sometimes less. First symptoms are: Diarrhœa with griping pain, "singing" or noises in the ear, a feeling of exhaustion and "sinking" with nausea and vomiting. Patient has anxious and pallid expression; soon diarrhœa becomes profuse and watery like whey or like water in which rice has been boiled, described as "rice water stools." The vomited fluid is of the same character. Soon cramps are complained of, at first in the feet then calves, sometimes in thigh, hands, chest and abdomen of an agonizing character. This is followed by collapse which appears in 6 to 8 hours. The surface of body becomes cold, livid and shrunken, absence of pulse at wrist, features have leaden hue and eyeballs are buried in their sockets; skin is often covered with profuse sweat. There is acute lassitude, apathy and suppression of urine. The disease terminates fatally in 12 hours, sometimes life lasts 24 hours or longer.

Treatment.—An early hypodermic injection of hydrochlorate of morphia $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ grain by inducing rest and sleep is recommended: water in *moderate* quantities at a time should be frequently given: weak fresh lemonade has been recommended. The burning sensation felt at epigastrium may be relieved by a mustard plaster: cramps are sometimes relieved by a strong stimulating liniment of Belladonna or chloroform with "Opodeldœ" (soap liniment) rubbed in vigorously with the hand. Stimulants in small quantities with effervescent drinks have been found useful: preparations of opium should be given guardedly and sparingly as they are liable to accumulate and if repeated in too large quantities may produce ill after effects: rest and sleep are the sheet anchors of treatment: during the reaction and convalescence the greatest care is required in dieting patient: if liquid nourishment induces vomiting the nourishment must be given by the rectum (small quantities of beef tea or chicken broth and a teaspoonful or two of brandy). Hot water bottles covered with flannel to be applied to body, etc.

Plague.

There are two varieties of plague: (a) Bubonic (b) Pneumonic. There are also minor forms. The period of incubation varies from 3 to 7 days. The onset is frequently sudden but there is generally a period of from 24 to 48 hours before the characteristic symptoms appear, during which time headache, weakness, vertigo and vomiting are present, also chills and fever. The next stage or bubo formation is associated with staggering gait, tremulous speech and restlessness; temp. 104 or over, pulse full 120 or more. The countenance presents an anxious, drawn, pallid appearance. Bubos or glandular swellings painful and tender to the touch rapidly develop in the groins, arm-pits, or neck. As the bubos enlarge the temp. falls as a rule 2 or 3 degrees also the pulse rate. This occurs on or about the 3rd day of the disease. The patient appears relieved, but invariably this is misleading: the fever again sets in and continues between 103 and 105 for about a week during which time the bubos become fully developed and soon are "ripe," or matter is formed in them, this occurs about the 10th day. The disease now assumes a more hopeful stage and becomes more a local than a constitutional one; but it is also a critical period as it is associated with heart failure and great debility, the patient requiring extra careful nursing, as well as stimulants and nourishing food of a suitable character. Convalescence is slow and liable to complication.

The Pneumonic variety of plague is generally very rapidly fatal in 3 or 4 days and there may be no bubonic enlargement or only very partial. It commences with rigors (shiverings), high temperature, pains in the limbs, headache, chest pain, cough (not always present), difficulty and accelerated breathing and delirium a very marked symptom, ending in coma and death. Expectoration blood stained and viscid, later it becomes watery and sometimes pure blood flows from mouth. Very few cases recover. This variety is said not to occur more than in a ratio of 3 per cent.

The treatment in ordinary bubonic plague is: abundance of fresh air, strength to be sustained by suitable nourishing food and stimulants, patient to be kept lying down for a long period during convalescence, rest and sleep being the great factors as accessory

to food. The open bubos are to be carefully dressed twice a day, the dressing to be thrown overboard when ship is at sea, if in a roadstead to be destroyed by fire.

Yellow Fever.

This fever has, as a rule, a very quick onset. The first symptoms are headache general (malaise) discomfort and febrile disturbance. The temperature rises to 103 F. or 104 or more; the eyes assume an infected or "ferrety" appearance, face becomes flushed, soon severe backache (lumbar) is complained of, the stomach becomes irritable and everything is vomited (and with considerable violence as a rule); the epigastrium (or pit of stomach) is tender on pressure. The gums may be swollen and inclined to bleed, as well as slight bleeding from the nose—a symptom of much diagnostic value (at this stage). Constipation is the rule, and urine is scant and as a rule high coloured. About the 3rd day of the fever, a "lull" occurs, and patient and inexperienced attendant or nurse are sanguine that the sickness is about to abate. There is about then noticed commencing jaundice or yellow discolouration of the white of eye and skin (if a white subject) which increases in intensity; soon bleeding from the nose, gums, and "black vomit" set in—the urine has for some time become albuminous (if about a tablespoonful of the patient's urine is gradually boiled in a glass tube over a lighted spirit lamp to which 3 or 4 drops of pure nitric acid have been added, a deposit of what resembles curdled milk will be seen in the fluid urine, this is with the others already mentioned, an unvarying symptom of yellow fever.

Treatment—On suspecting the case to be one of Yellow Fever patient should be isolated in an airy apartment, if in the tropics in the open air, under an awning and with a mosquito net over patient day and night. All mosquitoes should be destroyed as far as practicable. Patient should get a full dose of castor oil to commence with, and small doses of calomel and Bi-carbonate of potash in powders gr. one of the former and five of the latter 4 or 5 times a day, or if the vomiting is excessive and continuous, the calomel alone placed on the tongue and wash down by a couple of tablespoons of iced (or cold water). A good way to get the calomel powders would be to weigh 12 grains of calomel and divide it into a dozen powders. The patient will require careful nursing and stimulants are pretty sure to be necessary. Iced hock, champagne or good French brandy and soda water in small doses are the best. The bowels will have to be moved by enema if necessary, or salines if they can be retained on the stomach. Diet: milk, egg-flip, chicken tea and bovril are indicated.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR, 1921.

JANUARY.

On the 8th a fire (the result of arson) occurred in Port Maria, (damages about £25,000).
 On the 7th a Mico Old Students Association was formed.
 On the 12th the Select Committee of the Legislative Council reported recommending a scale of salaries proposed by the Civil Service Association.
 It was decided that the Memorial Crosses to be erected in honour of those who fell in the War should be three in number, one for each county.
 The Hon. A. G. Nash, member for Manchester, refused a seat in the Privy Council.
 On the 21st heavy rains stopped the service on the Port Antonio branch of the Railway.
 Mr. Charles Grey Howick Davis, the new Auditor General, was appointed a Nominated Member of the Legislative Council.

FEBRUARY.

Dr. Walter Martin of Canada, sent by Mr. Harry Crowe, lectured on Venereal Diseases.
 Miss Grace Saunders, travelling Secretary of the International Committee of the Y.W.C.A., visited the colony in order to promote the founding of a branch in Jamaica.
 In June an Advisory Council was formed, with the Bishop of Jamaica as Chairman.
 Mr. John Pierpont Morgan visited the island for a few days.

MARCH.

Mr. Alfred E. Ffrench was elected member of the Legislative Council for Portland in the place of Mr. S. S. Stedman, resigned.
 The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States issued Restrictions on the importation of bananas from Jamaica and other parts of the West Indies, as a protection against the introduction of the Citrus Blackfly.
 A Select Committee of the Legislative Council reported in favour of a Foreshore railway and seawall in Kingston, but against a dry dock.
 Mr. Marcus Garvey, "President of the Universal Negro Improvement Association" visited Jamaica and addressed various meetings in Kingston, Morant Bay, Montego Bay, St. Ann's Bay and Port Antonio. There was some correspondence in the paper with regard to the proposal that the United States should acquire the British West Indies in exchange for the War debt.

APRIL.

On the 1st the factory of the Jamaica Tobacco Company in Kingston was destroyed by fire (damages about £30,000).
 On the 12th the stores of the West India Electric Company in Upper Orange Street were destroyed by fire (Damages £10,000).
 Captain Gipsy Pat Smith, Evangelist, visited and held a mission in the island consisting of 144 services and lasting two and half months.
 The Rev. J. Kissock Braham, Wesleyan Minister, left Jamaica after many years' service to take up work in the Panama Circuit and the Rev. Jonathan Grant, also of the Wesleyan Church, left in order to reside in California.
 The Governor appointed a Development Commission (with Colonel Bryan, C.M.G., Chairman) to enquire into and report on schemes of Reform and Improvement.
 On the 27th Alexander Pedward, "Lord and Master" of the Bedwardites, and many of his followers were arrested on their way from August Town to Kingston, he himself on a charge of assaulting the police, and his followers under the Vagrancy Law. Of his followers 185 males and 23 females were sentenced to short sentences from 7 days to 2 months of hard labour, and he himself was later sent to the Lunatic Asylum as insane. His followers after three days in prison received a free pardon.
 A Council of Christian Churches in Jamaica was formed under the presidency of the Bishop of Jamaica.

JUNE.

Mr. A. E. Young, the new Surveyor-General, arrived and took up his duties.

A Committee appointed by the Legislative Council to report on the condition of the Sugar Industry found that owing to unprecedented drought in Clarendon, unprecedented floods in Westmoreland, Hanover and St. James, the high cost of production, the slump in the sugar market, high rates of transportation and the bad state of roads, the banks having ceased to advance money, aid should be given to the Sugar Industry by means of a loan. It was estimated that the total number thrown out of employment by the cessation of the factories would be about 35,000, and their dependents at 90,000. (The Bill was passed on July 7th.)

JULY.

Mr. Justice Sisnett, who had formerly practised at the bar in Jamaica and as a Resident Magistrate, took his seat in the Supreme Court as Senior Puisne Judge. The Canadian Naval Squadron visited the island.

Mr. Justice deFreitas, junior Puisne Judge, arrived and took up his duties.

AUGUST.

Colonel Horskins relinquished his command of the Salvation Army in the West Indies after sixteen months tenure of office.

The Jamaica Representative Government Association was formed (12th) with the Hon. J. A. G. Smith as President and public meetings followed.

The results of the Census were published showing a total of 857,921, an increase of 25,538 over 1911, considerably less than was called for by the estimates of the Registrar General.

Representations were sent to Washington against the proposed tax on Bananas and coconuts.

The foundation stone of the Girls Home at Carron Hall, St. Mary, was laid by Lady Probyn (29th).

The Clyde Line Steamers commenced to run from New York to the West Indies en route to South America.

At a meeting summoned by the Hon. H. A. L. Simpson, O.B.E., held at the Ward Theatre, Kingston, "The Jamaica Political Constitution Reform Association" was formed and public meetings followed.

SEPTEMBER

Canadian Preference Tariff for the British West Indies came into force (1st).

Mr. Claude Espeut, the newly appointed Director of Public Works, arrived and assumed his duties (14th).

Avocado pears, from Central America and the West Indies were refused entrance to the United States, on account of a fungus found on them in some places.

Reports were published on the proposal to start a Cement Factory under government auspices.

Colonel and Mrs. Hillary, leaders of the Salvation Army in the West Indies, arrived in Jamaica.

OCTOBER.

The East Lancashire Regiment arrived (19th) to relieve the Royal Sussex 2nd battalion

NOVEMBER.

Dr. Matley, Geologist, arrived to make for the Government researches as to minerals and water supply in the island.

Entertainments were held for raising funds to augment Lady Probyn's Fund in aid of the Y.W.C.A.

Ship of the North American and West Indies Squadron (Vice Admiral Sir W. C. Packenham, K.C.B.) visited Kingston Harbour (15th).

Mr. G. R. Stevens, newly appointed Trade Commissioner for Canada, opened an office in Kingston.

A Church Pageant was given at the Kingston Theatre (22nd, 23rd and 24th) under the direction of the Rev. P. W. Gibson.

Captain Hugh Kaye Ryan, O.B.E., Assistant to the Attorney General, arrived and was admitted to practice as a barrister-at-Law (25th).

A Ferry Boat sailing from Kingston to Port Royal was swamped eight passengers were drowned (28th).

Mr. John Alan Lincoln Reed was admitted to practice as a barrister-at-Law (30th).

DECEMBER.

Delegates from various Parochial Boards held a Conference at Halfway Tree (2nd) in view of forthcoming visit of Colonial Office Commission.

The Legislative Council at the instigation of the Government decided that Kingston and St. Andrew should be amalgamated for administrative purposes.

On the 13th the Commission from the Colonial Office (consisting of the Hon. Edward Wood, M.P., Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Hon. Arthur Ormsby Gore, M.P., and Mr. R. W. Wiseman of the Colonial Office) landed. Mr. Wood stated that the object of his tour was to get into direct personal contact with representative opinion, official and otherwise, in order to be in a position to report to the Secretary of State and to advise him on his return, on the various matters that might be brought before him. The Commission discussed matters with the Elected Members of the Legislative Council, received deputations from various public bodies and visited various parts of the island (Chapelton, Falmouth, Montego Bay, Port Antonio, Mandeville, St. Ann's Bay, Port Maria). The Commission left on the 26th.

LEGISLATION OF 1921.

Twenty-eight Laws were enacted during the year.—

1. A Law to amend The Inscribed Stock Law, 1885 (Law 13 of 1885).
2. A Law to continue various expiring Laws either wholly or as amended hereby
3. A Law to amend the Debenture Law, 1895 (Law 5 of 1895).
4. A Law to provide for the payment to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury of the sum of sixty thousand pounds a year for forty years as a contribution from this Island in reduction of the War Debt of the United Kingdom.
5. A Law to repeal the Parochial General Election (Suspension) Law, 1915 (Law 4 of 1915) and to make further provision for the election of members to serve on Parochial Boards
6. A Law to amend the St. Thomas Central Factory (Contracts) Law 1920 (Law 52 of 1920) and to make further provision in respect of Contracts to Cultivate Lands in connection with the St. Thomas Central Factory.
7. A Law to amend the District Constables Law, 1899.
8. A Law to amend the Parochial Boards Laws Consolidation Law, 1901, (Law 17 of 1901.)
9. A Law to amend Law 17 of 1902 entitled The Country Fires Law 1902.
10. A Law for affording temporary aid for the preservation of the Sugar Industry of the Island and to enable Loans to be raised and used for the purpose.
11. The Appropriation Law, 1921-1922.
12. A Law to Declare the Terms and Conditions applicable to Loans Authorised to be raised by the Government of Jamaica, and to provide for the creation of Inscribed Stock.
13. A Law to provide for raising temporary Loans not exceeding Two Hundred and Seventy Thousand Pounds Sterling on Treasury Bills.
14. A Law to allow and confirm certain expenditure incurred in the Financial Year, 1919-1920.
15. A Law to amend the Coast and Harbour Lights Law, 1900, (Law 8 of 1900).
16. A Law to amend the Judicature Law 1919, (Law 16 of 1919).
17. A Law to provide for the creation and application of a Fund to be called the Insurance Fund.
18. A Law to amend the Law relating to Indictments in criminal cases and matters incidental or similar thereto.

19. A Law to amend Section 5 of the Jamaica Hotels Law, 1910.
 20. A Law to amend "The Civil Service Widows and Orphans Pension Law, 1904. (Law 21 of 1904.)
 21. Law Further to amend the Income Tax Laws.
 22. A Law to make provision for certain Capital Works necessary for the working of the Jamaica Government Railway and also to make provision for certain Public Works and for raising a Loan for the purpose.
 23. A Law to provide an allowance for Military Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men in lieu of exemption from certain Import Duties.
 24. The Deceased Wife's Sister Marriage Law Amendment Law, 1911.
 25. A Law to provide for the inspection of Fruit intended for Exportation and to prevent the Exportation of immature and unfit Fruit.
 26. A Law to validate the Elections of the Members of the Parochial Boards of the several Parishes in the Island, including the Elections of the Mayor and Council of Kingston which were held during the month of June, 1921, and to validate the Proceedings of the several Parochial Boards, and of the Mayor and Council of Kingston, and of the Proceedings taken for or on behalf of the said Boards and the said Mayor and Council of Kingston which were in existence prior to the said Elections as and from the 23rd day of May, 1921.
 27. A Law to make provision for the preparation and publication of a new and revised edition of the Laws of this Island.
 28. A Law to establish the existing Local Clearing Office as the Local Clearing Office for the Settlement of Austrian Debts and to appoint an Administrator for the Settlement of Bulgarian Debts.
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OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR, 1921.

CHARLE COLQUHOUN AITKEN, the son of Robert Aitken of Clarendon, Jamaica, was born in St. Vincent on the 1st of August, 1838. After being educated in England he entered the Civil Service of Jamaica in 1877, and he worked in the Record Office, Spanish-Town, until he retired as Deputy Registrar-General in 1913. For thirty years he was churchwarden and choirmaster at the Cathedral. He died on the 23rd of November.

CHARLES CAMPBELL ANDERSON, the son of Sir George Campbell Anderson, was born at Nassau on the 30th of March, 1857. He was educated at Magdalen College School, Oxford. He came to Jamaica in 1880, and was first a clerk in the Colonial Secretary's Office, then Assistant Secretary to the Jamaica Mutual Life Association. In 1890 he joined the staff of the Kingston General Commissioners, of which he became Secretary. In 1900 he was appointed Collector of Taxes for Kingston and in 1912 Island Treasurer and Manager of the Government Savings Bank. He was also Chairman of the Agricultural Loan Societies Board. He was for some time a nominated member of the Legislative Council. He died on the 22nd of October at Malvern.

The Agricultural Loan Societies Board passed a resolution placing on record its deep sense of the loss sustained by the whole Island in general, and the Board in particular by his death, and recording that in addition to his well-known financial and administrative ability, coming into personal contact as he did with representatives of Loan Banks, in the country as well as in his office, his forceful, direct and inspiring personality did much to bring about the good feeling existing between the banks and the Board which has so largely contributed to the success of the Loan Bank movement, in which he took a whole-hearted interest, as he did in any movement having for its object the uplift of the people.

JOSEPH CHARLES CLITHEROE FORD was born at Wolverhampton, England on the 19th of October, 1852 and was educated at the Academie at Douai and at Wolverhampton. In the early seventies of the last century he came out to manage a branch business then established by Ford Brothers of Wolverhampton, which, however, was destroyed by the Kingston fire of 1882. He was for a time editor of the "Gleaner," and in 1889-90 Secretary of the Institute of Jamaica, and he took a prominent part in the Jamaica International Exhibition of 1891. In 1891 he was appointed Government Printer which post he held till 1919. After twenty-two years (during thirteen of which the present editor had collaborated with him) Mr. Ford relinquished the co-editorship of the "Handbook of Jamaica" in the thirty-ninth year of its publication, when he resigned the office of Superintendent of the Government Printing Office. He was an active member of the Jamaica Militia and rose to be Major. He possessed considerable dramatic talent and was stage manager of many successful amateur theatrical representations. He died on December 8th in Lower St. Andrew.

Dr. James Johnson was born at Huntley, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, on the 28th of August, 1851. He studied medicine at Edinburgh and became L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, M.D. and later M.S., Toronto.

He arrived in Jamaica in December, 1874 to escape the English winter, and intending to proceed to Patagonia to take charge of a Scotch Mission in that country, but he derived so much benefit to his health, that he decided to remain here and in the early part of 1876 began his Mission work in the Dry Harbour Mountains, now known as "The Jamaica Evangelistic Mission," where he founded the tabernacle Brown's Town, with its nine supplementary churches, which he directed until his death.

He practised as a physician at Brown's Town where he was much loved both as pastor and medical man. For some years he represented the parish of St. Ann in the Legislative Council. He did much by his photographs and by lecturing to popularize Jamaica in England and elsewhere. Collections of his photographs were presented to Queen Victoria and Prince George of Wales. In 1901 he received from Sir Alfred Jones a silver cup as "a Souvenir of the interesting and instructive lectures delivered by him with such great success in Bristol, Bath, Manchester, Cheltenham, Bourton-on-the-Avon, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Liverpool."

In 1891 he was inspired with the idea that black men from Jamaica by reason of their more ready adaptability to climatic conditions and supposable racial sympathy, could

be advantageously employed for the Christianization and civilization of the African savage tribes, and he accordingly fitted out an expedition and during a period of twenty months crossed South Central Africa from Fenguella on the west to the mouth of the Zambesi on the east coast. He published the result of his journeyings in "Reality versus Romance in South Central Africa."

He published in 1905 *Jamaica the New Riviera*. A pictorial description of the island and its attractions."

He died at Prown's Town on the 25th of November.

ALEXANDER BRUCE MACFARLANE was born in Scotland and for a time was principal of the High School for boys in Allahabad. Appointed Principal of the Mico Training College in 1898, he held that office until, owing to a regretted failure in mental power he retired in 1919. He died in Kingston on the 11th of March.

During the long period of his principaship he devoted himself untiringly to his duties and in addition to the organizing and tutorial labours, the extra work of supervision of building operations twice fell to his lot, first after the earthquake of 1907, and again after the fire of 1910.

He also performed for some years many of the duties of the Secretary in order to relieve the late Rev. William Griffiths, the Secretary, when he was in failing health, and after his death, Mr. MacFarlane was appointed to act as Secretary.

In the performance of all these various duties, Mr. MacFarlane never spared himself. He took a keen personal interest in the welfare of the students, which he continued after they had left College and entered on their teaching career.

To his ability as an organizer and tutor the success of his many students, first at examinations and later as schoolmasters, is a standing testimony. To the educational work of the colony he contributed two text-books of value—"Outlines of the Geography and History of Jamaica, 1901" and "Hints on Hygiene, 1912." In 1912 also he published a "Report of a Visit to Tuskegee, Hampton and other Educational Institutions of the United States and Canada," he having attended (through the action of the Mico Directors) the Conference of the Delegates from various countries held at Tuskegee in April 1912, the object of the conference being to consider problems relating to the coloured races in different parts of the world.

He was from 1905 till 1918 a member of the Board of Education at which he was a very regular attendant, and for a few years a member of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica.

Major LIONEL OTTLEY was born on the 4th of February, 1889, and was originally intended for the Navy. He was educated in the *Britannia* where he passed out head of his term, but his health and eyesight were poor and, after a short time he was invalided out of the Navy. He subsequently went to Heidelberg University, Germany, and completed his education there, distinguishing himself in mathematics. He was, in addition a brilliant linguist, having a good knowledge of five languages. Lionel Ottley passed into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and was sent to the Infantry Company at Woolwich. He obtained his Commission in the West India Regiment in 1910 being posted to the 2nd Battalion, then stationed in Sierra Leone and later in Jamaica. In September, 1914 he became Staff Officer of the Local Forces and Adjutant of the Jamaica Reserve Regiment. He also acted as Naval Agent for a time. He took a deep interest in the Boy Scout Movement becoming Commissioner for Scouts in 1915, and he may be regarded as its founder in Jamaica. He did useful work in training Contingent men at the outbreak of war, but he overtaxed his health and left for England in 1916. On 18th June, 1916 he received his Captaincy in the Northumberland Fusiliers; he was a temporary Major from October, 1918 to August, 1919. He was Staff Captain, 34th Infantry Brigade (France), D.A.Q.M.G., 11th Division (France) D.A.Q.M.G. and N. Division (Rhine. He was employed under the Foreign Office (Plebiscite Commission.) He was mentioned in Despatches.

Taken ill in Paris in August he was conveyed by aeroplane to London where he was operated on, but he died shortly afterwards at the early age of thirty-two.

Rev. ROBERT MYRIE PARNTHER was born in Savanna-la-Mar on the 4th of February, 1828. He entered the Wesleyan Ministry in 1855 and worked in thirteen circuits in the Jamaica District. He retired from active service in 1909, but continued to give what

help he could by preaching and otherwise. He died at Claremont, St. Ann, on the 25th of November.

Rev. FATHER JOHN ALOYSIUS PFISTER, S.J., was born on the 31st of January, 1875 at Brooklyn, New York and was educated at St. John's College there. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1893. He was ordained priest in 1908 and came to Jamaica in 1911, where he devoted his life to the people, both as priest and educator. He was especially gifted in regard to music and dramatic art. He died on the 13th of May.

Lieut.-Colonel EDWARD GEORGE ORRETT, the son of the Hon. John Orrett, was born at Half-way Tree on the 26th of November, 1864. After being educated in England and on the Continent of Europe he returned to Jamaica and entered the Colonial Secretary's Office, but he later joined his father's office. He was made a Justice of the Peace for St. Andrew in 1894, a second lieutenant in the Kingston Infantry Militia in the same year, becoming Major in 1914. For some years he was agent in Jamaica of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. He died at Brooklyn in Lower St. Andrew on the 18th of May.

THOMAS FRANCIS SHACKLETON was an M.R.C.S. (England) and a L.S.A., (London.) He entered the public service of Jamaica in 1892 as a district medical officer and was appointed Assistant Medical Officer of the Lunatic Asylum in 1904. He did active service in England during the Great War. In July he had a severe break down in health and embarked for England: he unfortunately died on the 8th of August on the voyage and was buried at sea.

DR. WILLIAM HENRY STRACHAN, son of Colonel W. H. P. F. Strachan of Teak Pen, Clarendon, was born at Nassau. After receiving private tuition he went to England to study medicine and was attached to Guy's Hospital. He joined the medical service of Jamaica in 1882 and rose to be Senior Medical Officer of the Kingston Hospital. From 1897 to 1906 he was Principal Medical Officer at Lagos, and in 1899-1900 he acted as Colonial Secretary. In 1902 he was made a C.M.G. He was principal Medical Officer of Southern Nigeria from 1906 to 1911 when he retired and returned to Jamaica to settle at Teak Pen. He was made a J.P. for Clarendon in 1915. He died in London in June. He was from 1892 to 1898 a member of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica. In 1913 he published "Lessons in Elementary Tropical Hygiene for the use of pupils in Tropical Schools." He was a member of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, of the Royal Colonial Institute, of the Zoological Society, and of the Linnean Society.

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APPENDIX.

AN ANNOTATED LIST OF THE AMPHIBIA AND REPTILIA OF JAMAICA.

THOMAS BARBOUR, M.A., PH.D., F.R.G.S.,

In 1910, after an opportunity to collect a large series of cold blooded vertebrates in Jamaica, I published my "Notes on the Herpetology of Jamaica" (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 52, 1, 1910, p. 273-301, pl 1-2). In this paper I went rather fully into the question of the origin and relationships of the Jamaican fauna, and to it those interested in this problem are referred. Since 1910, however, additional material and the opportunities to examine specimens in other Museums has caused me to suggest various changes and to correct errors, so that now I believe it is possible to offer a new list which is reasonably correct, probably fairly permanent and up-to-date, as to nomenclature and the various matters affecting the questions regarding the validity of the various species. While it is not probable that many nominal additions will be made to the list, a vast work still remains to be accomplished. For many of the species the feeding habits, oviposition, courtship, exact colours in life, distribution both horizontally and vertically within the island, are unknown.

These problems and many others offer to the amateur not only a most fascinating pastime but an opportunity to add information of very real value to the somewhat meagre sum of our intimate knowledge of West Indian amphibian and reptilian life history.

The number of species inhabiting Jamaica is less than is known from Cuba, Haiti (and San Domingo) or Porto Rico, nevertheless, the number of endemic or peculiar species is large. Out of a total of thirty-two species, when four, which are probably fortuitous waifs are subtracted, it will be seen that of the remaining twenty-eight no less than twenty four are confined to Jamaica.

AMPHIBIA.

Salientia.

*****Bufo marinus* (Linne) Giant Toad.**

This species has been introduced far and wide throughout the West Indies, even to Bermuda. It is an inhabitant of the mainland. No true toads occur in Jamaica, although four species are peculiar to Cuba and one each to Haiti, Porto Rico and Virgin Gorda.

****Eleutherodactylus luteolus* (Gosse) Little Bell Frog.**

This is the common little frog which occurs widespread throughout the island—the one in which the tips of the fingers and toes are not dilated into discs. Its eggs are laid in a foamy or frothy mass in a slight depression under a decayed log, rotting banana trash or some similar situation. The metamorphosis takes place very rapidly and the free swimming larval or tadpole stage is practically entirely suppressed.

****Eleutherodactylus jamaicensis*, Barbour.**

This little frog may be told from the preceding since it has the tips of its fingers and toes dilated into small but quite distinct sucking discs. It is terrestrial and apparently rare. I have only found it about Mandeville while Professor C. T. Bruus found one example at Newton when collecting insects. It is probably confined to moist highland woods. Nothing, so far as I am aware, is known regarding its breeding habits. Both this form and *luteolus* are very variable in colouration.

*****Eleutherodactylus martinicensis* (Peters).**

I have seen specimens in Washington from Hope Gardens where it is said to have been introduced by Lady Blake. This little frog commonly called the whistling frog—has appeared in the greenhouses at Kew, having reached there with living plants from the West Indies, quite fortuitously. It has also been variously carried about in the Antilles so that there is some doubt as to whether it is really native in Martinique. It is similar at first sight to *jamaicensis* but has smaller series of vomerine teeth between the internal nares, a longer foot and above all a coarsely granulate or areolated belly not a smooth one. This species lays its eggs in Bromeliads or "wild pines" and in the water conserved

*—peculiar to Jamaica.

**—introduced or probably introduced.

in these leafy bowls the life history is quickly completed, the tiny adults hatching directly from the eggs.

**Hyla brunnea*, Gosse.

There has been some confusion regarding the identity and number of true tree frogs in Jamaica. It appears, however, that there is only one common species which varies somewhat in its appearance during growth. The common tree frog is abundant everywhere but especially on banana plants, so also its close ally (*H. septentrionalis*) in Cuba, called *rana platanera*. The same species also occurs in the Bahamas where it frequents plantings of citrus fruit trees. A third close ally is *Hyla dominicensis* widespread in Haiti and San Domingo. The voice is not unlike a rope being hauled by jerks through an uncoiled block or pulley.

**Hyla lichenula* (Gosse).

The giant tree frog, with its curious bony casque appears to be very rare. It grows to an enormous size and unfortunately I have no information as to its habits or distribution. The only specimen in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A., is one secured through the kind efforts of Dr. Grabham from Mr. Panton of Spaldings.

REPTILIA.

Lacertillia.

*****Gonatodes fuscus* (Hallowell).**

Dr. Stejneger of Washington has shown the identity of the mainland species with the Greater Antillean Form, long called *albugularis*. This is the little lizard without eyelids and with no toe pads or digital dilations. It is common in Cuba especially about the larger seaports and may even have been introduced into Cuba long ago. It probably came thence to Jamaica, where it apparently occurs in Kingston only. It is generally a house lizard and is peculiar in that the males are dark slate colour with yellowish head marked with sky blue while the female is "pepper and salt" colour or mottled. Individuals from Haiti have been named *G. notatus* Reinhardt and Luetken but though I have examined, many collections from thence this lizard has never turned up. It may not be distinct, it certainly is very rare.

**Aristelliger praeignis* (Hallowell).

The great brown "croaking lizard" is widespread and well known to all. It is quite harmless in spite of its reputation among the negroes. It is remarkable for its delicate skin, like wet tissue paper. Closely allied, if not identical forms are found in Belize, Swan Island and the Caymans while a larger form *A. lar* occurs in Haiti where it is far more rare than its Jamaican congener.

**Sphaerodactylus richardsonii* Gray.

This is the largest of the five little species which bear the name of "wood slave" among the negroes. It reaches a length of three or four inches, is conspicuously cross-banded and has very large rough looking keeled scales in comparison with its relatives.

**Sphaerodactylus gilvitorques* Cope.

I confused this species with *goniarchynchus* when I wrote my "Notes on the Herpetology of Jamaica" in 1910. I have since seen the unique type of this race in the Museum in Philadelphia and it is unlike any which I have ever collected. It is a tiny species brownish with a high collar and with large but almost smooth scales on the body. It must be excessively rare—perhaps not really from Jamaica at all.

**Sphaerodactylus goniorhynchus* Cope.

This is a tiny woodland species inconspicuous but by no means rare which is rich mahogany brown with a series of more or less confluent rhombic markings on the back usually reddish brown and quite contrasting with the ground colour. I found it most abundant when collecting Peripatus on Beacon Hill near Bath.

**Sphaerodactylus argus* Gosse.

Very common about Kingston, it is easily distinguished by the many tiny ocelli on a reddish ground colour. A beautiful and very abundant little creature. The negroes often call this the "pawley or polly lizard" or "water lizard" though what can be the origin of this preposterous name, I cannot imagine.

**Sphaerodactylus oryrrhinus* Gosse.

I, unfortunately, renamed this lizard *S. daeicolour* in 1910 but since then I have con-

* = peculiar to Jamaica.

** = introduced or probably introduced.

cluded that my types really represent Gosse's rather inadequately described species. This species is rare, has a very pointed and flattened snout, most minute scales, usually a spectacle shaped marking on the loins or sacral region and is generally greyish with many darkened dots more or less regularly arranged. I have only seen a very few specimens from Port Antonio. Gosse got his type from St. Elizabeth.

**Cyclura collei* Gray.

Gray's name for the Jamaica Iguana antedates Gosse's name *C. lophoma* which I used in 1916. Iguanas still occur on Goat Island off Old Harbour and on the Cays about Montego Bay. The species is probably entirely extinct upon the main island. The eggs of Iguanas are always immediately sought out by the mongoose wherever they are introduced and the big lizards are now very rare in those districts of Cuba and San Domingo to which the mongoose has spread.

**Xiphocercus valenciennae* (Dumeril & Bibron).

The "white croaking lizard with the red gills" is well known to the observant negroes all over Jamaica. It is of great zoological interest as being the most sharply differentiated of any autochthonous Jamaican species its nearest apparent ally being *Phenacosaurus heteroeternus* from the region about Bogotá, Colombia. Although this apparent relationship is probably the fortuitous result of evolution chancing to work upon two wholly unrelated parent stocks to produce results of similar appearance.

**Anolis garmani* Stejneger.

The great green Venus lizard as Gosse called it, is abundant and widespread. Curiously its Cuban ally *A. equetris* is really rare, so also *A. vicorarii* and *A. curviri* which represent the same phylogenetic stock in Haiti and Porto Rico respectively. It is very changeable in colouration as every observer already knows full well.

**Anolis lineatolus* Gray.

This is the excessively abundant brown zebra lizard which swarms on the fence posts and tree trunks about Kingston, Constant Spring and Spanish Town. It seems to be confined to the coastal plain in this circumscribed area.

***Anolis sagrei* Dumeril and Bibron.

There are a few specimens in the U.S. National Museum said to be from Jamaica. I was unable to find it. It is common in Cuba. Difficult as many of the species of this genus are to distinguish *inter se* this form may be easily mistaken for the preceeding but when individuals are compared *sagrei* will be observed to have larger head shields and more heavily keeled scales on the belly.

**Anolis iodurus* Gosse.

This species is very easily confused with the two following common small green lizards. This is the vivid green fellow with the sky blue tail. The dewlap is burnt orange with a deeper red centre. The ventral scales are smooth. In the young and half grown there is very often a white vertebral band. These lizards often change rapidly to brown or almost black, but when at rest in the sun they are usually leaf green.

**Anolis opalinus* Gosse.

In this lizard the dewlap is pink with a whitish edge. The green body colour is almost invariably marbled with well marked vermiculations of lighter green and the white vertebral stripe is common in the adults. The species is now rare.

It was evidently a woodland form reported by Gosse to be common in Westmoreland and St. Elizabeth. I took a few about Mandeville and one at Bath, and another at Mooretown. It is one of the species which has probably suffered most from the introduction of the mongoose.

**Anolis grahvmii* Gray.

This is the rare green lizard which has heavily swollen keels on the ventral scales and except for this character it is not easily separated from *iodurus*. I found it at Bath and Port Antonio.

**Celestus occiduus* (Shaw).

The large galliwasp is growing rare. It is supposed to be poisonous. Many species of this genus have been described but I now believe that most of them have been based in error on variations due to the different ages of the specimens in the small series available for study in most museums. Gigantic specimens of this species are to be found in the older collections. This is the galliwasp with keeled scales, indeed, the scales often show three or five keels.

**Celestus impressus* Cope.

*=peculiar to Jamaica.

**=introduced or probably introduced.

The lesser galliwasp is likewise rare. It has smooth scales and varies but little in colouration or pattern from young to adult.

**Ameiva dorsalis* Gray.

The ground lizard or race horse was once widespread and very common. Now it is found principally in towns and in thickly settled districts where the mongoose is less abundant than in the wilder and more uncultivated areas. Dr. Graham has found the eggs of this lizard in burrows as much as three feet deep. They measured 27x15 millimeters.

**Mabuia spilota* Wiegmann.

This is the name which should be used for the Jamaica skink or "snake waiting boy." Unfortunately this form and its Antillean allies are very little known and large series are needed for study before the status of the various proposed species can be definitely settled. These skinks, however, are apparently a disappearing group and it is only with great difficulty that they can be obtained, at all; and their status may always remain doubtful.

SERPENTES.

Typhlops lumbricalis (Linne).

The blind snake, commonly called the two-headed snake, which is so common in Jamaica belongs to a wide varying species which is found from Cuba and the Bahamas through the West Indian chain to the Guianas.

Tropidophis maculata (Bibron).

The little "thunder snake"—called by Gosse the pardaline snake—which is so inoffensive and which curls itself up into a tight ball when disturbed is now very rare indeed. It occurs in Cuba and the Haitian form (haetiana) may or may not be finally proved worthy of recognition.

**Epicrates subflavus* Stejneger.

The large yellow boa or fowl snake is still probably found upon Goat Island where there are no mongooses. It is rare on the Main Island, but specimens have recently been caught in St. Thomas and Trelawny.

**Leimadophis ater* (Gosse).

This is the racer which is now probably extinct. It was a rather large dull coloured snake which differed from its lesser ally, the following, in having a larger number of ventral scales—170-185.

**Leimadophis callilaemus* (Gosse).

This the lesser racer may still occasionally be found, though it is very rare. The ventral scales number only 130-151.

Pseudemys palustris (Gmelin).

The pond turtle still occurs wherever there are suitable ponds or pools or sluggish waterways. It is much more common in Cuba, Haiti and Porto Rico where the same species occurs.

Crocodylus acutus Cuvier.

The common American crocodile which is found in Southern Florida, Cuba, Haiti; the East and West Coast of Central America to Ecuador and Colombia is found also about the tidal estuaries of Jamaica.

* peculiar to Jamaica.

THE CANADA-WEST INDIES TRADE AGREEMENT, 1920.

Agreement entered into this eighteenth day of June, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty between the Right Honourable Sir George Eulas Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, the Honourable Martin Burrell, Minister of Customs and Inland Revenue, the Honourable Charles Colquhoun Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of the Naval Service, and the Honourable Sir Henry Lumley Drayton, Minister of Finance, representing the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and the Honourable Harcourt Gladstone Malcolm, Speaker of the House of Assembly, representing the Government of the Bahamas Islands; the Honourable William Lambert Collyer Phillips, Colonial Treasurer, representing the Government of Barbados the Honourable Wilfred Edward Jackson, Colonial Secretary, representing the Government of Bermuda, Captain John McIntosh Reid, Comptroller of Customs, representing the Government of British Guiana the Honourable Harold Ernest Phillips, Acting Colonial Secretary, representing the Government of British Honduras, the Honourable Charles Ernest St. John Branch, Attorney General, representing the Government of Jamaica the Honourable Donald McDonald, Member of the Legislative Council, representing the Government of the Leeward Islands, the Honourable Henry Barclay Walcott, Collector of Customs, representing the Government of Trinidad and the Honourable Herbert Ferguson, Colonial Secretary, representing the Government of the Windward Islands.

Whereas a Conference has been held between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the Colonies above named through their representatives assembled at Ottawa in the present month of June for the purpose of considering the extent to which the means by which the trade relations between the Dominion and the several Colonies aforesaid can be rendered closer and more intimate, their trade extended and enlarged, and the means of communication between them improved and rendered fully sufficient for all purposes; and

Whereas the principles upon which the several Governments are enabled to act in the furtherance of this purpose have been fully considered and a determination has been reached:

Therefore the Dominion of Canada and the several Colonies aforesaid declare and agree as follows:

TRADE..

Article I. The Dominion of Canada affirms the principle of granting a preference on all goods being the produce or manufacture of any of the Colonies aforesaid imported into Canada, which are now subject to duty or which may be made subject to duty at any future time.

Article II. Subject to the special provisions of Article III., the duties of Customs on all goods (other than tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and spirituous or alcoholic liquors) being the produce or manufacture of any of the Colonies aforesaid imported into Canada which are now subject to duty or which may be made subject to duty at any future time, shall not at any time be more than fifty (50) per cent. of the duties imposed on similar goods when imported from any foreign country.

Article III. The Dominion of Canada will grant to the articles specified in Schedule 'A', being the produce or manufacture of any of the Colonies aforesaid, imported into Canada, the preferential treatment indicated in respect of each such article in the said Schedule 'A'.

Article IV. The Colonies aforesaid severally affirm the principle of granting a preference on all goods being the produce or manufacture of Canada imported into such Colonies, which are now subject to duty or which may be made subject to duty at any future time.

Article V. Subject to the special provisions of Articles VI. and VII., the duties of customs on all goods (other than tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes) being the produce or manufacture of Canada imported into the Colonies aforesaid, which are now subject to duty or which may be made subject to duty at any future time, shall not at any time be

(a) in the case of Barbados, British Guiana, and Trinidad, more than fifty (50) per cent.

- (b) in the case of British Honduras, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands, more than sixty-six and two-thirds (66⅔) per cent.
- (c) in the case of Bermuda and Jamaica, more than seventy-five (75) per cent and
- (d) in the case of the Bahamas more than ninety (90) per cent.

of the duties imposed on similar goods when imported from any foreign country.

Article VI. The Colonies aforesaid will grant to the articles specified in Schedule "B" being the produce or manufacture of Canada, imported into the said Colonies the preferential treatment indicated in respect of each such article in the said Schedule "B".

Article VII. In the case of the Bahamas the provisions of Article V. (d) shall not apply to wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines, and articles containing alcohol.

Article VIII. The Governments of any of the Colonies aforesaid on giving six months notice may provide that to be entitled to the concessions granted in Articles V and VI the products of Canada shall be conveyed by ship direct without transshipment from a Canadian port into the said Colony or by way of one of the other Colonies entitled to the advantages of this Agreement.

The Government of Canada on giving six months notice may provide that, to be entitled to the concessions granted in Articles II and III, the products of any of the Colonies aforesaid shall be conveyed by ship direct without transshipment from the said Colony or from one of the other Colonies entitled to the advantages of this agreement into a Canadian port.

Provided that, should the discretion recognized in this Article be at any time exercised by the Government of Canada provision shall be made, in all contracts entered into with steamships subsidized by the Dominion and the Colonies aforesaid, and paying between the ports in Canada and ports in the said Colonies, for an effective control of rates of freight.

Article IX. This agreement shall not interfere with any existing preference or with the granting of any future preference by the Dominion or by any of the Colonies aforesaid to any other part of the British Empire, or with any existing preference or the granting of any future preference by the said Colonies among themselves.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES—EASTERN GROUP.

Article X. The Government of Canada will use its best endeavours to arrange for a mail, passenger and freight steamship service to come into effect as soon as possible and in any case within three years between Canada, Bermuda, the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, Barbados, Trinidad, and British Guiana, on the following lines:—

(1) Steamers shall sail weekly from St. John or Halifax, calling one week on the outward passage at Bermuda, Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana, and on the home-ward passage at Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, Nevis, St. Kitts, and Bermuda; on alternate weeks calling on the outward passage at Bermuda, St. Kitts, Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, and British Guiana, and on the home-ward passage at Trinidad, Barbados and Bermuda.

(2) The steamers shall be from 5,000 to 6,000 tons gross, capable of maintaining an ocean speed of 12 knots, and providing accommodation for 100 first class, 30 second class, and 100 steerage or deck passengers, and shall be provided with 'tween decks.

Article XI. The Government of Canada will stipulate in any contract entered into for such steamship service that:—

(1) There shall be reasonable proportionate allocation of passenger and cargo accommodation between the Colonies mentioned in Article X.

(2) There shall be no unfair differentiation in rates of freight against the smaller colonies as compared with the rates to larger colonies situated at a similar distance from St. John or Halifax.

(3) The steamers shall be so constructed that, so far as the traffic warrants, cold storage shall be provided if this can be secured without unreasonable additional cost.

Article XII. If a subsidized steamship service is arranged for, the Government of Canada will endeavour to secure the co-operation of the owners of such steamship service towards the provision of hotels and bungalows in the colonies, the Governments

of the Colonies being prepared on their part to offer such facilities as may be practicable both as regards sites and financial assistance.

Article XIII. The representatives of the Colonies mentioned in Article X undertake to recommend to their Governments that these Governments shall contribute towards such subsidized steamship service, when established, in the following amounts annually:

Barbados	..	not less than	..	£5,000
Bermuda	..	"	..	2,000
British Guiana	..	"	..	7,500
Leeward Islands	..	"	..	2,500
Trinidad	..	"	..	7,500
Windward Islands	..	"	..	2,500
				<hr/> £27,000 <hr/>

Article XIV. Pending the establishment of such service the Government of Canada will use its best endeavours to maintain a fortnightly service on the existing lines and to supplement it with such additional freight or passenger and freight vessels as the trade may require.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES—WESTERN GROUP.

Article XV. The Government of Canada, subject to the adoption by the Governments concerned of the recommendations embodied in Article XVI, undertakes to provide as soon as possible, and in any case not later than the 1st January, 1921, a fortnightly freight, mail and passenger steamship service between Canada, the Bahamas, Jamaica and British Honduras, on the following lines:—

(1) The steamers shall not be less than 3,500 long tons dead weight, shall have an ocean-going speed of not less than 10 knots, and shall have accommodation for from 15 to 20 first class passengers, and shall be provided with 'tween decks, and, so far as the traffic warrants, with cold storage if this can be secured with reasonable cost.

(2) The steamers shall sail from such Canadian ports as freight conditions require and shall proceed to Belize in British Honduras, calling at Nassau in the Bahamas and at such port or ports in Jamaica as may be necessary, and shall call on the return voyage at such port or ports in Jamaica as may be necessary, and at Nassau.

Article XVI. The representatives of the Colonies mentioned in Article XV. undertake to recommend to their Governments that these Governments shall, if the service proves unremunerative, contribute twenty-five (25) per cent. of any loss; provided that the amounts contributed shall not exceed, in the case of the Bahamas, the sum of £3,000 per annum, in the case of British Honduras, the sum of £5,000 per annum and in the case of Jamaica the sum of £5,000 per annum.

Article XVII. This Agreement shall be subject to the approval of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of each of the Colonies aforesaid, and of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Upon such approval being given, the Agreement shall be brought into force at such time as may be agreed upon between the Governments of Canada and of the Colonies aforesaid by Proclamation to be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the Official Gazette of each of the said Colonies.

Article XVIII. This Agreement shall remain in force for ten years after the Proclamation aforesaid and thereafter until terminated by twelve months' written notice given either by the Government of Canada, or by the Government of any of the Colonies aforesaid, but in the latter case the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect as to any of the other Colonies which have not given such notice.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the representatives of the Government of Canada and of the Governments of the Colonies aforesaid have signed this Agreement.

Done at Ottawa this 18th day of June, 1920, in a single copy which will be deposited in the Archives of the Government of Canada and of which authenticated copies will

be transmitted by the Government of Canada to the Governments of each of the Colonies aforesaid.

GEORGE E. FOSTER,
MARTIN BURRELL,
C. C. BALLANTYNE,
H. L. DRAYTON,
HARCOURT MALCOLM,
W. L. C. PHILLIPS,
(per H. B. G. Austin, Act-
ing Delegate.)
W. E. JACKSON,
J. M. REID,
H. E. PHILLIPS,
E. ST. JOHN BRANCH,
DOLAND McDONALD,
H. B. WALCOTT,
HERBERT FERGUSON.

SCHEDULE "A"

CANADIAN TARIFF.

Item. No.	Article.		Preference
135	Sugar.	Degrees of Polarisation.	per 100 lbs.
			\$ Cts.
		Not exceeding 76	0 46.080
		Exceeding 76 and not exceeding 77	1 47.616
		" 77 " 78	0 49.152
		" 78 " 79	0 50.688
		" 79 " 80	0 52.224
		" 80 " 81	0 53.760
		" 81 " 82	0 55.296
		" 82 " 83	0 56.832
		" 83 " 84	0 58.560
		" 84 " 85	0 60.288
		" 85 " 86	0 62.016
		" 86 " 87	0 63.744
		" 87 " 88	0 65.664
		" 88 " 89	0 67.584
		" 89 " 90	0 69.888
		" 90 " 91	0 72.192
		" 91 " 92	0 74.496
		" 92 " 93	0 76.800
		" 93 " 94	0 79.104
		" 94 " 95	0 81.408
		" 95 " 96	0 83.712
		" 96 " 97	0 86.016
		" 97 " 98	0 88.320
		" 98 "	0 96.000

The Customs Tariff of Canada shall be amended so as to provide that sugar above number 16 Dutch Standard in colour when imported by a recognized sugar refiner, for refining purposes only upon evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Customs, shall not be subject to these duties, i.e., the duties on sugar over No. 16 Dutch Standard, specified in item 134 of the Canadian Tariff.

The Canadian Government failing the adoption of the polariscope standard for tariff classification will use its best endeavours to establish a more stable colour standard than the present Dutch Standard.

Provided that sugar as defined under item 134 shall receive a preference of not less than 25 per cent. of the duty charged on foreign sugar.

Cocoa beans, not roasted, crushed or ground (per 100 lbs.)	A preference of \$1 50.
Lime Juice, raw and concentrated, not refined (per gallon)	A preference of 10 cents.
Limes, fresh	Free, as against general tariff of 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Arrowroot, per lb.	A preference of one cent.
Cocoanuts, per 100 (Imported direct to a Canadian port.)	Free, as against general tariff of seventy-five cents.
Cocoanuts, n.o.p.	A preference of 50 cents per 100
Grape Fruit	A preference of fifty cents per 100 lbs.
Rum	A preference of 60 cents per gallon of the strength of proof.
Onions	Free as against a general tariff of 30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .

SCHEDULE 'B'.

Flour	Preference of not less than one shilling per barrel or bag of 196 lbs.
Spirits, i.e., Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whisky, unenumerated, potable, if tested	Preference of not less than 2/6 per gallon of the strength of proof.
Spirits, perfumed, unenumerated, potable, if not tested	Preference of not less than 2/6 per liquid gallon.
Wine, beer and ale	Duty not to exceed four-fifths of full rate.

DECLARATION RESPECTING CABLE COMMUNICATIONS SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE CANADA-WEST INDIES TRADE AGREEMENT, 1920.

With a view to the further promotion of the purposes of the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement of even date the representatives of the Government of Canada and of the Colonies named in the agreement will recommend for the favourable consideration of their respective Governments that direct British owned and British controlled cables should be laid as soon as possible, without waiting for the termination of the Agreement with the West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company, to connect Bermuda with Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana, the Windward Islands, the Leeward Islands, and Turks Island or Jamaica.

The Government of Canada will institute inquiries as soon as practicable as to the possibility of arranging for the laying of such cables and will communicate the results of these inquiries to the Governments of the Colonies.

GEORGE E. FOSTER,
MARTIN BURRELL,
C. C. BALLANTYNE,
H. L. DRAYTON,
HARCOURT MALCOLM,
W. L. C. PHILLIPS,
per H. B. G. AUSTIN (Acting
Delegte)
W. E. JACKSON,
J. M. REID,
H. E. PHILLIPS,
E. ST. JOHN BRANCH,
DONALD McDONALD,
H. B. WALCOT,
HERBERT FERGUSON.

Ottawa, 18th June, 1920.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Alterations in appointments made while the work was passing through the press.

Consuls—

- Page 12. Cuba, J. N. Stable.
Denmark, L. P. Fernandez.
Mexico, C. E. Burton.

Privy Council—

- Page 93. Mr. W. Morrison nominated a member.

Legislative Council—

- Page 93. Mr. W. Morrison nominated a member.

Surveyor General—

- Page 102. Mr. A. E. Young retired, and Mr. W. A. Baker filled the acting appointment.

Treasurer—

- Page 104. Mr. R. Nosworthy resigned temporarily his office as Treasurer in May, to take up the office of Administrator of Dominica.

Post Office—

- Page 139. Internal Postal Rates: Parcels (2) for threepence read fourpence.

- Page 168. After "Cigars, per lb."—15/7, add "Plus 50o/o advalorem duty."

Registrar General—

- Page 220. Mr. D. Balfour, Registrar-General and Deputy Keeper of Records died in May.

Supreme Court—

- Page 259. His Honour Mr Justice Sisnett left the Colony in May to take up the duties of Chief Justice of British Honduras.

Magistracy—

- Page 298. St. Andrew—Hon. W. A. S. Vickers appointed Custos on the 31st of March.
Mr. R. E. H. Nelson, Cross Roads, was appointed Justice of the Peace.
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